
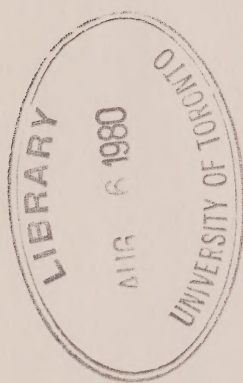


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Ontario, Labour, Report

The Twenty-Ninth Report

of the

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Department of Labour

Province of Ontario

for the fiscal year ending March 31

1948

1947/48

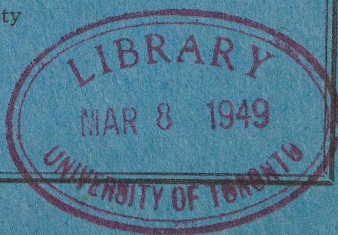


ONTARIO

TORONTO

Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston, Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty

1948



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The Twenty-Ninth Report
of the
Department of Labour
Province of Ontario
for the fiscal year ending March 31
1948

Printed by Order of
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(Sessional Papers Number 10, 1949)



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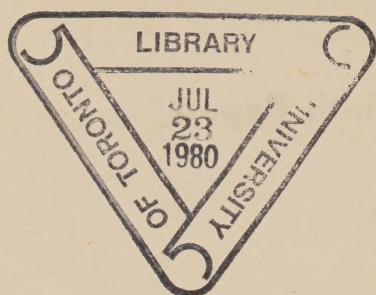


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour.....	5
Factory Inspection Branch.....	7
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers.....	20
Boiler Inspection Branch.....	23
Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration.....	27
Ontario Labour Relations Board.....	30
The Industry and Labour Board:	
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.....	32
The Industrial Standards Act.....	35
Apprenticeship Branch.....	38
Minimum Wage Branch.....	47

APPENDIX

Strikes.....	60
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
(EAST BLOCK)
ORGANIZATION CHART
WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY.

DATE:	MARCH 31, 1948.
TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT:	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: (NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)	198.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:	549.
TOTAL PERSONNEL:	747.

MINISTER OF LABOUR		
HON. CHARLES DALEY	Room 6302	TEL. 773-4
SECRETARY MRS. K. M. BYRNES.		

PERSONNEL - 2

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD		
CHAIRMAN.	Room	TEL.
SECRETARY SR. JOHNSTON CANADA LIFE BUILDING	AD 7031	
ADMINISTERS THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT		

PERSONNEL - 549

DEPUTY MINISTER.		
J. B. METZLER.	Room	TEL.
SECRETARY HELEN DAVIS.	6430	580-1

PERSONNEL - 22.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS		
CHAIRMAN	Room	TEL.
JOHN SHARD	6014	588-9
ADMINISTERS THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT		

PERSONNEL - 12

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH		
CHIEF INSPECTOR	Room	TEL.
J. N. BRIGGS	6506	583-4
EXAMINER OF REPORTS AND DESIGNS	6508	583-4
J. H. TEMPLETON		
ADMINISTERS THE STEAM BOILER ACT		

PERSONNEL - 27

CONCILIATION SERVICE		
CHIEF CONCILIATION OFFICER	Room	TEL.
LOUIS FINE	6407	599

PERSONNEL - 8

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH		
CHIEF INSPECTOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	Room	TEL.
E. M. GILBERT.	6503	585-0
MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND EXAMINER OF PLANS	6514	595-6
C. G. GIBSON		
ADMINISTERS THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT		

PERSONNEL - 57

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH		
DIRECTOR	Room	TEL.
F. J. HAWES	6427	592-3
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR	6427	592-3
G. H. SIMMONS		
ADMINISTERS THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD		

PERSONNEL - 34

THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD		
CHAIRMAN AND INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS OFFICER	Room	TEL.
ERIC BILLINGTON	6602	771-9
ADMINISTERS THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT, THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT, THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT, AND THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1944.		

PERSONNEL - 9

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH		
DIRECTOR	Room	TEL.
PATTERSON FARMER	6602	552
ADMINISTERS THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD		

PERSONNEL - 14.

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD		
CHAIRMAN	Room	TEL.
P. M. DRAPER		
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER 13 QUEEN'S PARK		
D. W. MATHER	6	771-2
ADMINISTERS THE LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT, 1944 AND THE LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT, 1947		

PERSONNEL - 13.
PER DIEM MEMBERS - 5

NOTE: EXCEPT AS NOTED,
ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
ARE LOCAL ON ADELAIDE 1211

TO HIS HONOUR

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Honour the twenty-ninth Report of the Department of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES DALEY,

Minister of Labour.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1948

TO THE HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY,
MINISTER OF LABOUR.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit to you the twenty-ninth Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948. This report also includes the reports required under The Apprenticeship Act and The Operating Engineers Act.

One of the salient facts which will become apparent upon perusal of the various sections of this report is the steady growth of the industrial capacity of Ontario and of the consequent opportunities for employment of its citizens. During the past fiscal year the value of industrial, shop and office building projects approved rose to \$59,407,600 which was an all-time high. Although no break-down is given as to the geographical location of new industries, it is a reasonable conclusion that the industrial expansion which has been taking place has been wide-spread, and, in fact, since the close of the last war there has been a tendency for important industries to locate plants in smaller centres in Ontario which has increased the prosperity of these communities. Since 1927 plans for such construction have been examined and approved in the Department to the value of almost \$500,000,000.

It is a matter of regret that the number of fatal accidents in industry rose from forty-two in the fiscal year 1946-47 to sixty-three in the fiscal year 1947-48. Everywhere employers and employees have been encouraged to redouble their efforts to cut down the number of these tragedies. A table showing the causes of these accidents is included in the part of this report dealing with the factory and composite inspection branches.

Progress is being made in controlling and eliminating silicosis hazards from industry. In addition, employers in the grain-elevator industry are giving co-operation to remove dust hazards from their industry. A full-time, grain-elevator inspector has been stationed at the head of the Lakes.

Certificates issued by the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers increased by 1,276 over the previous fiscal year. A total of 3,585 candidates were examined by the Board during the year.

The Boiler Inspection Branch reports that it has had the most active year in its history. Three inspectors were appointed during the year, two of whom filled vacancies on the staff. The inspectors examined 1,720 welding operators in 426 plants during the year.

The past year has been one of great activity in conciliation, arbitration and mediation. Two conciliation officers, Mr. William Dunn and Mr. A. C. Dennis, were added to the staff.

The amendments to The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, whereby pro-rata vacation pay is given to persons who leave the employ of their employers before completing a full year's employment on the terms specified in the regulations, have greatly increased the use of vacation-with-pay credit stamps.

A perusal of the report of the Ontario Labour Relations Board will indicate that it has been extremely busy. During the fiscal year the arrangements with the Dominion Government respecting the administration of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, came to

an end. Under The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947 the Province took power to pass regulations based on P.C. 1003. Before the end of the fiscal year it was stated on behalf of the Government that as far as practicable Ontario would adopt the collective bargaining legislation proposed by the Dominion Government in substitution for the wartime code. To this end Bill 124, shortly entitled The Labour Relations Act, 1948, was introduced during the fiscal year covered by this report.

The Apprenticeship Branch has had a very successful year. Both in respect of trainees from the Armed Forces and civilian apprentices, the results of the year's operation indicate the tremendous strides the Branch has taken and the great interest that every section of the public has shown in this activity of the Department. There has been no decrease in the opportunities for young men to qualify through the apprenticeship training scheme for a useful career as a skilled craftsman.

During the fiscal year covered by this report we have mourned the passing of three members of the staff, Mr. W. W. Allison, Mr. D. M. Douglas and Mr. Thomas Donnelly, who were associated with the Department for a lengthy period of time and who were highly respected by their associates.

One member of the staff went on superannuation and sixteen resigned to take other employment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. METZLER,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

CHIEF INSPECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: E. H. GILBERT

The sixty-second annual report of the Factory Inspection Branch covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948. During this year the Branch suffered loss through the deaths of Mr. D. M. Douglas, inspector for the Peterborough district, and Mr. T. H. Donnelly, foundry inspector. Mrs. M. Finlay, factory inspector for District 1, resigned and was replaced by Miss E. Coulter of St. Thomas. Mr. A. R. Grass, inspector, has been on extended leave of absence due to illness.

REVISION OF DISTRICTS

Plans for the revision of district boundaries have been carried out in the south-west section of the Province, covering districts 1 to 7 inclusive, which incurred a change of headquarters for Mr. O. J. Kerr from Stratford to Chatham and for Mr. J. F. McAvoy from Toronto to Hamilton and the appointment of several new inspectors.

Junior inspectors, L. M. McKenzie, R. C. Kirn, H. J. Little and E. Loyer, were appointed and, having completed their training periods, are operating now in inspection districts with experienced inspectors. Miss Jean MacPherson was transferred from other duties in the Department to the field inspection staff of this Branch and, following her training period, is conducting a survey of shops and restaurants under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which will renew contacts which lapsed when this phase of branch activity was of necessity restricted during the war years. When revision of district boundaries is completed each of the new inspectors will be allocated to districts.

Mr. E. Sellers was appointed to enforce the regulations for grain elevators and is carrying on these duties together with regular inspection activities. His headquarters are in Port Arthur. Mr. W. J. Munro, caisson inspector, has undertaken grain-elevator inspection in the lower-lakes section of the Province.

Mr. E. Brock, an experienced foundry man, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Donnelly and is in training on enforcement and administrative procedures. The appointment of a second foundry inspector will be made shortly so that more intensive coverage of the foundry industry may be made.

Mr. William Burns, an inspector with many years of service in the Department, was appointed Assistant to the Chief Inspector and is rendering valuable service particularly in the training and supervision of the junior inspectors in the field.

INDUSTRIAL HAZARDS

Accidents reported under sections 59, 60 and 61 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act showed a sharp increase during the year under review and it is particularly regrettable that sixty-three fatalities occurred in industries within the jurisdiction of the Branch. In addition to accidents and fatalities reported under the Act, 291 accidents such as traffic or vehicle accidents on public thoroughfares, falls, drownings, fumes, accidents on home or non-industrial premises, construction and woods operations, of which thirty-two proved fatal, were also reported but investigation disclosed they did not come within the sphere of Branch supervision.

System of recording causes of accidents has been changed during the year to conform more closely with classifications used by other accident reporting agencies and, for this reason, a positive comparison of the accidents for this fiscal year given in the table on pages 16-17 with previous years is not possible. Increased accidents are reported under many of the cause-of-injury classifications and in all of the industrial classes except food, transportation and leather.

Of the 310 cases of industrial diseases recorded 108 were dermatitis, twenty-eight cases were lead poisoning and five were silicosis. All of these cases were reported to the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health and, where necessary, investigations and clinical or laboratory examinations and tests were made to establish causes and to indicate remedies.

INSPECTION SERVICES

The increased inspection staff and reduced district boundaries have enabled the Branch to inspect more industrial and commercial establishments during the year. Twenty-seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-nine separate establishments were inspected and, in addition, 5,597 investigations were undertaken for the other branches of the Department with respect to the administration and enforcement of the statutes and regulations under their jurisdiction.

By arrangement with officials concerned, inspectors undertook technical inspections of plants and equipment of the concessions operated on the premises under the supervision of the Niagara Parks Commission, Niagara Falls. Customary inspections were made also of the premises of gaols and reform institutions administered by the provincial Government, and reports with recommendations for the health and safety of staff and inmates were transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

At the request of the Supervising Coroner for Ontario, investigations have been made in respect to fatal accidents not within the jurisdiction of the Branch, and attendance at inquests has followed in each instance.

HOURS OF LABOUR

The statistical section of this report will show again this year the trend toward shorter weekly hours of labour. Of the 608,706 persons employed in the industrial and commercial establishments covered in these records, 583,149 are shown as employed on weekly schedules up to forty-nine hours. The majority of those shown employed in excess of forty-eight hours a week are in industries not covered by The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944 or the employers are operating by permits issued under this Act during peak seasonal activity when the hours are longer.

While detailed statistics are not available on the prevalence of the five-day week, information from inspectors tends to show that steadily increasing numbers of industrial and clerical employees in Ontario do not work on Saturdays.

Difficulty in enforcing the overtime section of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was anticipated during the initial establishment of the shorter working week but this situation did not arise. During the calendar year 1947, 361 firms took advantage of the overtime permits authorized by section 30 of the Act compared with 373 firms in 1946 and 530 in 1945. There is a gradual increase from year to year in the number of firms utilizing double-shift permits for the employment of females and youths on two eight-hour shifts. Two hundred and thirty-four firms used these permits in 1947, 200 firms were granted permits in 1946 and 108 in 1945.

RESTAURANTS

Two hundred and eleven restaurant permits were issued during the year under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Unless a special permit is issued enabling the employment of women over eighteen years of age until 2 a.m., the Act limits their employment in restaurants to midnight. Under the special permit the employer is required to pay a bonus for work performed after midnight and to provide transportation for the women direct to their homes.

CHILD LABOUR

The problem of child labour decreases year by year and only sixty-one persons under fourteen years of age were found employed during the year. Some of these cases were brought to the attention of the Branch by news articles reporting the assault and robbery of messenger boys for shops and were investigated immediately.

Most cases of child labour develop during school recess and arise because children give incorrect ages and proof of age is not demanded by the employers. In many instances parents are a party to the violation and, sometimes, are incensed when their children are sent home. No prosecutions were instituted as all cases were rectified at once.

HOMEWORK

During the year 540 employer permits were issued to firms authorizing them to give out work to be done at home at rates of pay approved by The Industry and Labour Board. Homeworker permits were issued to 2,962 persons to undertake the work of manufacturing or assembling household articles or wearing apparel at home.

GENERAL

Officials of this Branch collaborated with the technical staff of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, to prepare tentative ventilation standards for the exhausting of dusts from grinding, buffing, polishing and woodworking machinery. The resulting booklet is in tabular form denoting the specifications for branch and main ducts to exhaust required air volumes at velocities necessary to control dusts at working points, and will assist inspectors and the metal and woodworking industries in establishing protection for workers in these dusty occupations.

All inspectors met in convention with officials of the Department and of the Division of Industrial Hygiene during the winter and informative discussion was developed on the many problems which confront the inspector in the field. Papers were submitted on subjects dealing with safeguarding of machinery and hazards, and safety films illustrating forms of guarding were shown.

During the past year this Branch has utilized to an increasing extent the services of officials of the Division of Industrial Hygiene and desires to express appreciation to the Director, Dr. J. G. Cunningham, and to his staff for their assistance in the control of health hazards in industry.

This Branch has recognized the valuable statistical material which comes through the field reports of the inspectors and is developing this material under classifications conforming with those adopted recently and recommended for international use by the United Nations labour conference at Lake Success.

The Chief Inspector represented the Department of Labour at the conference of the International Association of Governmental Labour Officials held in Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1947, and discussed labour legislation and its enforcement with representatives of the United States and other provinces of Canada.

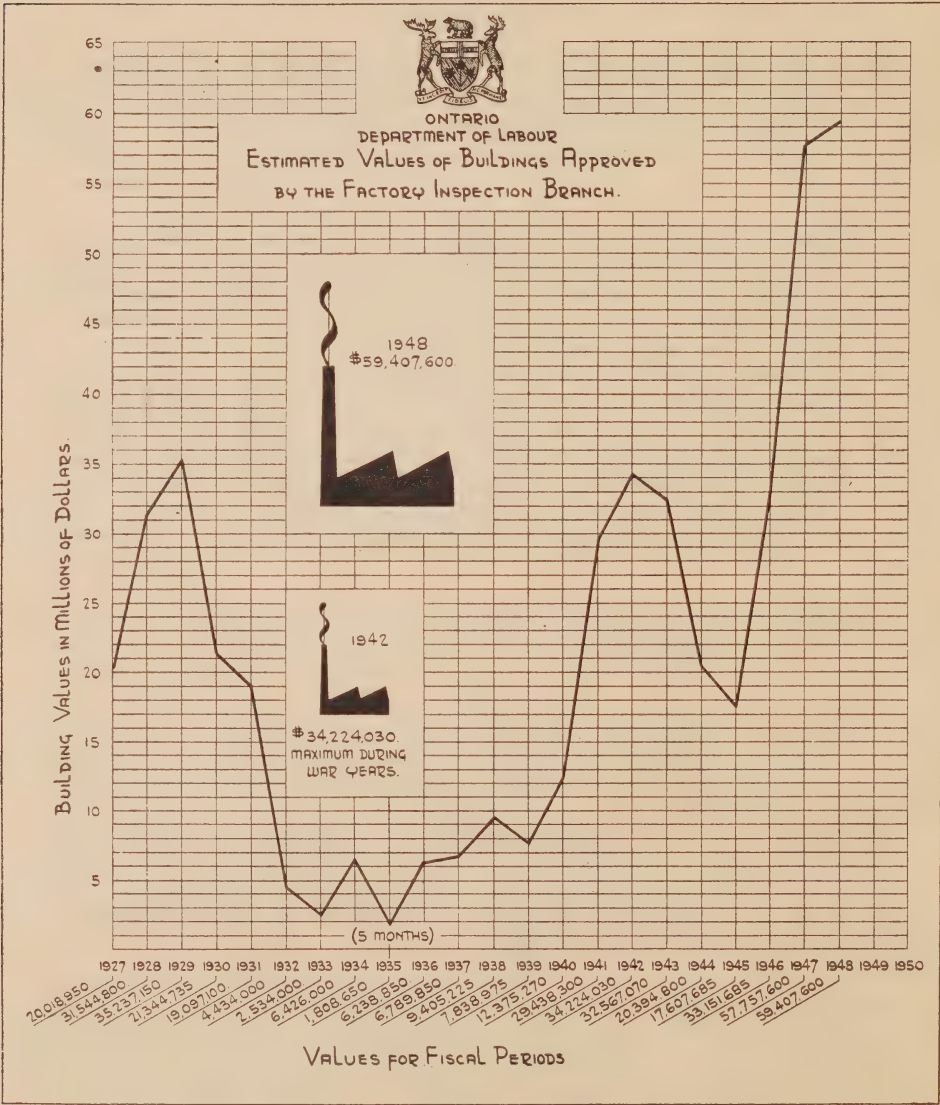
The Branch participated in the Department of Labour exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1947. In addition to the scale-models used in previous exhibitions a standard plant spray booth and punch press, provided by the manufacturers, were shown and operated to depict proper safeguarding of these machines. A great deal of public interest was evident and plans are being made to enlarge this idea at future exhibitions.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS

The number and value of construction projects approved this fiscal year exceeded previous maxima. Plans of 1,250 new buildings for factories, shops and offices or alterations to such buildings were approved for which the total estimated cost was \$59,407,600. Previous maximum number of plans approved was 1,199 for 1947 when the value of the projects was \$57,757,600.

The total values of approved construction projects for the fiscal years 1927 to 1948 are shown on the accompanying graph.

One hundred and fifteen or 9.2 per cent of this year's plan approvals were for buildings costing \$100,000 or more.



The following table shows the distribution of plan approvals and value of buildings during the fiscal year:

CLASSIFICATION OF APPROVED BUILDING PLANS

Trade or Industry	Number of plans	Value of buildings	Percentage of total value
Bakeshops.....	10	\$ 326,500	.55
Chemicals.....	122	5,512,500	9.28
Clay, glass and stone.....	47	6,260,900	10.54
Clothing.....	40	729,400	1.23
Conveyances.....	7	298,000	.50
Food.....	179	12,775,700	21.50
Garages.....	77	1,466,600	2.47
Laundries and cleaners.....	24	296,500	.50
Leather.....	12	316,100	.52
Lumber.....	15	149,550	.25
Metals.....	287	12,781,700	21.51
Offices.....	65	4,715,100	7.93
Paper trades.....	28	1,864,700	3.15
Plastic working.....	9	439,900	.74
Printing and publishing.....	44	2,141,300	3.62
Public utilities.....	20	2,523,500	4.25
Restaurants.....	7	143,000	.24
Rubber.....	13	742,200	1.25
Shops.....	66	2,806,600	4.72
Textiles.....	51	943,150	1.59
Tobacco.....	3	165,000	.28
Warehouses.....	71	1,317,200	2.22
Woodworking.....	47	537,500	.90
Unclassified.....	6	155,000	.26
Totals.....	1,250	\$59,407,600	100.00

There were more plan approvals for the metals industry than for any other group. Its total value of \$12,781,700 exceeded the value for the food industry by only \$6,000 although the latter had 108 fewer approvals.

Further improvement in foundries has been effected by the installation of mechanical ventilation and alterations to the buildings, the plans of which were approved by this Branch. This particular section of the metals group exposes more workers to the silicosis hazard than any industry except mining and much improvement remains to be made particularly among the jobbing foundries.

The food industry moved up to second place from fourth place last year when the value of \$6,505,200 was approximately one-half of this year's value of \$12,775,700.

The third largest plant expansion programme was undertaken by the clay, glass and stone industries which include the manufacture of artificial abrasives. Large storage buildings for imported raw materials have been erected by most of the artificial abrasive companies.

As medical studies showed the existence of a previously unsuspected respiratory hazard in artificial abrasive manufacturing, mechanical exhaust systems for electric furnaces were ordered by the factory inspectors and the necessary plans have been approved. It was the greatly increased production of these abrasives during the war which resulted in the disclosure of this hazard. The installation of the dust-control equipment is being completed as rapidly as fans and sheet metal are obtained. Field tests were made of the completed installations and a marked improvement in working conditions was reported.

A wide diversity of manufacturing was represented in the list of plan approvals for the chemical industry which placed third in the number of approved projects.

Expenditures for office buildings did not equal the total of \$6,675,300 for the preceding year but as telephone exchanges are shown now in the new classification of public utilities, the totals for the two years are approximately equal.

The appointment of two grain-elevator inspectors greatly facilitated the enforcement of the regulations for grain elevators. In making 101 visits to the fifty-two grain elevators in Ontario the inspectors issued 816 orders to ensure compliance with the regulations. By the end of the fiscal year 215 orders had been completed satisfactorily and considerable progress had been made in fulfilling the other orders. Considerable time must elapse before the orders can be completed fully as many of them cover complete dust-control systems requiring large quantities of steel, electric motors and fans which are in short supply. A complete dust-control system for a typical large terminal elevator costs about \$200,000 and thus large capital expenditures must be made by the industry to fulfill requirements of regulations. There has been a marked improvement in working conditions in the elevators as a result of the detailed inspections and advisory service given by the Factory Inspection Branch.

Twelve hundred and sixty-three office interviews with owners, engineers and architects were held to discuss the design of proposed buildings and equipment to safeguard the safety, health and welfare of employees. There were thirty-two more interviews than in 1947.

One hundred and eighteen field inspections were made by the Examiner of Plans to facilitate the approval of building projects and to investigate special hazards resulting from unsatisfactory exits, ventilation, structural design and dangerous processes reported by the inspectors.

The staff of the Examiner of Plans has been augmented by a former district factory inspector who has had experience in engineering drawing and design.

INSPECTION STATISTICS

The following is the distribution of the services rendered by the inspectors of the Composite Inspection Branch:

	1947	1948
Factory Inspection Branch:		
First inspection	18,219	23,616
Second inspection	4,175	3,983
Visits re fruit camps	23	60
	<hr/> 22,417	<hr/> 27,659
Apprenticeship Branch	1,178	1,228
The Industrial Standards Act	327	780
Main Office	2,938	2,283
Minimum Wage Branch	512	494
Operating Engineers Branch	355	297
Steam Boiler Branch	963	515
	<hr/> 6,273	<hr/> 5,597
Totals	28,690	33,256

In addition there were investigations of accidents and the usual visits, office calls and conferences incidental to inspections.

The number of orders issued relating to various requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act totalled 14,423 as compared with 11,050 during the previous year.

Employees in the above-visited industries, mercantile establishments and office buildings number 608,706, classified as follows:

Fiscal years	Males over 16	Males 14-16	Females over 18	Females 14-18	Totals	Children under 14 dismissed
1947	339,665	1,386	151,840	2,092	494,983	73
1948	421,025	1,826	183,766	2,089	608,706	61

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR

Male Employees

Hours	Up to 49	50-53	54-57	58 and over	Totals
Firms 1947.....	11,067	362	261	312	12,002
Firms 1948.....	14,587	266	194	303	15,350
Employees 1947...	312,321	12,336	6,560	3,767	334,984
Employees 1948...	404,294	9,320	3,997	2,635	420,246

Female Employees

Hours	Up to 49	50-53	54-57	58 and over	Totals
Firms 1947.....	8,244	124	37	29	8,434
Firms 1948.....	10,508	66	39	34	10,647
Employees 1947...	144,411	3,594	1,196	1,952	151,153
Employees 1948...	178,855	2,097	1,430	1,013	183,395

Total Employees

Hours	Up to 49	50-53	54-57	58 and over	Totals
1947.....	456,732	15,930	7,756	5,719	486,137
1948.....	583,149	11,417	5,427	3,648	603,641

Also 185 firms employ 2,605 males and 184 firms employ 2,460 females working approximately fifty hours a week.

VIOLATIONS

Violations of the acts in the enforcement of which the inspectors have a responsibility were reported as follows:

	1947	1948
The Adolescent School Attendance Act.....	1	3
The Minimum Wage Act.....	3,095	2,260
The Operating Engineers Act.....	152	1
Totals.....	3,248	2,264

Violations of The Minimum Wage Act were chiefly cases of carelessness on the part of employers in neglecting to keep minimum wage cards posted in their establishments.

COMPLAINTS

Sixty-six complaints were received during the fiscal year. Upon investigation sufficient grounds for complaint were found in forty-five cases and insufficient grounds in twenty-one cases. Some investigations covered more than one complaint. Subjects of complaint were as follows:

	1947	1948
Adolescents.....	17	8
Child labour.....	14	..
Dust.....	8	1
Elevators.....	6	3
Fire hazards.....	3	3
Fumes.....	8	3
Guarding machinery.....	3	2
Lack of heat.....	12	4
Long hours.....	13	6
Lunch- and dressing-rooms.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	17	11
Multiple.....	1	4
Exits.....	1	1
Sanitation.....	5	10
Toilet accommodation.....	14	7
Ventilation.....	4	2
Totals.....	127	66

ACCIDENTS

During the year 12,241 accidents which necessitated the absence of the employee from duty for six days or more were reported to the Factory Inspection Branch as compared with 10,977 in the preceding year. Sixty-three of these accidents proved fatal. The number of fatal accidents for the preceding year was forty-two. Seven hundred and seventy-eight of the total accidents and one of the fatalities concerned females.

Fatalities were due to,—

Burns and scalds.....	4
Cranes and derricks.....	5
Elevators.....	4
Engines and cars.....	7
Electricity.....	7
Explosions.....	6
Falling substances.....	6
Falls.....	2
Flying missiles.....	1
Jammed between articles.....	1
Gears, belts, pulleys and shafting.....	1
Presses and dies.....	1
Paper machinery.....	2
Lumber and woodworking machinery.....	3
Other machinery.....	2
Miscellaneous causes.....	8
Fumes.....	1
Industrial diseases.....	2

 63

Accidents not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	32
--	----

Total.....	95
------------	----

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO -

Summary of Accidents for the

Cause of Injury	Six Days		Fatal		Totals
	A	B	C	D	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1. Burns and scalds.....	545	24	3	1	573
2. Cranes and derricks.....	87	...	5	..	92
3. Elevators.....	52	5	4	..	61
4. Engines and cars.....	35	...	7	..	42
5. Electricity.....	43	1	7	..	51
6. Explosions.....	61	1	6	..	68
7. Falling substances.....	1,868	50	6	..	1,924
8. Falls.....	1,121	115	2	..	1,238
9. Flying missiles.....	507	17	1	..	525
10. Hooks, chains and cables.....	90	4	..	..	94
11. Infected wounds.....	707	49	..	..	756
12. Jammed between articles.....	552	17	1	..	570
13. Hand tools.....	206	6	..	..	212
14. Sprains and strains.....	1,911	78	..	..	1,989
15. Gears, belts, pulleys and shafting.....	108	12	1	..	121
16. Presses and dies.....	275	53	1	..	329
17. Paper machinery.....	163	20	2	..	185
18. Metal machinery.....	223	8	..	..	231
19. Lumber and woodworking machinery.....	120	6	3	..	129
20. Textile machinery.....	71	36	..	..	107
21. Other machinery.....	355	44	2	..	401
22. Centrifugal machinery.....	1	...	..	..	1
23. Rubber machinery.....	54	6	..	..	60
24. Machinery connections.....	218	37	..	..	255
25. Miscellaneous causes.....	1,337	112	8	..	1,457
26. Scalpings.....	2	6	..	..	8
27. Trucking.....	417	10	..	..	427
28. Fumes.....	23	1	1	..	25
29. Industrial diseases.....	250	58	2	..	310
30. Not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	257	2	32	..	291
Totals for the year ending March 31, 1948.....	11,659	778	94	1	12,532

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

fiscal year ending March 31, 1948

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Pulp, Paper and Printing Trades	Metal Trades	Rubber and Rubber Goods	Textiles	Food	Lumber and Woodworking	Clothing	Chemicals	Conveyances	Transportation	Clay, Glass and Stone	Unclassified	Leather	Retail Trades	Construction
65	302	24	18	37	13	...	16	17	16	44	9	8	3	1
11	63	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	5	5	...	1	...	...
14	11	6	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	10	1	2	6	...
6	14	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	3	7	3	...	1	...
14	11	...	...	3	1	...	3	13	...	3	2	1	...	...
4	42	2	...	2	...	...	3	3	3	4	4	...	1	...
238	873	74	39	83	86	1	41	175	86	158	36	13	18	3
188	369	38	77	128	49	7	36	112	46	112	29	20	26	1
63	222	20	22	23	22	1	9	75	19	35	8	4	1	1
36	27	2	4	5	8	...	1	5	...	5	1	...	...	...
84	310	21	26	88	29	5	25	73	10	53	15	12	5	...
57	258	23	12	33	33	2	8	50	26	51	12	2	2	1
42	81	5	4	6	14	2	5	15	16	17	3	1	...	1
246	768	101	71	138	64	4	35	220	42	201	47	23	26	3
13	40	6	10	18	10	1	2	7	...	12	1	1	...	...
32	199	6	1	3	4	3	5	42	...	21	6	7	...	...
184	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	203	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	1
...	13	...	1	...	107	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...
...	8	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	143	10	8	33	11	5	15	39	14	41	30	25	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
19	106	4	11	27	9	6	3	26	6	29	6	3	...	...
191	469	58	71	201	72	7	24	124	29	123	40	15	29	4
1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	171	21	14	46	18	...	6	18	3	49	13	5	2	...
5	6	3	1	4	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
15	104	19	27	29	15	1	7	28	3	40	13	8	...	1
33	25	...	...	38	42	...	10	3	13	9	18	4	3	93
1,656	4,854	496	520	954	610	45	258	1,070	342	1,033	304	155	125	110

EXPLOSIONS

Fifty-nine explosions were reported during the year, three of which took place at the close of the previous fiscal year. Fifty-six of these explosions caused injuries to sixty-eight employees and injuries proved fatal to six employees.

Explosions causing injuries were as follows:

- February 12, 1947. Gas accumulation in oven blew out windows of store.
- March 5. Fumes being ignited by gas flame.
- March 19. Babbitt exploded when being heated.
- April 15. When cleaning out lime tank with steam, lime exploded.
- April 18. Molten metal exploded.
- April 26. Explosion in incinerator.
- April 27. Water poured on hot soot caused explosion.
- April 29. While welding gasoline tank, end blew out of it.
- May 13. Explosion resulted from chemical used in development of caps for
guns.
- May 14. Mould dropped in slag pit to break hot slag caused explosion.
- June 6. Boiler exploded.
- June 6. Gasoline fumes caused explosion.
- June 11. A spark under dust caused it to explode when moved.
- June 23. Lighting up furnace, escaping gas filled muffler causing it to blow.
- June 25. Furnace exploded while repairs were being made.
- June 27. Pouring iron into wet mould caused explosion.
- July 4. While taking sample of water from boiler an explosion occurred.
- July 11. While lighting acetylene torch it backfired into lines causing explosion.
- July 14. Switch exploded.
- July 21. Fumes from mixer exploded (fatal).
- July 26. Metal exploded.
- July 31. Spark from motor of sump pump caused explosion of gases.
- August 1. Tank exploded.
- August 3. Hot glass exploded.
- August 6. Scrap was being loaded into furnace when it exploded.
- August 17. Ladle of molten steel exploded.
- August 27. Acetylene gas generator exploded.
- August 31. While burning blow pipes, explosion occurred.
- September 6. Pool of molten metal exploded.
- September 15. Oil burner exploded.
- September 19. Water on top of billet exploded.
- September 29. Paint can in garbage exploded.
- October 8. Drum filled with spray solution exploded.
- October 17. Tin of alcohol exploded.
- October 25. Metal exploded.
- November 11. Molten metal exploded.
- November 14. Combustion explosion.
- November 24. Lithograph oven exploded.
- November 25. Tank exploded.
- November 28. Molten iron exploded.
- December 3. Explosion in coal plant.
- December 4. Dampness in perleton pot caused explosion.
- December 7. Gas in core oven exploded.
- December 10. Bottle of metallic sodium exploded.
- December 29. Can of paint exploded.
- January 6, 1948. Tumbler exploded as it was removed from tumbler holder.
- January 22. Molten metal exploded.
- January 23. Fumes from paint drum exploded.

EXPLOSIONS—Continued

- January 31 Falling drops of water caused light bulb to explode.
January 31 Slag on staybolt of engine exploded.
February 10 Electric motor starting switch blew up.
February 21 Spark from welding ignited, escaping acetelyne caused explosion.
February 24 While filling acetylene generator it exploded.
February 27 Condensate tank on heating system exploded.
March 8 While cooling slag on ladle of iron with water an explosion occurred.
March 17 Explosion in boiler.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

Chairman: JOHN SHARP

Members of the Board: W. J. SCOTT, A. L. LACEY

The Board of Examiners presents the thirty-ninth annual report of the activities of the Operating Engineers Branch of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, as required by subsection 3 of section 2 of The Operating Engineers Act.

The attached statement shows the net revenue for the year to be \$38,947.03 which is the largest ever attained since the inception of the Branch. It represents an increase of \$1,482.68 over last year, the upward trend appearing in fees for certificate renewals, examinations, re-examinations and plant registrations. There was a decrease in fees received from the sale of text-books. The net revenue from this source was \$4,543.25 which is \$907.75 less than that of the preceding twelve months.

Applications for examination totalling 1,195, together with 602 applications for re-examination, were reviewed by the Board. Ninety-six of the applications for examination did not meet the requirements of regulations and were not accepted.

The number of examinations written during the fiscal year reached an all-time high of 3,585. One thousand, eight hundred and nine candidates appeared for examination at the Toronto office and 1,776 were examined at outside centres. This is an increase of 183 over last year.

The percentage of examination failures for this period was slightly lower than for the preceding year which indicates more thorough study of engineering subjects by the candidates and, to a large extent, may be attributed to the students in stationary engineering from the training and re-establishment institutes throughout the Province.

A total of 20,091 certificates was issued of which 19,740 were to operating engineers for the current year and include those issued by renewal, examination and duplicate, and provisional certificates, and 351 were plant registration certificates. This is an increase of 1,276 over the preceding year. The increase may be accounted for by the unprecedented demand for engineers due to post-war resumption of peace-time industries, added to the normal expansion of all power-plant activities.

The number of text-book orders received during this fiscal period was greater than the number for last year when large orders were received from training and re-establishment institutes of Ontario and other provinces, but the size of the individual orders of this year was smaller, thus reducing the revenue from this source.

One hundred and ninety new cases of violation of The Operating Engineers Act were reported and investigated and the inspector of the Branch made 620 inspection calls. In each case proceedings were instituted for compliance with the regulations with gratifying results.

The Board takes this opportunity to express its thanks and appreciation for the co-operation and assistance of operating engineers and employers in its endeavour to enforce the regulations.

REPORT OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR

April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948

Fees collected for:

Examinations.....	\$34,742.30	
Re-examinations.....		
Renewals.....		
Penalty renewal fees.....		
Provisional certificates.....		
Duplicate certificates.....	351.00	
Plant registrations.....		

Moneys refunded on:

Examinations.....	\$741.65	
Renewals.....		
Penalty renewal fees.....		
Plant registrations.....		
Duplicate certificates.....		
Miscellaneous.....	44.50	
Text-books.....		
Total refunds.....	\$786.15	

Revenue by:

Certificate and examination fees..	\$35,093.30
Sale of text-books.....	4,587.75
Miscellaneous.....	52.13
Gross revenue.....	\$39,733.18
Total refunds.....	786.15
Net revenue.....	\$38,947.03

REPORT OF CERTIFICATES FOR FISCAL YEAR

April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948

Number of certificates issued.....	20,091
Number of certificates refused.....	1,583

Certificates issued

Certificates
refused owing to
low percentage

Class	By ex- amina- tion	By re- examina- tion	Pro- vis- ional	Dupli- cate	Renewals	Totals	Refused
Compressor.....	60	19			321	400	20
Fireman.....	64	10			379	453	21
4th class.....	662	208	14	3	6,229	7,116	392
3rd class.....	282	173	16	11	4,860	5,342	556
2nd class.....	30	71	6	1	2,017	2,125	323
1st class.....	5	18			344	367	94
Hoisting.....	298	62		9	2,229	2,598	150
Traction.....	23	7		1	910	941	27
Duplex.....	12				386	398	
TOTALS.....	1,436	568	36	25	17,675	19,740	1,583
Plant registrations.....						351	
Total of certificates issued.....						20,091	

REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS HELD FOR FISCAL YEAR

April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948

Number of candidates examined at Toronto.....	1,809
Number of candidates examined at other centres.....	1,776
Total number of candidates examined.....	3,585

Class	At Toronto	At other centres	Totals
Compressor.....	17	64	81
Fireman.....	30	41	71
4th class.....	642	680	1,322
3rd class.....	538	492	1,030
2nd class.....	229	204	433
1st class.....	84	45	129
Hoisting.....	246	210	456
Traction.....	23	40	63
Totals.....	1,809	1,776	3,585

Examinations were held in Toronto every day except holidays and at outside centres as follows:

	No. of exami- nations	No. of candi- dates		No. of exami- nations	No. of candi- dates
Belleville.....	2	54	Niagara Falls.....	2	63
Brantford.....	2	55	North Bay.....	1	25
Brockville.....	2	33	Orillia.....	1	19
Chatham.....	2	49	Ottawa.....	2	185
Cornwall.....	1	29	Parry Sound.....	1	6
Fort Frances.....	1	14	Peterborough.....	2	31
Haileybury.....	1	10	Port Arthur.....	2	142
Hamilton.....	7	170	Renfrew.....	1	21
Huntsville.....	1	6	St. Catharines.....	2	58
Kapuskasing.....	1	24	Sarnia.....	1	69
Kenora.....	1	27	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	39
Kingston.....	2	48	Sudbury.....	2	93
Kirkland Lake.....	2	40	Timmins.....	2	77
Kitchener.....	2	116	Windsor.....	3	103
London.....	2	122	Other centres.....	5	48
Total at outside centres.....				57	1,776
Total at Toronto.....					1,809
Total during fiscal year.....					3,585

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

Chief Inspector: J. N. BRIGGS

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Boiler Inspection Branch for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, presents a record of activity greater than any other in the history of the Branch.

The predominant aspect of this year's work is indicated in the number of inspections required for boilers and unfired pressure vessels undergoing construction. The contributing factors in this respect are due not only to increased production but also to an agreement between the provinces for compliance in full with the provisions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code to promote uniform inspection requirements for unfired pressure vessels throughout Canada.

Vessels over certain capacities accepted previously on an affidavit of the manufacturer without inspection are now subject to inspection and, since this measure has been put into effect, inspections increased over 200 per cent the last two months of the year.

The demand for inspection service in respect to new construction is responsible for the slight decrease in the annual inspections of uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels.

Due to the scarcity of used boilers and unfired pressure vessels there is a seven per cent decrease in the number of these inspections.

To further the cause for uniform boiler laws throughout Canada the second conference of Canadian boiler manufacturers and chief boiler inspectors of the provinces was held in Toronto on December 8, 9 and 10, 1947. At this meeting a proposal was launched for the establishment of the Canadian Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors whose membership would include all provincial chief boiler inspectors charged with the enforcement of boiler laws and regulations, two representatives of Canadian boiler manufacturers and two members representing boiler insurance companies. Developments in this connection have now reached the stage where a proposed draft of a constitution has been drawn up for consideration.

The appointment of three new inspectors was made the latter part of this year. Two fill vacancies on the staff.

WELDING

The field of operations relating to qualifying procedures and operators for the fabrication of pressure parts by fusion welding continues to increase. Compared with last year more manufacturers' plants have been visited which resulted in an increase of fifteen per cent in the number of operators examined. This work is summarized as follows:

Total number of firms visited.....	426
Total number of operators examined.....	1,720
Number of operators examined in,—	
Metallic-arc process.....	1,575
Operators qualified.....	1,099
Operators failed.....	476
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	145
Operators qualified.....	66
Operators failed.....	79

INVESTIGATIONS OF EXPLOSIONS

In the month of June, 1947, a cast-iron spacer installed on a three-and-one-half-inch steam line in a sanitorium located at Byron exploded and caused fatal burns to an operating engineer. Apparently the steam had been shut off the line to repack the expansion joints and through neglect to sufficiently drain the line of condensate when the steam was turned on again, excessive water-hammer ruptured the spacer.

What was announced over the radio as a boiler explosion on August 9, 1947, investigation revealed that a gas explosion had occurred in the breeching of a new boiler installed in an apartment house located in London. The explosion was due to an attempt to operate the oil-fuel apparatus without using the induced-draught fan. Considerable property damage was the result.

An accumulation of gas fumes in a basement of a service station in Windsor was believed ignited by a spark from an air-compressor motor. While the entire front of the building was blown out the air receiver and heating boiler in the basement were found intact.

Considerable damage to a private residence in Overbrook was caused by an explosion of an electrically-heated, domestic, hot-water tank on September 3, 1947. Investigations revealed that no relief valve and no temperature cut-out had been installed on the vessel and due to a check valve being fitted on the cold-water line the pressure generated therein forced the vessel up through two floors and embedded it in the rafters of the house.

On October 18, 1947, an employee of a large industrial plant in New Toronto was fatally scalded when the flanges of a steam pipe parted and discharged steam under high pressure. The deceased was engaged in cutting the bolts of the flanges with an acetylene torch and was under the impression that the steam pipe had been relieved of pressure.

A hydro-pneumatic tank newly installed in a public school located in Frankford exploded on November 26, 1947. Fortunately no one was injured. The vessel had been installed without a relief valve and owing to the failure of the pressure cut-out switch the excess pressure blew out both heads.

One of the oldest hotels in Sudbury was seriously threatened on December 11, 1947, when one of the two cast-iron, hot-water-heating boilers exploded. It appeared that in the operation of changing over from one boiler to the other the stop valves installed on the outflow and return lines of the boiler being fired up were not opened. The relief valve, also, was not open to the boiler due to improper installation. Both boilers were insured.

On February 5, 1948, a new oil-fuel burner caused an explosion in the furnace of a cast-iron, hot-water-heating boiler installed in a club located in Georgetown. The force of the blast caused the entire boiler to lift from its foundation and hit the boiler-room ceiling. Fortunately no one was injured but considerable property damage was caused.

When peering into an opening of an acetylene generator with a naked light a welding operator in Toronto on February 24, 1948, received second-degree burns about the upper parts of the body from the ensuing flame.

In a fruit-preserving plant at Winona a main steam pipe ruptured when water escaping through an unclosed main stop valve of a water-tube boiler filled with water came in contact with live steam. Fortunately no one was injured and the damage was confined to the pipe itself.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(Compared with work for fiscal year ending March 31, 1947)

1946-1947			1947-1948		
Drawings and specifications surveyed, registered and re-registered:					
	Designs	Fees	Designs	Fees	
Boilers, unfired pressure vessels, boiler accessories and power plant piping.....	840	\$ 4,955.00	913	\$ 5,984.50	21 per cent increase
New boilers and pressure vessels:	Inspections		Inspections		
Boilers.....	1,415		1,727		
Unfired pressure vessels....	1,469		2,618		
Totals.....	2,884	\$16,718.50	4,345	\$25,481.50	52 per cent increase
Pressure piping installations	39	\$ 295.00	51	\$ 402.50	36 per cent increase
Used boilers and pressure vessels:					
Boilers.....	847		770		
Unfired pressure vessels....	382		354		
Totals.....	1,229	\$ 6,965.50	1,124	\$ 6,452.00	7 per cent decrease
Second and final inspections	3,385		6,446		90 per cent increase
	Expenses		Expenses		
New boilers and unfired pressure vessels.....		\$ 377.60		\$ 419.05	
Used boilers and unfired pressure vessels.....		\$ 3,472.80		\$ 3,617.90	
Pressure piping installations		\$ 331.45		\$ 383.85	
Qualification tests of welding operators.....		\$ 2,110.00		\$ 2,255.00	7 per cent increase
Certificates issued:					
	Number		Number		
Class A—new boilers and unfired pressure vessels..	2,041		2,845		39 per cent increase
Class B—used boilers and unfired pressure vessels..	963		805		16 per cent decrease
Class C—low pressure boilers accepted by affidavit....	541		545		.74 per cent increase
Class D—pressure vessels accepted by affidavit....	2,370		2,673		13 per cent increase
Class E—boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit	80		87		9 per cent increase
Duplicate certificates.....	19		49		158 per cent increase
Totals.....	6,014		7,004		16 per cent increase

Annual inspections:

	Inspections	Inspections	
Uninsured boilers.....	2,975	2,646	
Uninsured, unfired pressure vessels.....	4,760	4,615	
Totals.....	7,735	7,261	
Fees.....	\$20,369.50	\$19,317.50	5 per cent decrease
Expenses.....	\$ 291.17	\$ 266.00	
	Number	Number	
Certificates issued.....	3,482	3,259	6 per cent decrease
Fees for—survey and registration of designs.....	\$ 4,955.00	\$ 5,984.50	
inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels....	\$16,718.50	\$25,481.50	
pressure piping installation inspections.....	\$ 295.00	\$ 402.50	
inspections of used boilers and pressure vessels....	\$ 6,965.50	\$ 6,452.00	
heating boilers accepted by affidavit.....	\$ 1,082.00	\$ 1,090.00	
pressure vessels accepted by affidavit.....	\$ 4,740.00	\$ 5,359.00	
boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit.....	\$ 160.00	\$ 174.00	
duplicate certificates.....	\$ 2.00		
transfer seals for tanks....	\$ 1,193.00	\$ 2,070.00	
regulations.....	\$ 10.50	\$ 10.50	
Travelling expenses.....	\$ 4,181.85	\$ 4,420.80	
Qualification tests of welding operators—expenses.....	\$ 2,110.00	\$ 2,255.00	
Fees for annual inspections.....	\$20,369.50	\$19,317.50	
Expenses for annual inspections.....	\$ 291.17	\$ 266.00	
Totals.....	\$63,074.02	\$73,283.30	16 per cent increase
Total amount of moneys transmitted to the Treasury of Ontario:			
Boiler Inspection Branch.....	\$42,006.99	\$51,852.56	23 per cent increase
Composite Inspection Branch....	\$20,720.92	\$19,379.34	6 per cent decrease
	\$62,727.91	\$71,231.90	

CONCILIATION, MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

Chief Conciliation Officer: LOUIS FINE

Conciliation Officers: JAMES HUTCHEON, G. L. FENWICK, WILLIAM DUNN, A. C. DENNIS

The eleventh annual report of the Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration Branch of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, shows a new high in volume of work accomplished and in the number of cases resulting in harmonious industrial relations.

The conciliation staff of Ontario is comprised of the Chief Conciliation Officer and four conciliation officers. Two of the latter were added to the staff during the year to cope with the increased activity of the Branch.

Co-operation between the federal Department of Labour and the provincial Department of Labour continued during this fiscal period as a result of the arrangement made by the Minister of Labour for Canada and the Minister of Labour for Ontario whereby assignments which are at distant points from Toronto may be handled by federal industrial relations officers. This Branch, in turn, reciprocates by assisting, on request, representatives of the Dominion Department of Labour.

The duties of the Branch include,—

- (a) conciliation, mediation and arbitration of disputes;
- (b) arranging for and acting as returning officers in plant votes held with the consent of all parties;
- (c) preliminary investigations of alleged violations of the regulations made under The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944 and The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947; and
- (d) conducting conferences under The Industrial Standards Act.

CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION

Referred by decision of the Ontario Labour Relations Board:

During the fiscal year 228 conciliation cases, not including strike cases, were handled. In 190 of these cases which had been referred to the Branch by the Ontario Labour Relations Board the union had been certified by the Board as the collective bargaining representative and in eighty-nine of them the conciliation officer was able to effect a collective agreement.

Seventy-two conciliation boards were established to deal with the remaining cases. In the majority of them the parties were apart on a great many issues which were resolved in the proceedings conducted by the conciliation officer and the issues finally referred to the conciliation boards dealt mostly with wages, union security and hours of work.

Conciliation and mediation after a conciliation board report:

Where the recommendation of a conciliation board is not accepted by both parties a conciliation officer is appointed to call the parties together immediately to effect an agreement. In almost all of the cases handled by a conciliation officer this year a satisfactory agreement was arrived at as a result of his negotiations.

Conciliation and mediation after direct application:

Thirty-eight applications were made direct to the Branch by management or a union or, in some cases, jointly for conciliation assistance in resolving difficulties. These direct applications cover many fields such as wages, reopening wage clauses, payment for statutory holidays, vacations and assistance generally in concluding and even wording collective agreements. Thirty-six of these cases were settled satisfactorily and two were withdrawn.

Conciliation and mediation of strikes:

The services of the Branch were requested in thirty-five strike situations involving 9,224 employees and resulting in a total loss of 243,419 man-working days. Conciliation and mediation succeeded in achieving an agreement between the parties concerned in almost all of these strikes. The aim of the officers of the Branch is to prevent a strike but where a strike does occur every effort is made to secure a settlement. In short, the guiding principle of the Branch is "prevent if you can, if you cannot prevent—settle".

ARBITRATION

Almost all collective agreements between a union and an employer provide for arbitration as the final step of the grievance procedure and where the parties themselves have been unable to agree upon an arbitrator or the chairman of a board of arbitration, the arbitrator or chairman is appointed by the Minister of Labour for Ontario.

During the fiscal year the Minister appointed an arbitrator or chairman in every case referred to him where the appointment was justified under the terms of the existing agreement. The conciliation officers of Ontario, at the request of both parties, acted as arbitrators on twenty-five cases involving seventy-eight grievances and their decisions were accepted.

Disputes resulting in arbitration deal with the interpretation or application of a clause or clauses of a collective agreement and generally involve questions such as seniority, promotion, wage classification, discipline and plant rules.

Many of these complaints are the result of ambiguous or faulty language of a collective agreement. However, while there are thousands of collective agreements in force in the Province to-day as compared with hundreds a few years ago, the services of this Branch have assisted in improving the draftsmanship and clarity of language of these agreements which lessens the proportion of arbitration service in matters of clarification or interpretation.

PLANT VOTES

Thirteen votes involving 4,634 employees were held by the Branch in various parts of the Province at the request or with the consent of the parties concerned. In most cases votes were requested to determine the wishes of the employees with respect to union security and, in one case, senior seniority for shop stewards.

The duties of conciliation officers in respect to plant votes include calling the parties together to determine the question to be used on the ballot, arranging for the wording and printing of the ballot, fixing the time and place of the vote, supervising the conduct of the vote, counting the ballot and, finally, announcing the result.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT, 1944 AND THE LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACT, 1947

Eighty-eight cases of alleged discrimination or unfair practices were handled by the Branch in accordance with the regulations made under The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944 and The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947. Fifty-six of these cases were settled and thirty-two cases were referred to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner appointed by the Minister after the investigating conciliation officer reported there appeared to be sufficient evidence to warrant a Commissioner's appointment to investigate the issue and receive evidence under oath, and to recommend thereon as required by regulations.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Thirty conferences under The Industrial Standards Act were conducted by the Branch during the year and twenty-five industrial standards schedules were agreed to and approved by the Minister of Labour and, upon his recommendation, were declared to be in force during pleasure by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

These conferences were for the following industries and zones:

Industry	Zone
Barbering.....	Belleville Guelph Toronto Windsor
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Ottawa
Carpentry.....	Belleville Brockville Cornwall Kingston Niagara Falls (no schedule) Ottawa Owen Sound Peterborough (no schedule) St. Catharines Timmins (no schedule) Windsor
Common labourers construction.....	Ottawa
Electrical repair and construction.....	Kingston
Hard furniture.....	Ontario
Plastering.....	Ottawa
Plumbing and heating.....	Oshawa-Whitby (no schedule) Ottawa Port Arthur-Fort William Welland Windsor
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford Hamilton
Sheet-metal workers' construction.....	Oshawa-Whitby (no schedule) Port Arthur-Fort William
Taxicab.....	Toronto

OFFICE WORK

The volume of office work handled by the Branch continues to increase. Many inquiries are received daily, by telephone, personal call or mail, from various parts of the Province requesting advice on industrial relations. At least one conciliation officer is on duty in the office every day to handle matters as they arise and, as a result, the Branch is always able to deal with inquiries and to advise, counsel and assist many employers and employees with their problems.

No attempt has been made to keep an official record of inquiries because of the many details involved but a spot-check reveals that there are more than twenty inquiries each day.

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

Chairman: P. M. DRAPER

The Ontario Labour Relations Board is responsible for the administration of The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947 and the regulations made thereunder.

The fiscal period ending March 31, 1948, saw the return to the Province of its normal, peace-time jurisdiction in the sphere of labour relations. On April 3, 1947, the Legislature for the Province of Ontario enacted The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947 which provided for (a) the continuance in force within the Province, with any necessary alterations, of the provisions of P.C. 1003 and P.C. 4020, schedules A and B respectively to The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, as amended; (b) the disposition of appeals pending before the Wartime Labour Relations Board (National) on the date of the coming into force of the Act; and (c) the appointment of conciliation officers and conciliation boards by the Minister of Labour for Canada in matters referred for such purpose by the Ontario Labour Relations Board on or before the date of the coming into force of the Act. Regulations (Ontario Regulations 47/47) and Rules of Procedure (Ontario Regulations 48/47) were subsequently made under authority of The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944 and The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947.

The Dominion Government passed orders-in-council P.C. 1233 and P.C. 1820, effective April 3, 1947, revoking P.C. 2911 of April 27, 1944, which had approved an agreement between the Dominion and the Province as to the administration within the Province of P.C. 1003, and also passed Order-in-Council P.C. 1981, effective May 15, 1947, revoking the provisions of P.C. 1003 which had provided for its adoption by the provinces. At the end of the fiscal year, the labour relations regulations in force in the Province were in all material respects identical to those contained in P.C. 1003 which, at that time, was still in force within the Dominion's sphere. There remained, however, no link between the two jurisdictions.

Two changes in the personnel of the Board took place during the fiscal period. During the month of January, 1948, His Honour Judge Ian M. Macdonell requested of the Minister that he be relieved of the chairmanship of the Board because of the pressure of his duties on the Bench. Mr. P. M. Draper, Alternate Chairman, was appointed by the Minister to succeed Judge Macdonell.

The resignation of Mr. H. J. Padget, one of the original labour representatives on the Board, was also accepted by the Minister during the fiscal year. Mr. Padget was succeeded by Mr. John Mitchell, Director, District 6, United Steelworkers of America.

The remaining members of the Board at the end of the fiscal year were W. J. Corbett, Hayes Steel Products Limited, Merritton, G. Russell Harvey, American Federation of Labor, Toronto, R. W. Teagle, Teagle and Son, Toronto, E. J. Hopcraft, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Toronto, and W. N. Bourke, Modern Methods, Toronto.

The Board held 88 sessions during the year. The "average board member" attended 81 sessions.

Nine hundred applications of all types were filed with the Board during the year, an increase of 156 over the previous fiscal period. This figure is comprised of 641 petitions for certification, 229 requests for the appointment of a conciliation officer, 15 applications for leave to institute a prosecution, 2 petitions for establishment of a grievance procedure, 2 requests for the appointment of an arbitrator and 11 applications requesting cancellation of existing collective agreements.

Of the 641 petitions for certification, 468 were referred to an examiner for preliminary inquiry and report to the Board.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were concerned in 349 petitions for certification, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial

Organizations affiliates in 271 petitions, Canadian Federation of Labour affiliates in 5 petitions and unaffiliated employees' organizations in 16 petitions. One hundred and twelve of the certification cases involved a contest between two or more trade unions or employees' organizations, 63 of which were between Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates. Petitions for certification granted numbered 387, withdrawals 117, dismissals 127. Of the 387 certificates granted, 212 went to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates, 159 to Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates, 3 to Canadian Federation of Labour affiliates and 13 to unaffiliated employees' organizations. Representation votes were taken in 156 of the certification cases which were finally disposed of during the fiscal year as a result of which 94 certificates were issued, 61 petitions were dismissed and 1 was withdrawn.

Two hundred and twenty-nine requests for the appointment of a conciliation officer were filed with the Board, 136 by Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates, 90 by Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates, 1 by a Canadian Federation of Labour affiliate and 2 by unaffiliated employees' organizations. Of the total, 187 were referred to the Minister, 11 were dismissed and 30 were withdrawn.

Petitions for leave to prosecute were filed in 15 cases. Leave was granted in 1 case, 10 were dismissed and 6 were withdrawn.

Two petitions for the establishment of a grievance procedure were received, 1 of which was granted and 1 of which was withdrawn.

Two petitions requesting the appointment of an arbitrator were received and in each case the Board granted the request.

Eleven petitions requesting the cancellation of existing collective agreements were filed and in all cases the Board granted the request.

THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

Chairman: ERIC BILLINGTON

Members: E. G. GIBB, J. F. NUTLAND

The Industry and Labour Board administers The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, The Industrial Standards Act, The Apprenticeship Act and The Minimum Wage Act.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1944

REGULATIONS—EXEMPTIONS

Regulations made under the Act apply to every establishment and undertaking and all work in or about any business, trade or occupation except to members, enrolled students and articulated apprentices of certain professions, persons engaged in the business of funeral directing and embalming, farming operations and domestic service, and to the hours of work of employees of municipal fire departments, of steamship and railway companies, stevedores and others loading and unloading ships, persons working in grain elevators and persons employed in commercial fishing and in the culture of flowers, fruits or vegetables.

HOURS OF WORK—LIMITATIONS

The Act provides that in any industrial undertaking the regular working hours of an employee shall not exceed eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

REGULATIONS—EXCESS WORKING HOURS

An employer may provide, with the approval of the Board, for overtime of not more than twelve hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees, overtime of not more than one hundred hours in each calendar year for each employee.

EMERGENCIES

Overtime may be worked by employees in an industry in cases of accident or work urgently required to be done to machinery or plant which cannot be completed during the forty-eight-hour week and which, otherwise, would interfere with the ordinary working of the undertaking. Where work of this nature is undertaken the employer shall, within thirty days of the performance of the work, report it to the Board, stating the reasons therefor, and the emergency work so required shall not reduce the amount of overtime which may ordinarily be worked with the consent of the Board.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

The Board may authorize overtime in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that overtime work is necessary because of the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed.

ELAPSE OF TIME FOR DAILY WORK PERIOD

Amendments to regulations which came into force July 1, 1947, restrict the maximum number of hours which may elapse between the commencement and the termination of the daily work period or periods of an employee working in the restaurant industry to twelve.

VACATIONS WITH PAY

The Act provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a vacation of at least one week with pay for each working year of his employment.

The employer may determine the period when each employee may take the vacation but such period shall not be later than ten months after the conclusion of the working year of the employee.

The amount of pay for the vacation to an employee in respect of each working year shall not be less than an amount equal to two per centum of the pay received by the employee for all work done by him in the working year.

PORTION OF WORKING YEAR OF EMPLOYMENT

The amendments to regulations coming into force July 1, 1947, also provided that where an employee's employment is discontinued by the employer the employee is entitled to receive vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of two per centum of his total earnings for any portion of a working year of employment. Where the employee discontinues his employment of his own accord, however, he is required to complete at least three months in the employ of the employer before he is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of two per centum of his total earnings from the commencement date of his employment. An employee engaged in the construction industry is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit irrespective of his employment period.

The employer may make deductions from the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where not owing to illness or authorized absence the employee has been absent from his duties in excess of one working day in each month of the working year. This regulation provides the maximum penalties which the employer may apply against the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where the employee is absent from his duties without cause. The provisions of this regulation do not apply to an employee engaged in the construction industry.

The Act, as amended at the 1947 session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, provides that in addition to the penalty imposed on any employer for failure to grant a vacation with pay to any employee, the magistrate entering a conviction may order the employer to pay to such employee an amount equal to the pay he would have received for such vacation or the amount to which he would be entitled under the regulations.

REGULATIONS—CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Construction industry includes all work in respect to the construction, erection, repair, remodelling or alteration of the whole or any part of a building, road or structure whether above or below the surface of the earth.

The employer shall affix to the vacation-with-pay stamp book of an employee working in the construction industry at the end of each regular pay-period vacation-with-pay credit stamps, purchased by the employer, in payment of the amount of vacation pay to which the employee is entitled for the pay-period on the basis of two per centum of his total earnings.

VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS

An employee may obtain a vacation-with-pay stamp book from his employer, association of employees or from the Department of Labour at a charge of twenty-five cents.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS

The employer may purchase at any provincial savings office or specified chartered bank in Ontario vacation-with-pay credit stamps in denominations ranging from one cent to five dollars. The employer shall affix to a vacation-with-pay stamp book of the employee the requisite amount of vacation-with-pay credit stamps in payment of the amount of pay to which the employee is entitled under the regulations. In this manner the employer contributes his proper share of vacation pay of his employees, and employees build up a vacation-with-pay credit in proportion to their earnings and irrespective of the number of employers for whom they have worked during the year.

On and after June 30 in each year employees may present their books at any branch of a chartered bank or provincial savings office and, upon proper identification, shall be entitled to receive the cash equivalent of the stamps contained therein.

Under this plan of vacation-with-pay credits for employees in the construction industry, and including other industrial undertakings subsequent to July 1, 1947, the sale to employers of vacation-with-pay credit stamps to March 31, 1948, is as follows:

July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945.....	\$ 377,236.20
April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.....	969,366.62
April 1, 1946, to March 31, 1947.....	1,465,139.63
April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948.....	3,322,768.95
Total for period.....	<u>\$6,134,511.40</u>

During the same period vacation-with-pay stamp books were sold to employees as follows:

July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945.....	35,459
April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946.....	84,233
April 1, 1946, to March 31, 1947.....	126,659
April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948.....	254,747
	<u>501,098</u>

The revenue from the sale of these books was \$125,274.50.

PROSECUTIONS

For contraventions of the provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944 a total of \$1,725 in penalties has been levied by the courts.

GENERAL

During the fiscal year The Industry and Labour Board met numerous delegations representing employers and employees of almost every type of industry in respect to the administration of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944, The Industrial Standards Act, The Apprenticeship Act and The Minimum Wage Act.

THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD
THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

The Industrial Standards Act provides a definite procedure for collective bargaining in any industry designated or defined by the Minister by providing a legal means for calling a conference of employers and employees in any industry in a pre-defined zone or zones. The conference is convened for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in section 7 of the Act, and may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour. The Minister may approve of the schedule if, in his opinion, it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees.

Upon the recommendation of the Minister an Order-in-Council may be passed approving that the schedule be in force during pleasure, or for a stipulated period not exceeding twelve months, and be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry in the designated zone, and also approving the date on which the schedule is to come into force. The schedule is then published in the Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act, 1944.

During the fiscal year conferences were held under the Act to renew existing schedules in the following industries and zones:

INDUSTRY AND ZONE	DATE OF CONFERENCE	DATE SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE
Barbering:		
Belleville.....	March 22, 1948.....	(pending)
Guelph.....	March 24, 1948.....	(pending)
Toronto.....	February 18, 1948.....	(pending)
Windsor.....	March 22, 1948.....	(pending)
Bricklaying and stonemasonry:		
Ottawa.....	October 22, 1947.....	December 2, 1947
Carpentry:		
Belleville.....	February 5, 1948.....	March 30, 1948
Brockville.....	June 3, 1947.....	July 29, 1947
Cornwall.....	June 4, 1947.....	July 29, 1947
Ottawa.....	August 25, 1947.....	October 21, 1947
Owen Sound.....	October 27, 1947.....	March 30, 1948
Peterborough.....	February 19, 1948.....	(no schedule)
St. Catharines.....	November 13, 1947.....	February 17, 1948
Timmins.....	March 23, 1948.....	(no schedule)
Windsor.....	October 30, 1947.....	December 16, 1947
Common labourers construction:		
Ottawa.....	December 18, 1947.....	February 24, 1948
Electrical repair and construction:		
Kingston.....	October 20, 1947.....	December 2, 1947
Hard furniture:		
Ontario.....	May 28, 1947.....	August 19, 1947
Plastering:		
Ottawa.....	August 26, 1947.....	October 21, 1947
Plumbing and heating:		
Ottawa.....	May 20, 1947.....	September 9, 1947
Port Arthur-Fort William.....	November 4, 1947.....	December 16, 1947
Windsor.....	June 12, 1947.....	July 29, 1947
Taxicab:		
Toronto.....	February 13, 1948.....	(pending)

Conferences were held to introduce new schedules in the following industries and zones:

INDUSTRY AND ZONE	DATE OF CONFERENCE	DATE SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE
Carpentry:		
Kingston.....	October 21, 1947.....	December 2, 1947
Niagara Falls.....	June 6, 1947.....	(no schedule)
Plumbing and heating:		
Oshawa-Whitby.....	June 12, 1947.....	(no schedule)
Welland.....	July 17, 1947.....	September 9, 1947
Retail gasoline service:		
Brantford.....	July 10, 1947.....	September 2, 1947
Hamilton.....	July 9, 1947.....	September 9, 1947
Sheet-metal workers' construction:		
Oshawa-Whitby.....	June 12, 1947.....	(no schedule)
Port Arthur-Fort William.....	April 22, 1947.....	June 10, 1947

Thirty conferences were held from April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948. With the exception of the carpentry industry, Niagara Falls, Peterborough and Timmins zones, the plumbing and heating industry, Oshawa-Whitby zone, and the sheet-metal workers' construction industry, Oshawa-Whitby zone, these conferences resulted in schedules under the Act.

PAYROLL ASSESSMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Under the Act, The Industry and Labour Board has designated the ladies' cloak and suit industry and the men's and boys' clothing industry as interprovincially competitive, and has approved provisions in the respective schedules regarding the collection of assessment from employers and employees. The purpose of this assessment is to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedule.

ARREARS OF WAGES

Arrears of wages amounting to \$1,679.45 were collected from nineteen employers. On instructions from The Industry and Labour Board the amount of \$1,053.45 was paid to the thirty employees affected. The amount of \$626 affecting three employers and four employees was ordered forfeited to the Crown.

COURT CASES

During the fiscal year fifty prosecutions for alleged violations of the Act were instituted as follows:

Retail gasoline service industry, Brantford zone,—

Two employers were charged with violations of the schedule and convictions registered in both cases. The two employers were given suspended sentence.

Retail gasoline service industry, Hamilton zone,—

Three employers and one employee were charged with violations of the schedule. Charges against the three employers were dismissed and the one employee was found guilty as charged and fined \$5.

Retail gasoline service industry, Toronto zone,—

Twenty-nine employers and four employees were charged with violations of the schedule. Charges against three of the employers were withdrawn for lack of evidence and charges against two employers and one employee were dismissed. The remaining twenty-four employers and three employees were found guilty as charged and fined a total of \$495.

Retail gasoline service industry, Windsor zone,—

Seven employers and four employees were charged with violations of the schedule. The charge against one employer was dismissed. The remaining six employers and the four employees were found guilty as charged and fined a total of \$210.

The total of all fines levied was \$710.

SCHEDULES IN FORCE

At the close of the fiscal year there were 125 schedules in force in Ontario under The Industrial Standards Act as follows:

INDUSTRY	Number of schedules	Zone
(a) Schedules covering local zones:		
Baking.....	1	Ottawa
Barbering.....	62	Covering 119 municipalities
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	1	Ottawa
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering.....	1	Galt
Building.....	1	Kitchener Waterloo
Carpentry.....	22	Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Kenora-Kee-watin, Kingston, Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake, Orillia, Oshawa-Whitby, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur and Fort William, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins, Windsor
Coal.....	1	Toronto
Coal hoisting.....	1	Toronto
Common labourers construction.....	2	Ottawa, Windsor
Electrical repair and construction.....	5	Kingston, Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake, London, Ottawa, Windsor
Painting and decorating.....	5	Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Oshawa-Whitby, Ottawa
Plastering.....	2	Ottawa, Toronto
Plumbing and heating.....	9	Belleville, Hamilton, Kitchener-Waterloo, Ottawa, Port Arthur-Fort William, St. Thomas, Township of Teck, Welland, Windsor
Retail gasoline service.....	4	Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto, Windsor
Sheet-metal workers' construction....	2	Ottawa, Port Arthur-Fort William
Soft furniture.....	1	Toronto and district
Taxicab.....	1	Toronto
(b) Schedules covering Ontario zone:		
Brewing.....	1	
Hard furniture.....	1	
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	1	
Men's and boys' clothing.....	1	
Total.....	125	

THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

Director of Apprenticeship: FRED J. HAWES

The fiscal year ending March 31, 1948, was a year of intense activity when school training of discharged members of the Armed Forces reached a climax. The number of trainees completing school training and seeking job training to obtain the experience and skill essential to the competent journeyman was larger than during any previous fiscal year. Increased opportunities to enter designated trades were made available to these trainees. At the close of the year 2,337 discharged members of the Armed Forces were learning building trades alone in addition to 1,312 civilian apprentices of which 451 were new registrations.

As Ontario industry expands and the need for skilled and experienced craftsmen becomes more apparent numerous enquiries come from industry in respect to the training of Ontario youth as apprentices. It is anticipated that civilian apprentice training will receive more attention in the immediate future.

Except for the training and re-establishment institutes in Toronto and Hamilton those in other parts of the Province have closed as trainees have completed school training. It is expected that when school training of discharged members of the Armed Forces is completed the Toronto school will become the Ryerson Institute of Technology where trade-school training will be provided on a year-round basis.

The increasing number of immigrants to Canada is providing numerous occupations with skilled mechanics. The new arrivals are very welcome to employers but industry can provide, nevertheless, innumerable opportunities for the boys leaving school to learn skilled trades.

The teaching of trades to inmates of reform institutions and penitentiaries has become organized and this Branch has increased its activities to include the supervision of training and job placement in designated trades of these persons.

BUILDING TRADES

According to present plans school training for discharged members of the Armed Forces will be finished June 30, 1948. Since trade training for discharges has been organized 2,864 have received training in building trades. The tables comprising a part of this report show the disposition of all trainees. A large number of the school trainees will have completed, during the present fiscal year, their period of job training and will have obtained sufficient experience to be considered competent journeymen.

The rapidity by which members of the Armed Forces were discharged necessitated greater numbers being placed in training sooner than anticipated and caused difficulty in placing them promptly in some building trades, but the outlook for all building trades may be considered quite satisfactory. All trainees receiving school training had an opportunity to continue in their chosen trade to obtain trade training and experience.

The success achieved by the rehabilitation programme may be attributed to the co-operation between the training and re-establishment institutes of Ontario, employers' organizations and trade unions and to the unprecedented volume of building which provided the necessary job training for trainees to obtain experience.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE BUILDING TRADES

Two changes in the personnel of the Provincial Advisory Committee for the Building Trades took place this fiscal year. On May 5, 1947, the resignation of Mr. Cecil Shaw, employee representative, was accepted by The Industry and Labour Board and he was replaced by Mr. Ernest

Ingles. The other change was occasioned by the death on March 16, 1948, of Mr. A. J. Crawford M.B.E., employee representative.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Chairman: JOSEPH M. PIGOTT

MEMBERS: Employers' Representatives

H. J. Ball
J. Kenyon
E. F. Longfellow
P. C. Mansell
H. C. Nicholls

Employees' Representatives

John W. Bruce
A. Cooper
Ernest Ingles
William Jenoves

Representing the Department of Education: A. M. MOON, Assistant Director of Vocational Education

Secretary: FRED J. HAWES

MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR TRADE

The Motor Vehicle Repair Trade which has been particularly active this fiscal year has provided a great deal of employment for the discharged members of the Armed Forces. The large number of discharges entering the trade either received training in the rehabilitation schools or, those with adequate experience, were given job training or received certificates of qualification after evaluation. Seven thousand and eighty-five men have been placed in the trade or were returned to the trade through this Branch.

The request of the Provincial Advisory Committee for the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade for school training to be made available to apprentices of the trade received favourable consideration and the Minister instructed the Branch to organize training classes to become operative in September, 1948. It is expected school training will stimulate and encourage the employment of apprentices. Already apprentice registrations have shown a sharp increase this year.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR TRADE

The personnel of the Provincial Advisory Committee for the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade is as follows:

Chairman: FRED J. HAWES

MEMBERS: Employers' Representatives

George Beattie
W. Forsyth
H. W. Harper
J. A. Hearn
Howard B. Moore
J. L. Stewart
E. J. Wadham

Employees' Representatives

William Farley
Charles Lambert
F. Lehmann
D. Lyons
John Munro
R. D. Salmond

BARBERING TRADE

The Barbering Trade continued to request The Industry and Labour Board for compulsory certificates of qualification but the request was not granted because the trade depends entirely upon barber schools to provide fully-trained barbers and offers no opportunity for apprenticeship. There are not sufficient school-training facilities in Ontario to meet the demands of the trade and there is every indication there will be a shortage of barbers in this Province in the future. The training of discharged members of the Armed Forces has provided the trade with trained personnel for the present, otherwise the shortage would exist now.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE BARBERING TRADE

The personnel of the Provincial Advisory Committee for the Barbering Trade is as follows:

Chairman: FRED J. HAWES

MEMBERS: Employers' Representatives

Otto Maluske
L. J. McKerral
C. D. Stevenson

Employees' Representatives

William Craig
P. C. Hollier
George Macdonald

HAIRDRESSING TRADE

The twelve licensed hairdressing schools continue to operate with a full complement of students. Although the demands of the trade were not as heavy as in recent years all graduates of the schools obtaining certificates of qualification found employment.

The higher wages offered by unskilled occupations were more attractive to young people than a three-year apprenticeship in hairdressing at a lower rate of pay and caused the apprentice registration to drop to sixty-three this year from seventy-six for last year.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE HAIRDRESSING TRADE

The personnel of the Provincial Advisory Committee for the Hairdressing Trade is as follows:

Chairman: FRED J. HAWES

MEMBERS: Employers' Representatives

J. D. Adams
W. O. Wiegand

Employees' Representatives

G. Duncan
Jean MacKay

REHABILITATION

It is expected that early in the next fiscal year school training of discharged members of the Armed Forces will cease. At March 31, 1948, 6,606 trainees had completed school training in designated trades. Of this number 4,104 are at present under contract for job training and 1,004 attained journeyman status on completion of school and job training.

The rehabilitation training programme has provided training for discharges and, at the same time, furnished to employers partially-trained personnel who will be brought along in time to qualify as mechanics. These persons will prove, on completion of their job training, a valuable addition to trades which definitely lack trained personnel.

GENERAL

Notwithstanding the benefit of school training to the apprentice and, also, to his employer and the co-operation of the provincial advisory committee for the industry and the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the expansion of the apprentice training programme for the planing mill, sash and door manufacturing industry was not as extensive as anticipated.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the film "Builders of Tomorrow" produced by the National Film Board in co-operation with the Apprenticeship Branch for distribution throughout the Province. This film is shown on request in any vocational or secondary school or at the meeting of any interested organization.

In 1947 the Apprenticeship Branch had a large display at the Canadian National Exhibition in the Ontario Government Building of the training and work of apprentices registered in designated trades.

The following tables indicate the activities of the Apprenticeship Branch for the fiscal year:

Table No. 1
REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES BY TRADES
AS AT MARCH 31, 1948

Trade	Registrations		Cancellations		Completions		Active
	During year	Total	During year	Total	During year	Total	
Building trades:							
Bricklaying.....	42	362	1	42	19	210	110
Masonry.....	4	22	..	6	1	9	7
Carpentry.....	84	609	18	95	29	279	235
Painting and decorating.....	6	238	8	59	9	148	31
Plastering.....	12	171	1	23	5	118	30
Plumbing.....	82	1,157	28	275	48	538	344
Steamfitting.....	25	283	3	89	7	123	71
Sheet metal work.....	51	413	10	87	29	207	119
Electric wiring and installation...	145	955	35	168	90	422	365
Total, 1948.....	451	4,210	104	844	237	2,054	1,312
Total, 1947.....	336	3,759	109	740	88	1,870	1,202
Motor vehicle repairing (a).....	411	2,066	105	431	123	660	975
(b).....	52	219	12	51	14	69	99
(c).....	32	200	10	45	12	87	68
Hairdressing.....	63	1,573	44	475	72	929	169
Barbering.....	4	95	...	19	3	62	14
Total, all trades, 1948.....	1,013	8,363	275	1,865	461	3,861	2,637
Total, all trades, 1947.....	854	7,350	243	1,590	291	3,400	2,360

Table No. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF APPRENTICES BY TRADES
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

Trade	First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth year	Total
Building trades:						
Bricklaying.....	22	26	41	21	..	110
Masonry.....	2	1	3	1	..	7
Carpentry.....	36	61	80	58	..	235
Painting and decorating.....	3	7	11	10	..	31
Plastering.....	5	8	12	5	..	30
Plumbing.....	32	71	91	96	54	344
Steamfitting.....	8	10	22	20	11	71
Sheet metal work.....	23	21	31	44	..	119
Electric wiring and instal- lation.....	38	79	119	129	..	365
Total.....	169	284	410	384	65	1,312
Motor vehicle repairing.....	107	217	324	282	212	1,142
Hairdressing.....	28	59	82	..	..	169
Barbering.....	3	4	7	..	..	14
Grand total.....	307	564	823	666	277	2,637

Plumbing, steamfitting and motor vehicle repair trades are the three designated trades with an apprenticeship period of five years.

Hairdressing and barbering have an apprenticeship period of three years.

Table No. 3

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES BY TRADES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

Trade	Active at be- ginning of year	Regis- trations during year	Cancell- ation of regis- trations	Unsatis- factory comple- tions	Diplomas awarded	Active at close of year
Building trades:						
Bricklaying.....	88	42	1	1	18	110
Masonry.....	4	4	..	..	1	7
Carpentry.....	198	84	18	1	28	235
Painting and decorating.....	42	6	8	..	9	31
Plastering.....	24	12	1	..	5	30
Plumbing.....	338	82	28	2	46	344
Steamfitting.....	56	25	3	..	7	71
Sheet metal work.....	107	51	10	1	28	119
Electric wiring and instal- lation.....	345	145	35	4	86	365
Total.....	1,202	451	104	9	228	1,312
Motor vehicle repairing (a)....	792	411	105	5	118	975
(b)....	73	52	12	..	14	99
(c)....	58	32	10	..	12	68
Hairdressing.....	222	63	44	23	49	169
Barbering.....	13	4	..	..	3	14
Grand total.....	2,360	1,013	275	37	424	2,637

Table No. 4

REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

Number of candidates examined:	At Toronto	At other centres	Totals
Motor vehicle repairing.....	592	1,352	1,944
Hairdressing.....	359	366	725
Barbering.....	54	54	108
Hairdressing teachers.....	15	..	15
Barbering teachers.....	..	..	..
Grand totals.....	1,020	1,772	2,792

Table No. 4—Continued

Examinations were held in Toronto and other centres in accordance with arrangements made through local apprenticeship committees as follows:

	Centres	Number of examinations	Number of candidates
Motor vehicle repairing	Barrie.....	2	31
	Belleville.....	2	42
	Brantford.....	1	22
	Brockville.....	2	23
	Camp Borden.....	1	5
	Chatham.....	3	40
	Clinton.....	1	13
	Cobourg.....	1	10
	Cornwall.....	3	44
	Fort William.....	6	46
	Goderich.....	2	20
	Guelph.....	1	11
	Hamilton.....	8	165
	Hearst.....	1	4
	Huntsville.....	2	27
	Kapuskasing.....	1	5
	Kingston.....	3	39
	Kirkland Lake.....	2	20
	Kitchener.....	4	93
	Lindsay.....	1	15
	London.....	7	163
	Niagara Falls.....	1	11
	North Bay.....	2	25
	Oshawa.....	1	5
	Ottawa.....	4	114
	Owen Sound.....	2	31
	Peterborough.....	1	21
	Renfrew.....	1	14
	St. Catharines.....	2	47
	Sarnia.....	3	35
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	14
	Simcoe.....	1	23
	Smith's Falls.....	1	13
	Sudbury.....	2	31
	Timmins.....	2	26
	Toronto.....	26	592
	Welland.....	1	19
	Windsor.....	3	85
	Totals.....	108	1,944
Hairdressing	Hamilton.....	9	165
	London.....	5	70
	Ottawa.....	4	38
	Timmins.....	1	13
	Toronto.....	20	359
	Windsor.....	4	80
	Totals.....	43	725

Table No. 4—Continued

	Centres	Number of examinations	Number of candidates
Barbering	Cornwall.....	1	1
	Fort William.....	9	9
	Hamilton.....	6	6
	Lindsay.....	1	1
	London.....	10	10
	Pembroke.....	2	2
	Timmins.....	7	7
	Toronto.....	54	54
	Windsor.....	11	11
	Woodstock.....	7	7
	Totals.....	108	108
Hairdressing teachers	Toronto.....	15	15
Barbering teachers	..	..	..
	Grand totals.....	274	2,792

Table No. 5

REPORT OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

	Motor vehicle repairing	Barbering	Hairdressing	Totals
First certificate.....	72	62	51	185
By examination.....	1,067	134	656	1,857
By duplicate.....	64	6	19	89
By renewal.....	15,837	2,528	3,855	22,220
By miscellaneous.....	13	16	15	44
By rehabilitation.....	1,027	151	187	1,365
	18,080	2,897	4,783	25,760

Table No. 6

REPORT OF LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1947

	Hairdresser schools	Barber schools
Number of schools in operation at close of previous year.....	12	1
Number of new licenses issued during year.....	..	..
Number of schools in operation at close of year.....	12	1

Table No. 7

REPORT ON TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS
OF THE ARMED FORCES IN DESIGNATED TRADES
AS AT MARCH 31, 1948

Building trades:

At present under contract.....	2,337	
Attained journeyman status after training, to date.....	320	
*Discontinued training, to date.....	207	
Placed under contract, to date.....		2,864
Evaluated and granted journeyman status.....	247	
Evaluated and granted interim certificate.....	1,665	
		1,912
		4,776

Motor vehicle repair trade:

At present under contract.....	1,767	
Attained journeyman status after training, to date.....	684	
*Discontinued training, to date.....	370	
Placed under contract, to date.....		2,821
Evaluated and granted journeyman status.....	1,823	
Evaluated and granted interim certificate.....	2,811	
		4,634
		7,455

Barbering trade:

Attained journeyman status after training or evaluation, to date....	370	370
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Hairdressing trade:

Attained journeyman status after training or evaluation, to date....	563	563
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Total discharges trained or evaluated..... 13,164

*NOTE: Discontinued training due to the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to previous homes outside of the Province of Ontario, return to previous employment or unsuitable.

Remarks: In addition to the above approximately 600 discharges have been placed with employers on probation, contracts pending.

Table No. 8

REPORT OF REVENUE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

	Gross revenue	Refunds	Net revenue
Motor vehicle repair trade.....	\$25,305.00	\$273.50	\$25,031.50
Barbering trade.....	3,540.00	39.00	3,501.00
Hairdressing trade.....	7,826.50	128.00	7,698.50
Miscellaneous.....	45.51	..	45.51
Totals.....	\$36,717.01	\$440.50	\$36,276.51

THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

Director: PATTERSON FARMER

The current minimum wage orders published as Ontario Regulations 24/47 in the Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947, under The Regulations Act, 1944, came into force on June 1, 1947. These orders were amended by Ontario Regulations 89/47 which were published in the Ontario Gazette on June 21, 1947, and came into force on June 3, 1947. This amendment had the effect of bringing under the minimum wage orders employees of a telephone company operating a telephone system, switchboard or exchange serving 300 or more subscribers. All orders under The Minimum Wage Act in force previous to June 1, 1947, were revoked and the current orders, Ontario Regulations 24/47 and 89/47, are the only orders under The Minimum Wage Act in force at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1948.

The current orders under the Act apply to female employees only. They affect the employment of over 250,000 female employees employed by over 22,700 employers. These figures are slightly in excess of the totals tabulated below because returns are not requested every year from every employer in the Province. Some classifications of employers are rotated and wage information asked for only every second year.

If employment trends continue as at present future reports will show still larger numbers of female employees and, possibly, the numbers reported will be increased also by virtue of the fact that these new orders cover areas where there are a number of industries and businesses which were exempt from the previous orders.

WAGE RETURNS

Wage information is collected for the purpose of checking compliance with the provisions of the orders in force under the Act. For convenience employers are grouped according to the nature of their business. A summary of wage rates paid throughout the Province as reported during the fiscal year is given in tables appended to this report.

The total number of employers reporting for the fiscal year of 1948 is 22,682 which exceeds any previous year except 1943 when the total reporting was 22,781. The total number of female employees reported is the highest on record, namely 249,079, as compared with the previous highest year of 1945 when a total of 243,234 was reported. Comparative figures from 1943 to 1948 are as follows:

	Fiscal Years					
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Employers reporting.....	22,781	21,798	21,404	20,874	21,949	22,682
Employees of reporting firms	714,451	578,442	682,836	674,142	703,927	780,636
Female employees of reporting firms.....	224,879	224,459	243,234	223,175	221,883	249,079

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Analysis of the wage returns reveals the underpayment of 3,560 employees in 1,003 establishments. Increases in wage rates were ordered in all of the above cases as compared with wage increases ordered for twenty-three employees in fourteen establishments for the previous year. A large percentage of the wage adjustments ordered was caused by an oversight on the part of employers to pay the experienced rate to part-time employees as required by the orders.

ARREARS OF WAGES

Arrears of wages amounting to \$180.30 were collected from seven employers on behalf of eighteen employees as compared with arrears of \$14 collected from two employers on behalf of two employees during the previous year. On instructions from the Branch or departmental inspectors an additional twenty employers paid \$701.66 direct to thirty-nine employees as settlement of underpayment of wages.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions during the fiscal year 1947-48.

COMPLAINTS

Eleven complaints of failure to pay the required minimum wage rates were received during the year as compared with four complaints received the previous year.

HOMEWORK

Applications for approval of rates for homework were submitted and, where rates were approved, permits were issued as follows:

Permits in force April 1, 1947.....	449
Permits issued April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948.....	88
Permits expired or cancelled April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948.....	130
Permits in force April 1, 1948.....	407

HANDICAPPED WORKERS

Permits authorizing the employment of handicapped workers at rates lower than the prescribed minimum rates were issued as follows:

Permits	Number of employers affected	Number of employees affected
In force April 1, 1947.....	26	35
Cancelled or expired April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948	10	15
Issued April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948.....	20	28
In force April 1, 1948.....	36	48

Analyses of Wage Returns for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1948

Auditing, Accounting and Miscellaneous Offices

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	314		148		11	
(b) Having no female employees.....	4		3		..	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	43		8		2	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	361		159		13	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	2,518		410		1	
(b) Women.....	2,030		362		18	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	39		6		..	
(d) Total reported.....	4,587		778		19	
Average hours per week (normally).....	41		42		46	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.50-14.00.....	..	..	..	..	2	..
14.00-16.00.....	..	..	3	..	4	..
16.00-17.00.....	5	5	3	..	..	..
17.00-18.00.....	40	15	8	..	2	..
18.00-20.00.....	47	3	20	..	3	..
20.00-25.00.....	401	13	118	4	4	..
25.00-30.00.....	498	..	121	1	2	..
30.00 and up.....	1,039	3	92	1	1	..

Auto Sales and Service

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	109		149		43	
(b) Having no female employees.....	14		19		9	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	4		7		1	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	127		175		53	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	3,745		1,927		233	
(b) Women.....	470		265		42	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	6		11		5	
(d) Total reported.....	4,221		2,203		280	
Average hours per week (normally).....	41½		38½		43½	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.50-14.00.....	..	..	..	1	1	1
14.00-16.00.....	1	..	22	3	4	3
16.00-17.00.....	2	..	9	2	..	1
17.00-18.00.....	6	..	9	4	2	..
18.00-20.00.....	21	1	27	..	7	..
20.00-25.00.....	148	3	96	1	16	..
25.00-30.00.....	163	2	62	..	6	..
30.00 and up.....	129	..	45	..	6	..

Autos, Accessories, Aircraft and Electrical Trades

Population Zones:	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3			
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	393	118	28			
(b) Having no female employees.....	44	14	5			
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	72	8	10			
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	509	140	43			
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	46,275	22,757	3,088			
(b) Women.....	11,640	4,407	835			
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	612	365	124			
(d) Total reported.....	58,527	27,529	4,047			
Average hours per week (normally).....	40½	40	41			
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....
11.50-14.00.....	2
14.00-16.00.....	1	..	1	1
16.00-17.00.....	5	3	..
17.00-18.00.....	60	8	21	4	5	1
18.00-20.00.....	91	44	83	11	5	4
20.00-25.00.....	1,123	151	692	116	70	5
25.00-30.00.....	2,685	219	1,107	115	251	37
30.00 and up.....	7,675	190	2,501	118	501	77

Beverages, Drugs, Tobacco

Population Zones:	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3			
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	365	75	32			
(b) Having no female employees.....	4	2	1			
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	64	14	4			
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	433	91	37			
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	10,122	4,546	2,289			
(b) Women.....	4,885	1,338	900			
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	146	76	38			
(d) Total reported.....	15,153	5,960	3,227			
Average hours per week (normally).....	41½	43	43			
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....
11.50–14.00.....
14.00–16.00.....	7	2	2	8
16.00–17.00.....	77	3	32	20	..	2
17.00–18.00.....	36	11	50	8	27	1
18.00–20.00.....	282	23	85	1	5	..
20.00–25.00.....	1,376	70	564	16	444	22
25.00–30.00.....	1,305	29	183	3	225	7
30.00 and up.....	1,802	8	422	20	199	6

Brokers, Trust and Loan Companies

Population Zones:	Zone 1	Zone 2		
Number of Employers:				
(a) Reporting female employees.....	222	35		
(b) Having no female employees.....	17	3		
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	20	2		
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	259	40		
Number of Employees:				
(a) Male.....	2,277	82		
(b) Women.....	1,831	123		
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	36	1		
(d) Total reported.....	4,144	206		
Average hours per week (normally).....	39½	40		
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:				
Under \$11.50 per week.....
11.50-14.00.....	1	1
14.00-16.00.....	1	1	2	1
16.00-17.00.....	1	1	7	..
17.00-18.00.....	30	6	5	..
18.00-20.00.....	29	10	13	..
20.00-25.00.....	483	14	35	..
25.00-30.00.....	617	3	33	..
30.00 and up.....	669	..	28	..

Clothing and Needle Trades

Population Zones:	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3			
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	951	198	24			
(b) Having no female employees.....	46	24	..			
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	189	168	4			
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	1,186	390	28			
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	8,230	1,635	146			
(b) Women.....	11,847	3,474	436			
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	248	328	39			
(d) Total reported.....	20,325	5,437	621			
Average hours per week (normally).....	42	44	45			
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	16	11	5	4
11.50-14.00.....	7	1	36	14	31	8
14.00-16.00.....	60	6	111	19	38	2
16.00-17.00.....	52	8	106	11	26	12
17.00-18.00.....	137	23	199	27	66	6
18.00-20.00.....	711	78	472	68	60	2
20.00-25.00.....	2,903	101	1,087	127	101	3
25.00-30.00.....	2,485	21	767	35	54	..
30.00 and up.....	5,492	10	680	16	55	2

Construction and Engineering Contractors—Office Employees

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2	
Number of Employers:				
(a) Reporting female employees.....	106		43	
(b) Having no female employees.....	3		1	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report..	5		3	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	114		47	
Number of Employees:				
(a) Male.....	11,072		2,023	
(b) Women.....	467		103	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	20		5	
(d) Total reported.....	11,559		2,131	
Average hours per week (normally).....	43		39	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:				
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	..	..
11.50–14.00.....	..	..	..	..
14.00–16.00.....	2	..	4	1
16.00–17.00.....	..	..	2	..
17.00–18.00.....	4	2	5	1
18.00–20.00.....	4	1	4	2
20.00–25.00.....	84	15	45	1
25.00–30.00.....	152	2	35	..
30.00 and up.....	221	..	10	..

Food and Food Products (including seasonal canning)

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	365		394		300	
(b) Having no female employees.....	23		31		18	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	21		16		15	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	409		441		333	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	23,063		13,462		7,228	
(b) Women.....	9,920		4,890		5,464	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	835		373		214	
(d) Total reported.....	33,818		18,725		12,906	
Average hours per week (normally).....	43		48		47½	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	26	1	21	..
11.50–14.00.....	2	..	44	10	35	9
14.00–16.00.....	27	38	124	36	108	27
16.00–17.00.....	27	6	55	66	42	4
17.00–18.00.....	320	105	254	29	609	18
18.00–20.00.....	861	136	706	51	485	31
20.00–25.00.....	3,873	435	1,487	90	2,085	83
25.00–30.00.....	2,683	99	1,208	77	893	12
30.00 and up.....	2,127	16	986	13	1,486	30

Furniture, Upholstering, Lumber and Wood Products

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	202		204		133	
(b) Having no female employees.....	22		14		6	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	39		40		38	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	263		258		177	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	5,586		13,440		8,697	
(b) Women.....	869		1,535		884	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	29		127		58	
(d) Total reported.....	6,484		15,102		9,639	
Average hours per week (normally).....	41½		43		43	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
11.50-14.00.....	3	..	..	..	2	2
14.00-16.00.....	2	..	13	6	31	6
16.00-17.00.....	1	..	5	8	20	6
17.00-18.00.....	3	..	39	18	35	15
18.00-20.00.....	14	4	126	19	103	7
20.00-25.00.....	128	10	519	46	347	15
25.00-30.00.....	245	5	389	22	208	4
30.00 and up.....	472	10	444	8	138	3

Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2	
Number of Employers:				
(a) Reporting female employees.....	413		226	
(b) Having no female employees.....	39		57	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	14		23	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	466		306	
Number of Employees:				
(a) Male.....	158		22	
(b) Women.....	1,245		453	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	28		19	
(d) Total reported.....	1,431		494	
Average hours per week (normally).....	44		46½	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:				
Under \$11.50 per week.....	9	3	29	5
11.50-14.00.....	15	7	22	2
14.00-16.00.....	32	5	51	6
16.00-17.00.....	63	6	49	..
17.00-18.00.....	74	3	24	1
18.00-20.00.....	124	3	56	4
20.00-25.00.....	405	1	127	1
25.00-30.00.....	286	..	66	..
30.00 and up.....	237	..	29	..

Hospitals, Schools and Universities

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	82		65		30	
(b) Having no female employees.....	6		12		..	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	4		2		..	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	92		79		30	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	3,384		921		695	
(b) Women.....	5,097		2,087		440	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	49		..		8	
(d) Total reported.....	8,530		3,008		1,143	
Average hours per week (normally).....	42		47½		46	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	1	..	42	..	..	..
11.50–14.00.....	4	..	162	..	6	..
14.00–16.00.....	83	..	206	..	13	..
16.00–17.00.....	77	..	206	..	20	..
17.00–18.00.....	458	..	312	..	17	..
18.00–20.00.....	860	18	307	..	29	1
20.00–25.00.....	2,172	31	466	..	253	7
25.00–30.00.....	645	..	161	..	55	..
30.00 and up.....	797	..	225	..	47	..

Insurance and Real Estate

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	420		221		9	
(b) Having no female employees.....	10		2		..	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	9		2		..	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	439		225		9	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	4,466		505		7	
(b) Women.....	7,281		1,017		14	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	356		66		1	
(d) Total reported.....	12,103		1,588		22	
Average hours per week (normally).....	38½		38½		38	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
11.50–14.00.....	2	..	3	..	1	..
14.00–16.00.....	1	1	9	..	3	1
16.00–17.00.....	5	3	20	5	1	..
17.00–18.00.....	115	46	26	11	..	..
18.00–20.00.....	482	137	133	36	1	..
20.00–25.00.....	2,528	160	374	13	4	..
25.00–30.00.....	2,145	8	197	..	2	..
30.00 and up.....	2,003	1	254	1	1	..

Jewellery, Leather Goods and Rubber

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	297		116		22	
(b) Having no female employees.....	7		7		1	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	38		7		2	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	342		130		25	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	13,181		12,168		2,056	
(b) Women.....	4,735		4,774		744	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	232		514		100	
(d) Total reported.....	18,148		17,456		2,900	
Average hours per week (normally).....	42½		42½		45	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	2	..	1	..	..	..
11.50–14.00.....	4	..	2	1	..	..
14.00–16.00.....	22	3	8	9	1	..
16.00–17.00.....	14	1	12	4	25	23
17.00–18.00.....	32	12	49	18	42	17
18.00–20.00.....	150	27	210	47	112	22
20.00–25.00.....	928	67	859	105	262	21
25.00–30.00.....	1,266	44	1,012	92	145	12
30.00 and up.....	2,317	78	2,621	238	157	5

Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	436		180		24	
(b) Having no female employees.....	8		4		3	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	2		5		..	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	446		189		27	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	2,600		985		59	
(b) Women.....	4,542		1,614		77	
(c) † Girls—under 18 years.....	158		107		1	
(d) Total reported.....	7,300		2,706		137	
Average hours per week (normally).....	46½		46½		46½	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.50–14.00.....	2	1	12	..	3	..
14.00–16.00.....	33	5	62	13	6	..
16.00–17.00.....	40	16	116	21	2	..
17.00–18.00.....	377	55	224	24	9	1
18.00–20.00.....	779	30	369	24	20	..
20.00–25.00.....	2,058	42	563	23	18	..
25.00–30.00.....	777	5	181	1	18	..
30.00 and up.....	476	4	87	1	1	..

Machinery and Metal Products

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	628		296		54	
(b) Having no female employees.....	70		23		9	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	116		31		9	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	814		350		72	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	52,473		40,746		4,998	
(b) Women.....	8,161		4,652		442	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	237		298		15	
(d) Total reported.....	60,871		45,696		5,455	
Average hours per week (normally).....	42		42		44½	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	5	..	..	..	..	..
11.50–14.00.....	3	..	4	13	2	..
14.00–16.00.....	6	..	20	10	4	2
16.00–17.00.....	9	2	32	7	9	..
17.00–18.00.....	21	7	64	18	17	..
18.00–20.00.....	165	26	204	28	44	5
20.00–25.00.....	1,265	81	1,144	128	102	4
25.00–30.00.....	2,221	75	1,437	55	141	3
30.00 and up.....	4,466	46	1,747	39	123	1

Mining and Quarrying, Non-Metallic and Miscellaneous

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	617		192		100	
(b) Having no female employees.....	78		82		25	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	173		37		26	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	868		311		151	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	18,178		28,478		8,897	
(b) Women.....	7,474		2,362		596	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	452		213		80	
(d) Total reported.....	26,104		31,053		9,573	
Average hours per week (normally).....	42		42¾		43½	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	..	..	9	1
11.50–14.00.....	..	2	4	9	6	7
14.00–16.00.....	2	12	5	2	31	9
16.00–17.00.....	5	27	21	14	6	1
17.00–18.00.....	58	24	42	31	28	13
18.00–20.00.....	324	61	225	47	42	8
20.00–25.00.....	1,801	192	534	51	151	26
25.00–30.00.....	1,829	92	511	48	128	6
30.00 and up.....	3,455	42	1,020	11	195	9

Paper, Paper Products, Advertising, Photography and Printing

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	783		253		75	
(b) Having no female employees.....	21		7		..	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	183		51		15	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	987		311		90	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	22,287		16,167		11,213	
(b) Women.....	11,734		2,487		914	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	593		103		29	
(d) Total reported.....	34,614		18,757		12,156	
Average hours per week (normally).....	43		43		45	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	18	2	21	..	5	2
11.50-14.00.....	25	..	14	3	6	5
14.00-16.00.....	70	14	74	18	13	..
16.00-17.00.....	50	18	82	7	3	..
17.00-18.00.....	115	36	101	13	9	1
18.00-20.00.....	491	96	278	26	34	1
20.00-25.00.....	3,336	263	620	32	173	..
25.00-30.00.....	3,946	135	525	1	184	..
30.00 and up.....	3,683	29	772	3	487	20

Recreation and Amusement

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	239		135		40	
(b) Having no female employees.....	5		3		1	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	12		4		1	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	256		142		42	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	2,750		883		259	
(b) Women.....	1,870		716		177	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	39		66		9	
(d) Total reported.....	4,659		1,665		445	
Average hours per week (normally).....	4-49; 44½		5-47; 43		2-41½; 48	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	1	..	1	..	..
11.50-14.00.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
14.00-16.00.....	10	..	4	1	1	1
16.00-17.00.....	8	..	46	3	4	1
17.00-18.00.....	102	14	39	4	6	..
18.00-20.00.....	152	5	215	38	26	1
20.00-25.00.....	792	16	262	14	75	3
25.00-30.00.....	334	2	78	3	39	3
30.00 and up.....	472	1	71	2	25	..

Restaurants and Hotels

Population Zones:	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of Employers:			
(a) Reporting female employees.....	1,112	848	93
(b) Having no female employees.....	67	30	5
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	64	55	5
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	1,243	933	103
Number of Employees:			
(a) Male.....	10,579	4,633	188
(b) Women.....	10,745	6,012	468
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....			
(d) Total reported.....	21,324	10,645	656
Average hours per week (normally).....	47	47½	49½
	Women	Women	Women
Weekly rates of wages:			
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	24	6
11.50–14.00.....	21	119	37
14.00–16.00.....	57	330	79
16.00–17.00.....	53	784	52
17.00–18.00.....	1,254	1,126	48
18.00–20.00.....	1,913	1,095	82
20.00–25.00.....	4,946	1,742	93
25.00–30.00.....	1,672	547	44
30.00 and up.....	829	245	27

Telephone and Transports

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	103		126		184	
(b) Having no female employees.....	17		2		4	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	5		2		18	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	125		130		206	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	8,997		3,018		390	
(b) Women.....	5,241		2,873		1,094	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	558		602		166	
(d) Total reported.....	14,796		6,493		1,650	
Average hours per week (normally).....	40		40½		45½	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	..	..	4	..	7	..
11.50–14.00.....	..	..	1	1	41	2
14.00–16.00.....	..	..	20	12	106	64
16.00–17.00.....	..	1	13	10	65	37
17.00–18.00.....	8	4	112	70	165	49
18.00–20.00.....	65	23	222	142	93	8
20.00–25.00.....	1,605	495	1,209	363	315	5
25.00–30.00.....	1,311	35	791	2	119	..
30.00 and up.....	2,252	..	501	2	183	1

Textiles

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	124		124		47	
(b) Having no female employees.....	...		...		...
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	19		10		17	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	143		134		64	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	5,036		11,729		1,263	
(b) Women.....	6,925		8,878		1,068	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	729		1,506		260	
(d) Total reported.....	12,690		22,113		2,591	
Average hours per week (normally).....	42½		45½		46	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	1	..	2	3	2	6
11.50-14.00.....	7	1	10	3	12	11
14.00-16.00.....	11	11	78	95	103	42
16.00-17.00.....	12	10	89	58	45	28
17.00-18.00.....	67	56	321	200	102	45
18.00-20.00.....	371	155	840	337	228	49
20.00-25.00.....	2,555	336	2,656	466	330	59
25.00-30.00.....	1,975	119	2,920	303	156	16
30.00 and up.....	1,926	41	1,962	41	90	4

Trade and Distribution

Population Zones:	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3	
Number of Employers:						
(a) Reporting female employees.....	2,777		2,321		777	
(b) Having no female employees.....	73		67		15	
(c) With no employees, out of business, or failing to report.....	104		83		79	
(d) Total questionnaires sent.....	2,954		2,471		871	
Number of Employees:						
(a) Male.....	29,014		10,873		2,450	
(b) Women.....	29,752		12,745		2,211	
(c) Girls—under 18 years.....	3,070		1,646		276	
(d) Total reported.....	61,836		25,264		4,937	
Average hours per week (normally).....	43½		43½		44	
	Women	Girls	Women	Girls	Women	Girls
Weekly rates of wages:						
Under \$11.50 per week.....	3	1	4	5	40	13
11.50-14.00.....	7	5	186	102	341	133
14.00-16.00.....	224	163	1,027	343	604	80
16.00-17.00.....	675	215	1,653	530	173	9
17.00-18.00.....	1,872	1,253	2,139	390	217	18
18.00-20.00.....	4,941	806	2,404	134	268	14
20.00-25.00.....	12,749	526	3,148	103	366	6
25.00-30.00.....	5,103	96	1,345	36	107	3
30.00 and up.....	4,178	5	839	3	95	..

APPENDIX

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
IN PROGRESS PRIOR TO FISCAL YEAR					
Ottawa	Metal factory workers	Feb. 24 1947	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, vacations with pay, union security, etc.; employment conditions no longer seriously affected by October 31; in favour of employer.	184	13,600
Cornwall	Carpenters	Mar. 31	For increased wages; terminated April 2; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.	50	75
COMMENCING DURING FISCAL YEAR					
Oshawa	Tannery workers	April 9	Interpretation of clause in agreement covering stand-by pay; terminated April 10; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	205	400
Peterborough	Planing mill workers	April 16	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, and against alleged discrimination in lay-off of six workers; terminated April 18; negotiations; compromise.	80	200
Waterloo	Furniture factory workers	April 29	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, union security, two weeks' vacation with pay, pay for statutory holidays, etc.; terminated May 14; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	80	1,120
Stratford	Wood products factory workers	April 30	For increased wages and hourly rates of pay instead of piece-work; terminated May 6; negotiations; compromise.	110	620
Owen Sound	Foundry workers	April 1	For increased wages; terminated April 9; negotiations; compromise.	120	650
Weston	Metal factory workers	April 10	For increased wages; terminated May 31; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.	728	22,500

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Oshawa	Motor vehicle factory workers	April 29	Alleged speed-up in production schedules; terminated May 3; negotiations and return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.	225	810
Brantford	Farm implement factory workers	April 29	For change in wage rate and method of calculating pay for certain foundry workers; terminated May 11; negotiations; in favour of employer.	24	234
Windsor	Plumbers	April 7	Refusal of employers to come under existing agreement covering members of Master Plumbers' Association; terminated April 11; negotiations; in favour of workers.	35	175
Port Credit	Vegetable products factory workers	May 1	For increased wages; terminated July 7; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	230	5,850
Bowmanville	Rubber factory workers	May 27	For increased wages for certain workers; terminated May 27; return of workers; in favour of employer.	560	300
Oshawa	Tannery workers	May 27	For settlement of various grievances; terminated May 28; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.	30	50
Ridgetown	Metal factory workers	May 14	Misunderstanding of proposed wage increase; terminated May 14; return of workers; in favour of employer.	100	100
St. Catharines	Metal factory workers	May 17	For increased wages, pay for four statutory holidays and two weeks' vacations with pay; terminated May 22; return of workers pending certification of union as bargaining agency; indefinite.	39	135
Ottawa	Sheet metal workers	May 19	For increased wages; terminated June 6; negotiations; compromise.	65	975

APPENDIX—Continued
 STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO
 DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948
 (From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Fort Erie	Metal factory workers	May 26	For increased wages; terminated June 13; negotiations; in favour of workers.	49	784
St. Catharines	Carpenters	May 1	For a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 6; negotiations; in favour of workers.	250	750
Windsor	Labourers	May 8	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, time and one-half for Saturdays, closed shop, etc.; terminated May 21; conciliation, provincial, and reference to arbitration; compromise.	500	5,000
Brockville	Carpenters	May 12	For a union agreement providing for closed shop and increased wages; terminated May 19; conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations; in favour of workers.	15	82
Hamilton and Toronto	Hoisting engineers	May 12	For new agreements providing for increased wages; terminated May 19; negotiations; compromise.	250	890
Kingston	Carpenters	May 12	For a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 20; negotiations; compromise.	325	2,275
Fort William and Port Arthur	Carpenters and helpers	May 19	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, and changes in working conditions; terminated June 4; negotiations; compromise.	400	5,200
Toronto	Labourers	May 21	For a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 30; negotiations; compromise.	450	3,600
Windsor	Electricians	May 27	For increased wages and subsistence pay for jobs outside Essex County; terminated June 3; conciliation, provincial; and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.	120	720
Windsor	Truck drivers	May 31	For increased wages; lapsed by July 5; indefinite.	8	190

APPENDIX—Continued
 STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO
 DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948
 (From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Peterborough	Bakery workers	June 20	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, guaranteed minimum wage for drivers, union shop, check-off, etc.; terminated June 20; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.	19	19
Hanover	Furniture factory workers	June 6	For new agreements providing for increased wages, pay for nine statutory holidays, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc.; terminated August 16; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to an umpire; indefinite.	445	16,000
Waterloo	Electrical apparatus factory workers	June 5	For increased wages and changes in working conditions; terminated June 9; negotiations; compromise.	48	240
Cobourg	Foundry workers	June 24	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated June 26; negotiations; compromise.	80	220
Acton	Fireclay products factory workers	June 7	Alleged violation of seniority in lay-off of nine workers; terminated June 7; later information indicates that plant shut down for an unstated period, indefinite.	49	49
Windsor	Lathers	June 9	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated June 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.	17	100
London	Carpenters and labourers	June 17	For a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated June 18; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.	105	160
Sudbury	Dry cleaners and dyers	June 9	Against dismissal of a worker for infraction of company rules; terminated June 10; negotiations, and return of workers pending reference to Ontario Labour Relations Board; indefinite.	10	10

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Oshawa	Tannery workers	July 30	For increased wages; terminated September 27; conciliation, provincial; in favour of workers.	270	10,040
Cache Bay	Sawmill workers	July 5	For increased wages and continuation of certain bonuses; terminated July 17; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	168	1,700
Wahnapitae	Sawmill workers	July 23	Alleged discrimination in lay-off of workers; terminated August 9; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending investigation; indefinite.	50	800
Oshawa	Steel products factory workers	July 16	For increased wages; terminated August 13; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	84	1,600
Port Union	Labourers	July 14	For two weeks' vacations with pay instead of one, and for transportation allowance on certain jobs; terminated July 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.	40	40
Cornwall	Carpenters	July 17	Re date of payment of agreed wage increase; terminated August 28; return of workers; in favour of employers.	17	300
Riverside	Hotel employees	July 4	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of four workers, and for a union agreement providing for closed shop, check-off, etc.; terminated July 25; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	11	200
Sudbury	Waiters and bartenders	July 28	For a new agreement providing for closed shop and increased wages; terminated August 6; negotiations; compromise.	60	470
Fort William and Port Arthur	Laundry and dry cleaning plant workers	July 28	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and changes in working conditions; terminated September 18; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.	90	3,560
Cornwall	Textile factory workers	Aug. 1 and Aug. 8	Dissatisfaction over work load; terminated August 4 and 11; negotiations; compromise.	32	64

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Toronto	Electrical apparatus factory workers	Aug. 20	Alleged discrimination in lay-off of sixteen workers; terminated September 30; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.	47	1,000
Brockville	Foundry workers	Aug. 22	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated October 3; return of workers pending conciliation; indefinite.	47	1,240
Windsor	Metal factory workers	Aug. 25	For increased wages; terminated September 2; negotiations; in favour of employer.	110	770
Toronto	Painters	Aug. 8	For employment of union painters only; terminated August 8; negotiations; in favour of workers.	58	29
Cornwall	Labourers	Aug. 20	For a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated August 21; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.	149	225
Cornwall	Electric railway, light and power plant workers	Aug. 2	Protest against alleged delay in appointing chairman for arbitration board to consider disputed clauses in new agreement; terminated August 4; conciliation, provincial and civic; in favour of workers, chairman appointed.	100	200
Toronto	Taxi drivers	Aug. 12	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of five drivers, and for increased wages; terminated August 13; return of workers pending certification of union as bargaining agency; indefinite.	18	18
Toronto	Lifeguards	Aug. 9	For increased wages; terminated August 13; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.	50	200
Toronto	Fur products factory workers	Sept. 29	For new agreements providing for increased wages; terminated October 7; negotiations; compromise.	500	3,375

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Hanover	Furniture factory workers	Sept. 8	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of union officer for being absent without leave; terminated September 22; negotiations; in favour of workers.	33	396
Hamilton	Metal factory workers	Sept. 2	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, etc.; terminated September 20; conciliation, provincial; in favour of workers.	75	1,100
Ridgetown	Metal factory workers	Sept. 9	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, payment for statutory holidays, etc.; terminated September 24; negotiations; compromise.	120	1,300
Peterborough	Metal factory workers	Sept. 12	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, payment for eight statutory holidays, union shop, etc.; terminated September 19; conciliation, provincial; in favour of workers.	221	1,200
Kitchener	Electrical apparatus factory workers	Sept. 30	For increased wages; terminated October 1; negotiations; in favour of workers.	20	40
Leaside	Sporting goods factory workers	Sept. 2	For increased wages; terminated September 5; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.	105	365
Cornwall	Electric railway, light and power plant workers	Sept. 2	For a greater increase in wages than awarded by arbitration board; terminated September 9; conciliation, provincial; in favour of workers.	100	600
Fort William	Seamen	Sept. 8	Against employment of two non-union workers when union seamen not immediately available and alleged discrimination in dismissal of a seaman; terminated September 8; negotiations; compromise.	10	10
Toronto	Waiters	Sept. 22	For a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated September 22; negotiations and replacement; partially successful.	9	9

APPENDIX—Continued
 STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO
 DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948
 (From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Port Credit	Vegetable products factory workers	Oct. 20	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of union officer; terminated November 4; return of workers; in favour of employer.	160	1,750
Toronto	Fur processing factory workers	Oct. 28	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, payment for statutory holidays, etc.; terminated October 28; negotiations; in favour of workers.	38	38
Elora	Printing plant workers	Oct. 2	Against increased hours per week without increase in wages; terminated October 2; negotiations; in favour of workers.	13	13
Whitby	Sawmill workers	Oct. 8	For increased wages; terminated October 9; negotiations; compromise.	55	75
Toronto	Electrical apparatus factory workers	Oct. 2	Protesting alleged reduction in piece-work earnings due to change in timing, etc.; terminated October 2; return of workers; in favour of employer.	531	60
Sarnia	Metal factory workers	Oct. 3	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and payment for statutory holidays, and against time study of operations and methods; terminated November 7; negotiations; compromise.	327	7,800
Belleville	Metal factory workers	Oct. 6	Alleged discrimination in lay-off of 15 workers during transfer of machines to new building; terminated December 1; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.	221	7,200
Toronto	Jewelry factory workers	Oct. 17	For new agreements providing for increased wages and 40-hour week during year instead of four summer months; terminated October 31; negotiations; compromise.	190	750

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Weston	Bicycle and sports equipment factory workers	Oct. 27	For implementation of award of conciliation board providing for increased wages, union security, payment for four statutory holidays, off-shift premiums, etc.; terminated November 7; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	500	4,800
Toronto	Foundry workers	Oct. 29	For settlement of various grievances, for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated November 29; negotiations; compromise.	42	900
Cornwall	Carpenters	Oct. 10	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated October 21; negotiations; compromise.	75	700
Port Union	Labourers	Oct. 14	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, transportation allowance, etc.; terminated October 29; negotiations; compromise.	160	480
Fort William	Seamen	Oct. 16	For replacement of fire doors of boilers as a safety measure following mishap; terminated October 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.	20	20
Toronto	Candy factory workers	Nov. 11	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, upgrading of workers, union security, increased vacations with pay, sick leave, etc.; terminated December 14; conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations; compromise.	185	4,350
Belleville	Metal factory workers	Nov. 5	In sympathy with strike of metal factory workers at Belleville, commencing October 6; terminated November 5; return of workers; in favour of employer.	29	29
Niagara Falls	Wire cloth factory workers	Nov. 24	Alleged infraction of seniority and ability clauses in agreement in dismissal of two workers; terminated December 1; return of workers; in favour of employer.	200	1,000

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Belleville	Optical lens factory workers	Nov. 5	In sympathy with strike of metal factory workers at Belleville commencing October 6; terminated November 5; return of workers; in favour of employer.	48	48
Toronto	Building insulation workers	Nov. 17	For increased wages; terminated November 22; negotiations; in favour of workers.	161	700
Windsor	Fuel and building supplies handlers	Nov. 6	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of two workers; terminated November 8; replacement; in favour of employer.	11	25
Cornwall	Dairy workers, drivers, etc.	Nov. 29	Alleged delay of conciliation board in negotiations for a union agreement providing for increased wages, vacations with pay, union security, etc.; terminated December 4; return of workers pending report of conciliation board; indefinite.	53	265
Township of York	Municipal workers	Nov. 24	Alleged delay in negotiations for a union agreement; terminated November 24; negotiations; in favour of workers.	192	192
Schumacher and Timmins	Beverage room tapmen and waiters	Nov. 7	For a union agreement, providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, vacations with pay, etc.; terminated November 22; negotiations; in favour of workers.	84	1,000
Delray	Bush workers	Dec. 29	Refusal to cut pulpwood on a piece-work basis; terminated January 2; return of workers; in favour of employer.	50	200
Toronto	Printing pressmen	Dec. 15	For greater increase in wages than recommended by majority report of conciliation board, union security, increased vacations with pay, etc., in new agreements under negotiations; employment conditions no longer seriously affected by February 28; settlement reached by provincial conciliation in some 68 plants on January 20; compromise.	850	14,500

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Kitchener	Tire factory workers, press room and tire cure department	Jan. 8 1948	Alleged inability to maintain earnings on tire-curing standards established November 17-47; terminated January 16; conciliation, provincial, followed by negotiations and possible reference to arbitration; indefinite.	150	1,150
Lansing	Braid, elastic and hosiery factory workers	Jan. 19	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of workers following application for certification of union as bargaining agency; terminated January 31; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.	43	450
Toronto	Canvas products factory workers	Jan. 20	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, etc., and alleged discrimination in dismissal of two workers; terminated February 18; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.	23	365
Aurora	Electrical apparatus factory workers	Jan. 6	For increased wages; terminated January 10; conciliation, provincial; compromise.	40	140
Hawkesbury	Clothing factory workers	Feb. 17	For increased wages, piece rates; terminated March 13; negotiations; in favour of workers.	22	200
Fort Erie	Steel products factory workers	Feb. 2	For increased wages; terminated February 6; conciliation, provincial, compromise.	149	670
Leaside	Radio and radio tubes factory workers	Feb. 2	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated February 28; conciliation, provincial and return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.	706	14,000
Dundas	Metal factory workers	Feb. 2	For a new agreement providing for increased wages; untermiated at close of fiscal year.	436	12,500
Toronto	Casket factory workers	Feb. 12	Alleged reduction in piece-work rates for certain workers; terminated February 14; negotiations; in favour of workers.	71	80

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
Toronto	Bookbinders	Feb. 20	For increased wages; employment conditions no longer affected by March 31; indefinite.	9	145
Hamilton	Hardware factory workers	Mar. 15	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, etc., terminated March 18; return of workers pending reference to provincial conciliation; indefinite.	370	1,295
Toronto	Taxi drivers	Mar. 15	Alleged violation of terms of agreement in dismissal of three drivers; terminated March 16; negotiations; compromise, two drivers re-instated.	44	88
Toronto	Garage mechanics	Mar. 9	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, pay for eight statutory holidays, and two weeks' vacations with pay; terminated March 10; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.	36	45
TOTALS—100 strikes				14,893	192,957

APPENDIX—Continued

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948
(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

INDUSTRIES:	Number of disputes in progress	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
MANUFACTURING:			
Fur and leather products.....	5	1,043	13,903
Metal products.....	32	6,127	99,642
Miscellaneous.....	1	71	80
Miscellaneous products.....	1	105	365
Miscellaneous wood products.....	8	1,021	20,911
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	2	97	97
Printing and publishing.....	2	863	14,513
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	4	120	1,079
Rubber and its products.....	2	710	1,450
Vegetable foods.....	4	594	11,969
CONSTRUCTION:			
Buildings and structures.....	19	3,177	21,501
LOGGING.....			
	1	50	200
SERVICE:			
Business and personal.....	7	300	5,294
Public administration.....	2	201	337
Recreation.....	1	50	200
TRADE.....			
	2	64	290
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:			
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	2	200	800
Other local and highway transport.....	3	70	296
Water transport.....	2	30	30
Totals—1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
" 1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
" 1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
" 1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
" 1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
" 1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
" 1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
" 1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
" 1940.....	36	6,075	50,468
" 1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
" 1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
" 1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
" 1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
N.B.—1935 omitted because the "fiscal period 1935" was five months only—when fiscal year was changed.			
" 1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
" 1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
" 1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
" 1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
" 1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
" 1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
" 1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
" 1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
" 1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
" 1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
" 1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
" 1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
" 1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
" 1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

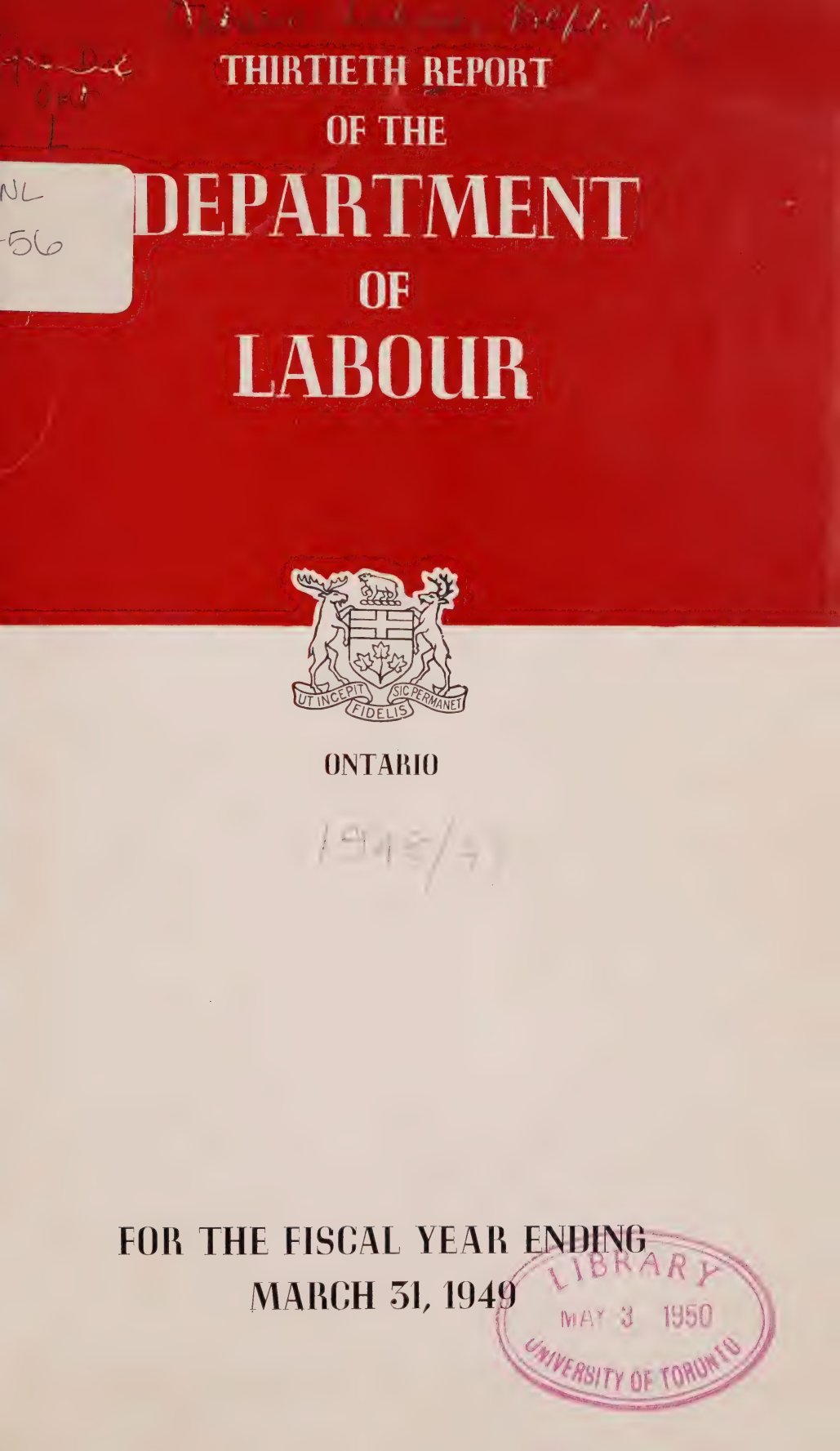
APPENDIX—Continued

INTERPROVINCIAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1948

(From figures published in The Labour Gazette)

Locality	Occupation	Commenced	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man-working days
IN PROGRESS PRIOR TO FISCAL YEAR					
Ottawa, Hamilton, Ontario, Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.	Compositors, etc.	May 30 1946	In sympathy with strike of compositors at Winnipeg, Man., commencing November 8, 1945; employment conditions no longer seriously affected by April 30 (1947); indefinite.	70	500
COMMENCING DURING FISCAL YEAR					
Charlotte-town, P.E.I., Sydney, N.S., Moncton, N.B., Hull, Montreal, Princeville, Quebec, P.Q., Kitchener, Peterborough, Toronto, Ont., Brandon, St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Man., Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sask., Calgary, Edmonton, Alta., New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.	Meat packing plant workers	Aug. 27 1947	For a master agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated by October 24; negotiations and conciliation, provincial; compromise.	14,150	487,000



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THIRTIETH REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF
LABOUR



ONTARIO

1948/9

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1949



ed by Order of the
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY
of the
PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO
Sessional Paper
(Number 13, 1950)

THIRTIETH REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
For The Fiscal Year Ending
MARCH 31, 1949



ONTARIO

TORONTO

Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston, Printer to the
King's Most Excellent Majesty
1950

Contents

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER	5
ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHART	6

Part 1-Text

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH	9
BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS	14
BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH	15
CONCILIATION, MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION	17
ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD	20
THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	22
(a) THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1944	22
(b) THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT	25
(c) APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH	28
(d) MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH	31

Part 2-Tables

INDEX OF TABLES	34
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Report of the Deputy Minister

To The Honourable Charles Daley,
Minister of Labour

SIR:

I have the honour to present the thirtieth annual report of the Department of Labour which covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949.

It has been a year of increasing activity in the Department of Labour which reflects the continuous progress of business and industry in Ontario.

The report of the Apprenticeship Branch indicates the interest which has been taken by youth in the opportunities to be found in the skilled trades. Our apprenticeship roll has continued to mount steadily.

It is to be noted that construction of premises for business and industry, as reported through the Factory Inspection Branch, has reached a new peak. All told, buildings represented by plans examined were valued at over \$61,000,000.

The year just ended was the busiest in the history of the Conciliation Branch. A greatly increased number of disputes were referred to the Branch for disposition. The high average of settlements achieved is a matter of satisfaction to industry, labour and the Department.

The Industry and Labour Board reports that the value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps sold for the fiscal year exceeded \$5,000,000, and this amount largely went to the construction industry. When it is considered that in the fiscal year 1944-45, the first year of operation, the value of stamps sold reached a little more than \$377,000, the benefit of the scheme to the workers of Ontario becomes obvious.

During the fiscal year under review, *The Labour Relations Act, 1948* was brought into force, replacing *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944* and *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947*. The new Act enabled the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to adopt Part I of *The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act*, passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1948.

Under the new Act the Ontario Labour Relations Board was continued but its membership reduced from 7 to 5. At the close of the fiscal year the Board had completed about 3 months' work under the new Act. Details of the work of the Board under the old and the new legislation will be found later in this report.

Three members of the staff retired on superannuation allowance during the fiscal year, Miss Lucy Jinks and Miss Rose M. Costello of the Minimum Wage Branch, and Mr. William Robertson of the staff of the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers. All of them had given long years of faithful service to the Department for which I here record our appreciation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.


Deputy Minister

Administrative Personnel

Main Office	Minister	Hon. Charles Daley
	Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
	Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
	Cashier	Mary Waizman
	Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
	Conciliation Officers and Industrial	
	Standards Officers	A. C. Dennis
		William Dunn
		G. Fenwick
		James Hutcheon
Apprenticeship Branch	Special Placement Officer	F. H. Avery
	Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	Director of Apprenticeship	Fred J. Hawes
	Assistant to Director	George H. Simmons
Boiler Inspection Branch	Chairman	John Sharp
	Members	A. L. Lacey
		W. J. Scott
Factory Inspection Branch	Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
	Examiner of Reports and Designs	J. H. Templeton
The Industry and Labour Board	Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
	Mechanical Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson
Minimum Wage Branch	Chairman	Eric Billington
	Members	E. G. Gibb
		J. F. Nutland
Ontario Labour Relations Board	Director	Patterson Farmer
	Senior Investigator	Margaret Stephen
	Chairman	P. M. Draper
	Registrar	D. W. Mather
	Board Examiners	A. M. Brunskill
		J. M. Flannery

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
 (EAST BLOCK)
ORGANIZATION CHART
 WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

MINISTER OF LABOUR		
HON. CHARLES DALEY	Room	TEL.
SECRETARY	6302	773-4
MRS. K.M. BURNES		

DATE:	MARCH 31	1948
TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: (NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)		201
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD:		636
TOTAL PERSONNEL:		837

PERSONNEL - 2.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD		
CHAIRMAN	Room	TEL.
E.E. SPARROW		AD7031
SECRETARY		
S.R. JOHNSTON		
CANADA LIFE BUILDING		
ADMINISTERS THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.		

DEPUTY MINISTER		
J.B. METZLER	Room	TEL.
SECRETARY	6430	580-1
HELEN DAVIS		

PERSONNEL - 23.

PERSONNEL - 636.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS		
CHAIRMAN	Room	TEL.
JOHN SHARP	6614	588-3
ADMINISTERS THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT		

PERSONNEL - 13.

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH		
CHIEF INSPECTOR	Room	TEL.
J.N. BRIGGS	6506A	583-4
EXAMINER OF REPORTS AND DESIGNS	6506B	583-4
J.H. TEMPLETON		
ADMINISTERS THE STEAM BOILER ACT.		

PERSONNEL - 27.

CONCILIATION SERVICE		
CHIEF CONCILIATION OFFICER	Room	TEL.
LOUIS FINE	6407	599

PERSONNEL - 8.

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH		
CHIEF INSPECTOR	Room	TEL.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR		
E.H. GILBERT	6503	585-6
MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND EXAMINER OF PLANS	6534	595-6
C.G. GIBSON		
ADMINISTERS THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT.		

PERSONNEL - 61

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH		
DIRECTOR	Room	TEL.
F.J. HAWES	6427	592-3
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR	6427	592-3
G.H. SIMMONS		
ADMINISTERS THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD.		

PERSONNEL - 33.

THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD		
CHAIRMAN AND INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS OFFICER	Room	TEL.
ERIC BILLINGTON	6602	777-8-9
ADMINISTERS THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT, THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT, THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT, AND THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1944.		

PERSONNEL - 11.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH		
DIRECTOR	Room	TEL.
PATTERSON FARMER	6602	652
ADMINISTERS THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD.		

PERSONNEL - 11.

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD		
CHAIRMAN	Room	TEL.
R.M. DRAPER		
REGISTRAR		
D.W. MATHER	6	771-2
ADMINISTERS THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1948.		

PERSONNEL - 12
 PER DIEM MEMBERS - 4

EXCEPT AS NOTED, ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE LOCAL ON ADELAIDE 1211.

Part 1-Text

Factory Inspection Branch^{*}

This sixty-third annual report of the Factory Inspection Branch covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949. In respect of the redistribution of the inspectorial districts and the enlargement of the inspectorate begun in the fiscal year 1948, further progress was made during this fiscal year under review. An appointment of a second experienced foundry man, T. M. Jenckes, to the inspection staff was made to enable a more intensive coverage of Ontario's foundry industry. Other additions to the inspectorate were F. A. E. Cooke and A. F. J. Krestensen who was transferred from the Apprenticeship Branch.

Classification of Industry

Information relating to inspections of industrial and commercial establishments, employment conditions, number and estimated value of new construction and other pertinent data is shown in concise tabular form, tables A-1 to A-4, under the industrial groupings of the Standard Industrial Classification which was placed in effect this year. These groupings will not permit comparison with former years but will, in the future, provide statistical information conforming with an international standard for comparative purposes.

Inspection Services

Twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighteen inspections were carried out by the field staff in industrial and commercial establishments during the fiscal year. In addition, 3,826 investigations were undertaken for other branches of the Department with respect to the administration and enforcement of the statutes and regulations under their jurisdiction (tables A-2 and A-2a, pages 38 to 41).

With respect to their duty under *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* of assisting with the enforcement of *The Minimum Wage Act*, *The Operating Engineers Act* and *The Adolescent School Attendance Act*, the inspectors reported: 816 violations of *The Minimum Wage Act*, 95 violations of *The Operating Engineers Act* and 31 violations of *The Adolescent School Attendance Act*.

Of the 106 complaints of violations of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* received, inspection revealed sufficient grounds for complaint in 84 cases and insufficient grounds for complaint in 22 cases. The subjects and number of complaints were as follows:

Subject of Complaint	Complaint	
	Upheld	Not Upheld
	After Inspection	After Inspection
	No.	No.
Child labour	5	2
Elevators .....	....	2
Excess hours	8	2
Fire hazards	5	1
Fumes and dust	11	2
Heat and light	9	1
Homeworkers	2	....
Machinery	3	....
Miscellaneous	28	10
Overtime and double shift	2	1
Sanitation	11	1
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 22

As in former years, inspectors undertook technical inspections of plants and equipment of the concessions operated on the premises under the supervision of the Niagara Parks Commission, Niagara Falls. Of interest was their supervision of the installation of 2 new carrying cables for the aero-car spanning the whirlpool of the Niagara River.

^{*}See tables A-1 to A-4, pages 36 to 46.

The customary inspections of the premises of gaols and reform institutions administered by the provincial Government were carried out, and reports with recommendations for the health and safety of their staff and inmates were transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

At the request of the Supervising Coroner for Ontario, investigations of fatalities not within the jurisdiction of the Branch were undertaken, and on each case inspectors gave evidence at the subsequent inquests.

The appointment of the second foundry inspector has enabled inspection of all foundries in the Province at least twice during the fiscal year. The result of a survey of the foundry industry is noted under the heading, "Industrial Hazards".

Industrial Hazards

Where accidents cause bodily injuries to employees while working on their employers' premises and prevent them from working for more than 6 days, or result fatally, the accidents must be reported to the Chief Inspector under sections 59, 60 or 61 of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act*. Accordingly, during the fiscal year, 11,104 men and 703 women were reported injured, which is a slight reduction in the number reported for the previous fiscal year, and 56 men were reported fatally injured as compared with 62 men and 1 woman fatally injured in 1948. In addition to these accidents, reports were received of 262 other accidents, of which 29 were fatal, in industries and occupations outside the jurisdiction of the Act, from causes such as traffic accidents, drownings and fumes (Table A-1, page 36).

Of the 273 compensable cases of industrial diseases reported, 245 were dermatitis, 20 were lead poisoning, 1 was undulant fever and 7 were silicosis. The lead-poisoning cases were mostly in the metal-salvage and automotive industries while 5 of the 7 cases of silicosis were in the granite industry and 1 case each was in the construction and glass-grinding industries. Investigations of these cases were undertaken in co-operation with the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health.

Efforts have been made to bring about a closer check on safety factors in the electrical industry, particularly in reference to testing procedures for heavy electrical equipment. With this end in view 2 members of the staff were sent to visit one of the plants of a large manufacturer in the United States to observe and study safety measures in effect for testing under high voltages. As a result of these studies and in co-operation with manufacturing firms every effort is being made to enforce rigidly the observance of adequate safety measures.

Following a survey of the foundries in Ontario by the inspectorate in conjunction with engineers of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health, draft regulations for the control of dust and other hazards in the foundry industry were prepared for later discussion with interested government bodies and the industry.

Hours of Employment

Weekly Hours, Table A-2b, Page 42.—In the food-processing, wood-products and transportation industries a higher proportion of employees is working in excess of the 48-hour week than in other industries. As visits to most industries are arranged, where possible, during their busiest season it follows, particularly in the canning industry, that the hours recorded are of the limited duration of the peak period and are covered by permits issued under *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* and *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944*.

While no statistics have been compiled to show the increasing prevalence of the 5-day week in industry and commerce, the inspectors report that most industries in the 40- to 44-hour group and many in the 45- to 48-hour group are on a 5-day week of 8 or 9 hours a day.

Emergency Overtime, Table A-3, Page 45.—During the calendar year 1948, 1,149 overtime permits were issued to 449 firms authorizing the overtime employment of women and youths later than 6.30 p.m. during an emergency or exigency of trade as authorized under section 30 of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act*. These permits which are returned on expiration showed 42,799 females worked overtime later than

6.30 p.m. on 5,787 occasions. This is an increase over 1947 when only 361 permits were issued. It is felt that the prevailing shorter work-week is responsible for the increase in seasonal overtime.

Double Shift, Table A-3, Page 45.—Each year shows an increase in the number of firms taking advantage of the double-shift permit under section 31 of the Act. The permit authorizes the employment of females and youths on a 2-shift basis between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. but provides neither shift is to exceed 8 hours. During the calendar year 1948, 274 firms used the permit as compared with 234 in 1947, 200 in 1946 and 108 in 1945.

Late Hours, Table A-3, Page 45.—Three hundred and twenty-three permits were issued to restaurant proprietors during the calendar year 1948 authorizing the employment of adult females until 2 a.m., as provided under section 29 of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act*. Permits were suspended in 3 cases and in 2 other cases employers were charged with violation of the Act and convictions were recorded.

Time for Meals, Special Ruling.—Schedules of hours in industry incorporating half-hour lunch periods have been authorized where the working-day does not exceed 8 hours and the request has been made by the female employees concerned and, also, where eating-room facilities are provided on the premises. It is always understood, however, that irrespective of approval of this kind of an arrangement any female employee may assert her statutory right to a full-hour lunch period without penalty or discrimination. This arrangement was put into effect during the war years on assurance from the physicians of the Department of Health that the practice would not affect the health of the women in industry.

Child Labour

Forty-six cases of child labour involving the employment of persons under 14 years of age were reported as compared with 61 cases in the previous fiscal year. The reduction in the number of cases reported each year indicates that the provisions of section 24 of the Act are well known to employers. For this reason, prosecution was made against 5 employers for employing children under 14 years of age. Eight charges were laid and convictions were recorded in 5 cases, 1 case was dismissed and 2 were withdrawn. One child of 13 years of age employed in a garage and service station received painful burns when the rag he was using to wash out the pit with gasoline was ignited. This case was prosecuted.

Practically all cases of violation under this heading occur during school recess except where boys work after school and on Saturday in retail stores. Many of these cases come to the attention of the Branch through press reports of delivery boys being in traffic accidents or being the victims of assault and robbery.

Homework

During the calendar year 1948, 515 permits were issued to firms authorizing them to give out work to be done in homes at rates of pay approved by The Industry and Labour Board (Table A-3, page 45). Homeworkers' permits were issued to 3,027 persons to undertake the work of manufacturing or assembling household articles or wearing-apparel in their homes.

Plans for Buildings

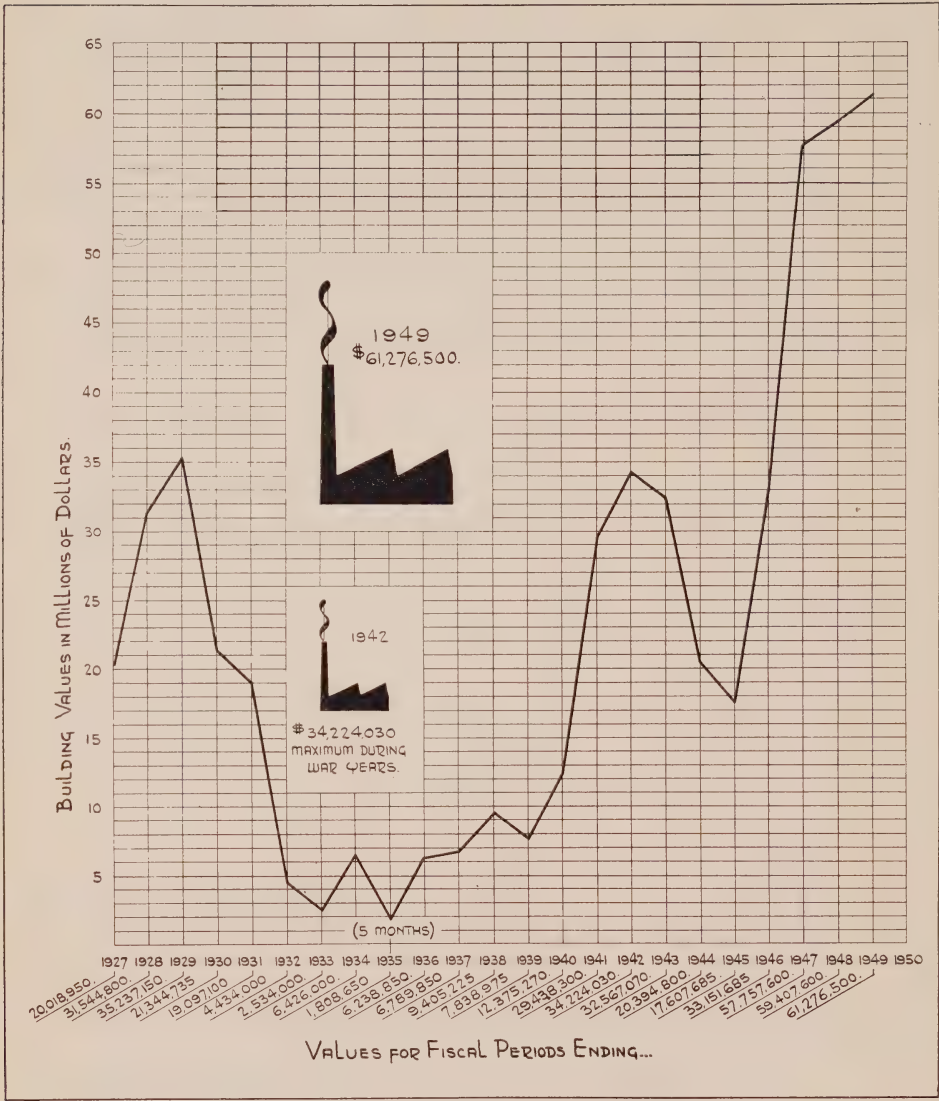
For the third consecutive year the number and value of approved construction projects exceeded previous maxima. Plans were approved for 1,324 new buildings or alterations to factories, shops and office buildings whose construction cost was \$61,276,500. During the previous fiscal year, 1,250 plans had been approved for projects costing \$59,407,600. The total values of projects approved during the fiscal years 1927 to 1949 are shown on the graph on page 12. One hundred and thirty-four, or 10.2 per cent of the plan approvals for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949 were for buildings costing \$100,000 or more. Last fiscal year, 115 or 9.2 per cent of the approvals were for buildings of similar size.

The distribution of the number and the estimated value of new construction during the fiscal year under review is outlined in Table A-4, page 46. Perusal of the table will show

that the iron and steel industries exceeded other industries in the number and value of projects. The food industries and the transportation equipment industries expended the second and third largest amounts of money respectively on building expansions.

The well-established policy of encouraging owners and architects to discuss new building and equipment designs with the engineers of the Branch before the working

Estimated Values of Buildings Approved



drawings are completed has been followed consistently. During the fiscal year, a total of 1,165 office interviews with owners, engineers and architects were arranged for the purpose of guarding the safety, health and welfare of employees in new and altered buildings.

The use of prefabricated and partly prefabricated buildings for factories has presented problems to the staff, chiefly because the snow loadings used in the roof designs were considerably lower than those used in established Canadian engineering practice. Where materials were specified to have allowable stresses higher than those

usually accepted in Canadian practice, the applicants were requested to have materials tested by the University of Toronto or the Ontario Research Foundation.

The replacement of open stairways by stairways enclosed with fire-resistive materials has been aggressively undertaken by the Branch during the fiscal year. This work has caused many problems which predominate in older buildings and much thought and energy have been directed toward their solution.

The failure of factory owners to provide safe means of exit in case of fire and to submit the drawings of new buildings resulted in prosecutions in Guelph, Perth and Toronto.

Each grain elevator was inspected 2 or 3 times during the fiscal year, making the total number of inspections greater than those made during the fiscal year 1948 when the initial inspection, which was an intensive one, was made of each elevator to ensure its compliance with the new regulations. The benefits of regular and detailed inspection under the grain-elevator regulations are becoming increasingly evident in the improved working conditions in this class of factory. The inspectors have repeatedly reported improvements in housekeeping, protective equipment and safe working habits by employees, and a reduction of dust-explosion hazards.

During the fiscal year under review a number of standard drawings on topics of interest to the inspectorate and to factory management was prepared under the engineering direction of the Examiner of Plans. These drawings have been very favourably received and many requests for copies have been fulfilled.

Prosecutions

Fourteen separate charges for violations of *The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act* were laid against 11 employers for late employment of females without a permit, child labour, inadequate training and supervision of females working at machines and failure to submit plans for building for approval. Convictions were registered on 10 of these charges, 1 case was dismissed and 3 cases were withdrawn. The total of all fines levied was \$190.

General

All inspectors met in convention with officials of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health during the winter and informative papers and round-table discussions were developed relating to technical problems which the inspector meets in the field. Department of Labour officials attended the meetings and participated in discussions of matters concerning the enforcement of the Acts and regulations under the jurisdiction of the Department. Safety films on the guarding of hazardous machines were used as at former conferences for the guidance of inspectors.

Foundry inspectors attended the convention of the American Foundrymen's Association in Montreal and were privileged to inspect several large foundries in the Montreal area and to make valuable contacts with representatives of the industry.

The Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held in Ottawa, in May of 1948, its first session in several years at which the Chief Inspector was present. Conferences of this association give to officials of the federal and provincial departments of labour an opportunity to discuss labour legislation and its enforcement.

The Branch displayed and operated, at the exhibit of the Department of Labour at the Canadian National Exhibition 1948, woodworking machinery, properly guarded for the safety of the operator. The machinery was supplied by its manufacturers and because of the public's interest it is intended to extend this kind of exhibit at future exhibitions.

Acknowledgments

Appreciation is expressed to Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, and to his officials who have co-operated with the Branch on numerous technical problems during the year.

The Branch has, in its work of safeguarding employees against industrial hazards, also maintained a close contact with the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations whose co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers^{*}

In accordance with subsection 3 of section 2 of *The Operating Engineers Act*, the Board of Examiners presents herewith the fortieth annual report of the activities of the Operating Engineers Branch of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949.

There was a slight decrease in revenue for the fiscal year 1949 as compared with 1948 when the net revenue was \$38,947.03, the largest amount to be recorded in any of the reports of the Board. The net revenue for 1949 was \$38,405.66 and is made up of \$34,066 for examination, renewal of certificate and plant registration fees, \$4,304.25 from the sale of text-books and \$35.41 for miscellanea (Table B-1, page 47).

The number of applications for examination reviewed by the Board was 1,163 and for re-examination, 602. Because they did not meet the requirements of the regulations 117 of the applications for examination were refused. A total of 32 fewer applications was submitted during this fiscal year than in the preceding year.

There were 3,355 examinations conducted by the Board, 1,738 at the Toronto office and 1,617 at outside centres (Table B-3, page 48). These figures show a decrease of 230 when compared with those of 1948.

The percentage of examination failures is slightly lower than last year which would seem to indicate better preparation for examination by the engineer in the way of both study and experience.

Total certificates issued were 20,587. Of this number, 20,251 were to operating engineers for the current year and cover provisional certificates and those issued by renewal, examination and duplicate, and 336 were plant registration certificates (Table B-2, page 47). This is an increase of 496 certificates issued over last year.

Text-books on engineering are in steady demand even though the revenue from this source is a little less than for the preceding 12 months.

The inspector for the Branch made 649 inspection calls during the year and where violations of *The Operating Engineers Act* existed adjustments were made to meet its requirements.

The Board takes this opportunity to express its thanks and appreciation to engineers and employers for their co-operation and assistance in its endeavour to enforce the regulations.

^{*}See tables B-1 to B-3, pages 47 to 48.

*Boiler Inspection Branch**

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Boiler Inspection Branch for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949 indicates operations surpassing those of the preceding year.

As a result of industrial expansion continuing unabated during the fiscal year under review, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of new steam- and refrigerating-plant installations and extensions to existing plants throughout the Province.

Contributing to the production of new boilers and unfired pressure vessels which exceeded last year's output are the number of vessels shipped to such places as India, Turkey, South America and the United States.

The slight reduction in the number of drawings registered from 913 in 1948 to 815 this fiscal year reflects the trend of standardization of specific design from which boilers and unfired pressure vessels may be manufactured in any number without individual design registration.

The decrease in the number of annual inspections recorded for the year is the result of the effort of the inspectorate to meet demands required by construction of new boilers and pressure vessels in the manufacturers' shops and the installation of new plants.

Matters pertaining to uniform boiler laws and regulations in Canada continue to be the main item on the agenda of meetings between interested groups representing Canadian boiler manufacturers, boiler insurance companies and chief inspectors of the various provinces. Discussions made it clear that lack of uniformity in both legal and technical requirements increases cost to the boiler industry and to the public and, in some cases, reduces public safety. The obvious need is for the legalizing of recognized standards and codes that may be used as a basis for regulations.

The inspectorate of the Branch which covers the whole of the Province consists of the Chief Inspector, Examiner of Reports and Designs and 19 inspectors of boilers.

One new inspector was appointed the latter part of the year to fill a vacancy on the staff.

Welding

The field of operations relating to qualifying procedures and operators for the fabrication of pressure parts by fusion welding continues to increase. Compared with last year more manufacturers' plants have been visited and more operators have been examined this fiscal year. This work is summarized as follows:

Total number of firms visited	502
Total number of operators examined	1,764
Number of operators examined in	
Metallic-arc process	1,598
Operators qualified	1,141
Operators failed	457
Oxygen-acetylene process	166
Operators qualified	70
Operators failed	96

Investigations of Explosions

On April 19, 1948 in Sarnia, when pumping light fuel oil into a storage tank, 93 feet in diameter and 35 feet in height, an explosion occurred inside of it which lifted the roof clear off the tank allowing a sheet of flame to escape. The roof then settled back in place without further damage. The cause of the explosion could not be definitely established.

An employee was fatally scalded on April 29, 1948 in Stratford because of the improper operation of a steam jacketted cooker used for processing bones for fertilizer

*See tables C-1 to C-3, pages 49 to 50.

products. It appears that, due to the practice of filling the cooker too full with bones, the vent to the atmosphere became plugged. In the attempt to clear the obstruction the bolts holding the cover in place were loosened with the result that the pressure inside the cooker raised the cover sufficiently to discharge a quantity of the boiling contents over the deceased.

In Hamilton, a small counter refrigerating unit containing a liquid receiver, 6-inches in diameter and 17 inches in length, exploded through excess pressure caused by tampering with the controlling switch. One head of the receiver was blown through a partition and then struck an attendant on the arm causing severe injuries. Except for a fusible plug the vessel was not equipped with any pressure-relieving device that would have prevented the explosion.

Investigation of a newspaper report of an explosion in a canning factory located in Wallaceburg revealed that a fire had originated in a warehouse and the heat had caused gallon cans of tomato juice to explode. The water-tube boiler and other pressure vessels were found intact.

On August 18, 1948 Toronto was the scene of an explosion of a water heater, located in a large apartment house, which killed the operating engineer and the building superintendent. Investigation disclosed that the cause of the explosion was due to the failure of the safety valve to relieve the excess pressure generated within the heater which had been lighted up for the first time after a period of idleness, and, also, to the neglect to open up the shut-off valves located on both lines between the heater and the hot-water storage tank. As the safety valve was not damaged by the accident it was subjected to a test, the result of which proved the valve to be operative only when a 200-pound pressure was reached. The heater was designed for a maximum pressure of 30 pounds.

An employee in a paper mill located in Toronto received first- and second-degree burns when water-hammer caused the cast-iron body of an atmosphere-relief valve to fracture.

The operator of a boiler located in a Toronto dry-cleaning establishment was admitted to hospital when scalded in an attempt to clear a choked blow-down line.

Owing to the failure of automatic controls and because no one was in attendance, a 60-inch by 14-foot H. R. T. boiler, located in a laundry in Sault Ste. Marie, violently exploded in the early hours of the morning. It is reported that the boiler had ruptured about 40 inches along the bottom of the front course due to low water. The explosion wrecked the building and resulted in a serious fire. Fortunately no one was killed or injured.

The explosion of a low-pressure steam-heating boiler in a greenhouse wrecked the heating plant and shattered thousands of panes of glass causing damage to the extent of \$100,000. The accident occurred at night when the boiler was unattended and no one was injured. It appears that the oil-fuel fires went into operation when the stop valve on the boiler was closed. While the safety valve appeared to be free when found after the accident, it is assumed that this was inoperative at the time of the accident and had been loosened by the shock of the explosion.

Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration

As the Province continues to make marked industrial progress and more and more businesses are being opened up, the volume of work which must be handled by the Conciliation Branch has also grown. The twelfth annual report of the Branch is noteworthy, particularly in respect of conciliation services, for the larger number of employing firms involved in the cases handled. Where in earlier years, a single dispute or labour problem generally involved a single employing firm, a case may involve now many employing firms.

The duties of the Branch include

- (a) conciliation, mediation and arbitration of disputes,
- (b) arranging, conducting and reporting on plant votes held with the consent or at the request of the parties concerned,
- (c) preliminary investigations of alleged violations of regulations made under *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944*, *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947* and *The Labour Relations Act, 1948*, and
- (d) conducting preliminary investigations respecting conferences, convening conferences and reporting thereon under *The Industrial Standards Act*.

Conciliation and Mediation

It should be noted that during the fiscal year covered by this report the Branch handled conciliation matters which were referred to it under *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944* and *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947* and regulations made thereunder, and subsequently under *The Labour Relations Act, 1948* which repealed the earlier legislation when it came into force on December 9, 1948. In respect of conciliation statistics the composite picture for the whole of the fiscal period is shown rather than a break-down under the individual pieces of legislation.

Matters Referred under Collective Bargaining Legislation.—In this phase of the conciliation work of the Branch, 286 cases were dealt with during the period under review. Of these cases, 244 had been subject to proceedings of the Ontario Labour Relations Board and were referred by the Board to the Minister and subsequently to the Branch. In addition to these cases, 42 cases were referred to the Branch direct by the Minister at the request of one party, or both parties, to the dispute. The total number of employing firms involved in the 286 cases was 927 and the number of employees affected was 90,647.

Of the 42 cases handled by the Branch without recourse to Board procedure, 270 employing firms were involved and 36,155 employees were affected. All of the 42 cases were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Of these cases, 39, involving 267 employing firms, were concluded with a collective agreement through the active efforts of a conciliation officer. The remaining 3 cases, each involving 1 employing firm, were settled by the parties themselves after the aid and assistance of a conciliation officer had been rendered.

The 244 cases dealt with under the conciliation proceedings of the regulations involved 657 employing firms and 54,492 employees. Conciliation officers were able to achieve a settlement in 133 of these cases and the remaining 111 cases were referred to conciliation boards appointed by the Minister pursuant to the regulations. In practically all of these cases the area of dispute between the parties was narrowed through the efforts of the conciliation officers before the conciliation boards were appointed.

Conciliation after Conciliation Board's Report.—Where a conciliation board does not succeed in bringing about an agreement or where the recommendations of a conciliation board are not accepted by the parties as a settlement of the matters at issue, the Branch is again at the service of the parties and a conciliation officer is assigned to the case. These proceedings of the Branch have been successful in almost all cases in bringing about a settlement and a collective agreement.

Conciliation and Mediation of Strikes, Tables G-1 and G-1a, Pages 71 to 77.—The aim of the officers of this Branch is to prevent a strike but where a strike does occur every effort is made to secure a settlement. In short, the guiding principle of the Branch is “prevent if you can, if you cannot prevent—settle”.

Arbitration

Nearly all present-day collective agreements provide for arbitration as the last and decisive step of the grievance procedure. Where a collective agreement does not contain this provision for the final disposition of a grievance, the regulations provide that, upon application of either party to the agreement, the Ontario Labour Relations Board shall “prescribe a provision for such purpose” and the provision shall then be “deemed to be a term of the collective agreement”. Also, in most instances, collective agreements provide that where the parties themselves have been unable to agree upon an arbitrator or the chairman of a board of arbitration, the arbitrator or chairman is to be appointed by the Minister of Labour for Ontario.

During the period under review the conciliation officers have, at the request of both parties, acted as arbitrators in 19 cases involving 45 grievances. Their decisions in all cases were final and binding.

Because many complaints arising out of grievances are the result of faulty or ambiguous language of a collective agreement, a great deal of effort is expended by the Branch to improve and clarify the language of collective agreements. The result generally has been to reduce the number of cases submitted to arbitration.

Plant Votes

Requests for the service of the Branch in respect of taking consent votes have shown a marked decrease during the fiscal year. This is the logical and constructive result of services rendered in previous years and, with the assistance of legislation, of the expansion and stabilization of labour relations. During the period under review only 3 votes were requested and held. A total of only 733 employees were involved in these votes.

The duties of a conciliation officer in respect of plant votes include calling the parties together to determine the question which is to be placed on the ballot, arranging for the printing and distribution of the ballot, settling the date and hour for taking the vote, fixing the location and arranging for the construction of polling booths, supervising the vote, counting the ballots and officially advising the parties concerned of the result of the vote.

Alleged Violations of Regulations made under The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947 and The Labour Relations Act, 1948

During the fiscal year preliminary investigations were made of 60 cases of alleged discrimination or unfair labour practices. In 40 of these cases settlement was arrived at and 2 of the cases were withdrawn.

As a result of the investigating officer's report, the Minister appointed an Industrial Inquiry Commission in each of the remaining 18 cases to hear evidence under oath and to recommend thereon pursuant to the regulations.

The Industrial Standards Act

Forty-eight industrial standards conferences were conducted by the Branch during the fiscal year at which schedules were agreed to and subsequently approved of by the Minister of Labour and, upon his recommendation, were declared to be in force by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Details of the conferences are given in the part of the annual report of the Department of Labour entitled, *The Industrial Standards Act*. Below is a statement showing the distribution of the number of conferences by industry:

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of Conferences</i>
Barbering	31
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	1
Carpentry	6
Electrical repair and construction	1
Lathing	1
Painting and decorating	2
Plastering	1
Plumbing and heating	2
Sheet-metal-work construction	3
	—
	48

Ontario Labour Relations Board

On April 16, 1948 the Legislature of Ontario enacted *The Labour Relations Act, 1948* which empowered the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations which were to be "in the same form and to the same effect as that part of any Act that may be passed by the Parliament of Canada at the session currently in progress, which is designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as being in his opinion legislation calculated to cover the same legislative field as Part I of a bill entitled *An Act to provide for the Investigation, Conciliation and Settlement of Industrial Disputes* introduced in the House of Commons of Canada by the Minister of Labour for Canada on the 17th day of June, 1947, and thereupon designated as Bill number 338". The only variations to be made to the Dominion legislation were those considered necessary to the implementation of the legislation in the provincial field.

The Act was proclaimed in force as of December 9, 1948 and regulations were passed concurrently. The effect of this legislation was to repeal, except as was necessary for the disposition of proceedings then pending, *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944*, *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947* and regulations made thereunder.

Administration of The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947 and the Regulations Made Thereunder

This legislation was in force for some 8 months, April to December, of the fiscal period, when a total of 554 applications were filed with the Board. This figure comprises 313 applications for certification, 228 requests for the appointment of a conciliation officer, 7 applications for leave to institute a prosecution, 4 applications for the establishment of a grievance procedure and 2 requests for the cancellation of collective agreements. In addition, 1 reference under subregulation 2 of regulation 23 was made to the Board by the Supreme Court of Ontario. Of the 313 applications for certification, 235 were referred to examiners for preliminary inquiry.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were concerned in 175 applications for certification, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 121, Canadian Federation of Labour affiliates in 2 and unaffiliated organizations in 15 applications. Thirty-eight of the certification cases involved a contest between 2 or more trade unions or employees' organizations, 19 of which were between Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates.

Applications for certification granted numbered 183, withdrawals 46 and dismissals 84. Of the 183 certificates granted, 106 went to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates, 75 to Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and 2 to unaffiliated organizations. Representation votes were conducted in 67 of the certification cases, as a result of which 49 certificates were issued and 18 applications were dismissed.

Of the 228 requests for the appointment of a conciliation officer, 134 were made by Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates, 93 by Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and 1 by an unaffiliated organization. Of this total, 200 were referred by the Board to the Minister for the appointment of a conciliation officer, 16 were denied and 12 were withdrawn.

Leave to prosecute which was requested in 7 cases was granted in 3 cases and denied in 3 cases, the other application being withdrawn by leave of the Board.

All 4 applications for the establishment of a grievance procedure were granted.

The 2 requests for the cancellation of collective agreements were granted.

At the end of the fiscal year final disposition had been made of all proceedings taken under *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944*, *The Labour Relations Board Act, 1947* and the regulations made thereunder.

Mr. John Mitchell, Director, District 6, United Steelworkers of America, a member of the Board, tendered his resignation to the Minister in August, 1948. Mr. D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, was appointed by the Minister to succeed Mr. Mitchell. The other members of the Board were: the Chairman, P. M. Draper, Toronto; and W. N. Bourke, Modern Methods, Toronto, W. J. Corbett, Hayes Steel Products Limited, Merritton, G. Russell Harvey, American Federation of Labor, Toronto, E. J. Hopcraft, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Toronto, and R. W. Teagle, Teagle and Son, Toronto.

Administration of The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and the Regulations Made Thereunder

One hundred and thirty-one applications of all types were filed with the Board during the period December 9, 1948 to March 31, 1949 under *The Labour Relations Act, 1948*. Of this number, 129 were applications for certification, 1 was a request for the cancellation of a collective agreement and 1 was an application for revocation of certification which was pending at the close of the fiscal year. Except for 1 case referred to an examiner for preliminary inquiry, all the certification cases were brought directly before the Board for hearing.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates appeared in 70 applications for certification, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 30, Canadian Federation of Labour affiliates in 2, and unaffiliated organizations in 27. Twenty-eight of the certification cases involved a contest between 2 or more trade unions, 14 of which were between Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates. A total of 56 applications for certification were disposed of, 41 certificates being granted, 7 applications being withdrawn by leave of the Board and 8 applications being dismissed. Of the 41 certificates granted, 22 went to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates, 15 to Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and 4 to unaffiliated organizations. Three representation votes were conducted in certification cases which were finally disposed of during the fiscal year and, as a result, 2 certificates were issued and 1 application was dismissed.

The single request for the cancellation of a collective agreement was granted.

The members of the Board appointed pursuant to *The Labour Relations Act, 1948* were as follows:

P. M. Draper, Chairman
Toronto

D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary
Ontario Federation of Labour
Toronto

W. J. Corbett
Hayes Steel Products Limited
Merritton

E. N. Davis, Personnel Manager
Campbell Soup Company Limited
Toronto

G. Russell Harvey, Organizer
American Federation of Labor
Toronto

The Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board administers

- (a) *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944,*
- (b) *The Industrial Standards Act,*
- (c) *The Apprenticeship Act* through the Apprenticeship Branch, and
- (d) *The Minimum Wage Act* through the Minimum Wage Branch.

(a) The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act, 1944

Hours of Work—Limitations

The Act provides that in any industrial undertaking the regular working hours of an employee shall not exceed 8 in the day and 48 in the week.

Regulations—Excess Working Hours

An employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for overtime of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and, in the case of all other employees, overtime of not more than 100 hours in each calendar year for each employee.

Under clause b of subregulation 1 of regulation 5 the Board granted approval for the overtime work of the employees of 908 employers.

Blanket approval of the performance of overtime work by employees in the motor vehicle repair and service station industry and the taxi-cab industry was granted under regulation 5 during this fiscal year. Two additional industries, the highway transport industry and the local cartage industry, are being surveyed for the purpose of providing similar authorization for overtime.

During the fiscal year the Board received 21 delegations representing employers and employees with respect to clarification of the provisions of the Act relating to hours of work.

Emergencies

Overtime may be worked by employees in an industry in cases of accident or work urgently required to be done to machinery or plant which cannot be completed during the 48-hour week and which, otherwise, would interfere with the ordinary working of the undertaking. Where work of this nature is undertaken the employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work, report it to the Board, stating the reasons therefor, and the emergency work so required shall not reduce the amount of overtime which may ordinarily be worked with the consent of the Board.

Numerous reports of emergency overtime requiring the approval of the Board were filed by employers during the fiscal year. In certain instances some reports necessitated further investigation before their final acceptance by the Board.

Regulations—Special Circumstances

Under regulation 4 the Board may authorize overtime in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that overtime work is necessary because of the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed. Twenty-two authorizations were granted to employers under this regulation.

Vacations with Pay

The Act provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a vacation of at least one week with pay for each working year of his employment.

The employer may determine the period when each employee may take the vacation but such period shall not be later than 10 months after the conclusion of the working year of the employee.

The amount of pay for the vacation given to an employee in respect of each working year shall not be less than an amount equal to 2 per centum of the pay received by the employee for all work done by him in the working year.

Portion of Working Year of Employment

The amendments to regulations, coming into force July 1, 1947, provided that where an employee's employment is discontinued by the employer the employee is entitled to receive vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings for any portion of a working year of employment. Where the employee discontinues his employment of his own accord, however, he is required to complete at least 3 months in the employ of the employer before he is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings from the commencement date of his employment. An employee engaged in the construction industry is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit irrespective of his employment period.

The employer may make deductions from the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where not owing to illness or authorized absence the employee has been absent from his duties in excess of one working day in each month of the working year. This regulation provides the maximum penalties which the employer may apply against the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where the employee is absent from his duties without cause. The provisions of this regulation do not apply to an employee engaged in the construction industry.

The Act, as amended at the 1947 session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, provides that in addition to the penalty imposed on any employer for failure to grant a vacation with pay to any employee, the magistrate entering a conviction may order the employer to pay to such employee an amount equal to the pay he would have received for such vacation or the amount to which he would be entitled under the regulations.

Regulations—Construction Industry

Construction industry includes all work in respect to the construction, erection, repair, remodelling or alteration of the whole or any part of a building, road or structure whether above or below the surface of the earth.

The employer shall affix to the vacation-with-pay stamp book of an employee working in the construction industry, at the end of each regular pay-period, vacation-with-pay credit stamps, purchased by the employer, in payment of the amount of vacation pay to which the employee is entitled for the pay-period on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings.

Vacation-with-pay Stamp Books

An employee may obtain a vacation-with-pay stamp book from his employer, association of employees or from the Department of Labour at a charge of 25 cents.

Vacation-with-pay Credit Stamps

The employer may purchase at any provincial savings office or specified chartered bank in Ontario vacation-with-pay credit stamps in denominations ranging from one cent to five dollars. The employer shall affix to a vacation-with-pay stamp book of the employee the requisite amount of vacation-with-pay credit stamps in payment of the amount of pay to which the employee is entitled under the regulations. In this manner the employer contributes his proper share of vacation pay of his employees, and employees build up a vacation-with-pay credit in proportion to their earnings and irrespective of the number of employers for whom they have worked during the year.

On and after June 30 in each year employees may present their books at any branch of a chartered bank or provincial savings office and, upon proper identification, shall be entitled to receive the cash equivalent of the stamps contained therein.

Under this plan of vacation-with-pay credits for employees in the construction industry, and including other industrial undertakings subsequent to July 1, 1947, the sale to employers of vacation-with-pay credit stamps to March 31, 1949 was as follows:

July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945	\$ 377,236.20
April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946	969,366.62
April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947	1,465,139.63
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948	3,322,768.95
April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	5,330,848.41
Total	<hr/> \$11,465,359.81

During the same period vacation-with-pay stamp books were sold to employees as follows:

July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945	35,459
April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946	84,233
April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947	126,659
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948	254,747
April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	291,370
Total	<hr/> 792,468

During the fiscal year the Board received 25 delegations representing employers and employees with respect to the application of the Act and regulations to their individual firm's plan for granting vacation credit.

General

The quantity of office work required of the Board members and staff continues to increase. A large number of inquiries are received daily in the form of personal interviews and telephone calls and, also, by mail with respect to the administration of *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944*, *The Industrial Standards Act*, *The Apprenticeship Act* and *The Minimum Wage Act*.

The Board does not keep an official record of the volume of this office work but a survey reveals that, during the fiscal year, there was a daily average of 45 written communications as well as between 50 and 60 telephone communications. One hundred and two separate interviews arranged by appointment in respect of the Acts administered by the Board were undertaken by the individual members.

Seventeen hundred and twenty-three written requests for investigations were submitted by the Board to the Chief Inspector of the Department of Labour. The majority of these investigations were required with respect to the provisions of *The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944*. It is conservatively estimated that 90 per cent of the complaints were satisfactorily adjusted.

(b) *The Industrial Standards Act*^{*}

The Industrial Standards Act provides a definite procedure for collective bargaining in any industry designated or defined by the Minister by providing a legal means for calling a conference of employers and employees in any industry in a pre-defined zone or zones. The conference is convened for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in section 7 of the Act. The conference may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour submitted by the conference is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve thereof and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in such schedule, within such designated zone or zones as may be prescribed and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in such schedule. The schedule is then published in *The Ontario Gazette* under *The Regulations Act, 1944*.

During the fiscal year The Industry and Labour Board met with a number of the advisory committees, established for every zone or group of zones to which any schedule applies, with respect to the enforcement of the schedules.

Representatives of the Ontario Hairdressers Association appeared before the Board to request the establishment of schedules for the hairdressing industry. The delegation was advised that, because only a small percentage of service charges related to the labour content of the services, the Board was not favourable to the establishment of schedules for the industry.

The Industry and Labour Board received through the Minister, and investigated, 36 petitions for conferences for the barbering industry, 17 petitions for the building trades and 1 petition for the men's and boys' hat and cap industry.

During the fiscal year conferences were held under the Act to renew existing schedules in the following industries and zones:

<i>Industry and Zone</i>	<i>Date of Conference</i>	<i>Date Schedule Effective</i>
Barbering:		
Barrie	May 10, 1948	July 20, 1948
Brantford	April 6, 1948	June 1, 1948
Brockville	May 11, 1948	July 20, 1948
Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth	June 14, 1948	August 3, 1948
Cobourg	June 28, 1948	September 7, 1948
Collingwood	July 28, 1948	September 28, 1948
Cornwall	May 12, 1948	August 3, 1948
Galt, Hespeler, Preston	August 11, 1948	October 19, 1948
Hamilton	April 8, 1948	June 1, 1948
Kingston	March 23, 1949	pending
Kitchener—Waterloo	June 2, 1948	July 20, 1948
London	August 12, 1948	October 19, 1948
Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold	April 7, 1948	June 8, 1948
Niagara Falls	April 14, 1948	June 1, 1948
Orillia	April 26, 1948	July 20, 1948
Oshawa	May 25, 1948	July 20, 1948
Ottawa	May 5, 1948	June 15, 1948
Owen Sound	October 4, 1948	November 30, 1948
Paris	June 16, 1948	August 3, 1948
Pembroke	July 28, 1948	October 19, 1948
Peterborough	May 5, 1948	June 15, 1948
Port Hope	June 28, 1948	September 7, 1948

^{*}See Table D-1, page 51.

<i>Industry and Zone</i>	<i>Date of Conference</i>	<i>Date Schedule Effective</i>
Barbering: (Concluded)		
Renfrew	November 3, 1948	March 1, 1949
St. Mary's	July 21, 1948	September 28, 1948
Sarnia—Point Edward	December 1, 1948	February 1, 1949
Smith's Falls	May 5, 1948	June 29, 1948
Stratford	April 27, 1948	June 29, 1948
Woodstock	August 4, 1948	October 19, 1948

Bricklaying and Stonemasonry:

Ottawa	June 9, 1948	August 3, 1948
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Carpentry:

Brockville	April 8, 1948	June 29, 1948
Cornwall	July 14, 1948	September 7, 1948
Kingston	July 7, 1948	September 7, 1948
Oshawa—Whitby	December 9, 1948	February 1, 1949
Ottawa	June 9, 1948	July 27, 1948
Windsor	September 13, 1948	November 2, 1948

Electrical Repair and Construction:

Windsor	September 13, 1948	November 2, 1948
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Painting and Decorating:

Ottawa	February 22, 1949	pending
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Plastering:

Ottawa	November 23, 1948	January 11, 1949
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Plumbing and Heating:

Belleville	July 27, 1948	September 28, 1948
Windsor	April 29, 1948	June 29, 1948

Sheet-metal-work Construction:

Ottawa	June 30, 1948	August 24, 1948
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Conferences were held under the Act to introduce new schedules in the following industries and zones:

<i>Industry and Zone</i>	<i>Date of Conference</i>	<i>Date Schedule Effective</i>
Barbering:		
Arnprior	February 16, 1949	pending
Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby	October 6, 1948	November 30, 1948
Burlington	October 6, 1948	December 14, 1948

Lathing:

Ottawa	June 9, 1948	August 3, 1948
--------------	--------------------	----------------

Painting and Decorating:

Cornwall	November 2, 1948	January 4, 1949
----------------	------------------------	-----------------

Sheet-metal-work Construction:

Belleville	July 27, 1948	September 28, 1948
Windsor	July 20, 1948	September 7, 1948

A total of 48 conferences were held under the Act to renew existing schedules or to introduce new schedules.

Pay-roll Assessment of Industries

Under the Act, The Industry and Labour Board has designated the ladies' cloak and suit industry and the men's and boys' clothing industry as interprovincially competitive, and has approved provisions in the respective schedules regarding the collection of assessment from employers and employees to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

Arrears of Wages

Arrears of wages amounting to \$2,192.75 were collected from 19 employers during the fiscal year. On instructions from The Industry and Labour Board the amount of \$1,723.44 was paid to the 91 employees concerned. The amount of \$448.91 collected from 4 employers and affecting 12 employees was ordered forfeited to the Crown.

Included in the total arrears collected is the sum of \$20.40 which is being held in trust pending disbursement.

Added to the foregoing amounts is the sum of \$48.17 which was paid direct to their employees by 3 employers.

Court Cases

During the fiscal year 41 prosecutions for alleged violations of the Act were instituted as set out below. One case was suspended, 1 was withdrawn on payment of costs and 2 were dismissed while 13 were withdrawn for lack of evidence. Fines totalling \$350 were levied on the remaining 24 cases.

Industry	Zone	Prosecutions
		No.
Barbering	Hamilton	2
	Niagara Falls	2
	Oshawa	1
	St. Catharines	2
	Toronto	2
Carpentry	Belleville	2
	Cornwall	2
	Owen Sound	15
Ladies' cloak and suit	Province of Ontario	13

Schedules in Force

At the close of the fiscal year there were 130 schedules in force in Ontario under *The Industrial Standards Act* as outlined in Table D-1, page 51.

(c) *Apprenticeship Branch**

The end of the present fiscal year marks the completion of the job training, in trades designated under *The Apprenticeship Act*, of a large number of former members of the armed forces, and points to the beginning of more opportunities for young civilians to become apprentices in the designated trades.

The number of discharged members of the armed forces to receive trade-school training and to be placed in employment has reached 7,313. These trainees have not only been provided with the opportunity to obtain experience and training but have received remuneration for their services on a pre-arranged basis satisfactory to the employers and the trainees. Two thousand, six hundred and ninety-six trainees have completed training and are now journeymen.

School Training

School training is an important factor in the development of apprentices into skilled craftsmen and for some years has been an integral part of the training of building-trade apprentices. For the first time this fiscal year motor-mechanic apprentices were provided with the opportunity to attend classes where the theory, practice and science of their trade were taught to them. The first class for this trade commenced in September, 1948. The excellent results of final examinations have proven the value of these classes. The Branch also supervises the training of millwork apprentices, providing 3-month, school-training courses in the first and second years of the term of apprenticeship.

These classes are held on a year-round basis at the Ryerson Institute of Technology in Toronto and are divided into basic and advanced courses. Building-trade apprentices attend a 2-month basic course in the first year of their term of apprenticeship and an advanced course of the same duration in their second year. The basic course for motor-mechanic apprentices is of 3 months' duration and attended by apprentices in their second year while a 2-month advanced course is held for fourth-year apprentices.

Through the co-operation of employer and employee organizations prizes are presented to outstanding students at the graduation ceremony held at the conclusion of each course. The presentation of prizes is considered to be an incentive to the apprentices to arouse and encourage their interest in their course and in their chosen vocation.

A total of 937 apprentices received school instruction during the fiscal year 1949, 759 were building-trade apprentices, 135 were registered in the motor-mechanic classes and 43 were millwork apprentices. These figures represent the largest enrolment of apprentices in trade-training classes to date.

Building Trades

The increased volume of building construction of the last year has greatly augmented opportunities for placement in building trades of discharged members of the armed forces and of civilian apprentices. Three hundred and seventy-two discharged members of the armed forces were placed with employers during the fiscal year and there was an increased registration of 120 civilian apprentices over the previous year. The Industry and Labour Board approved 664 applications for apprenticeship in building trades.

Mr. H. Colnett was appointed an employee representative on the provincial advisory committee for the building trades on April 30, 1948 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. J. Crawford, M.B.E., in March, 1948.

*See tables E-1 to E-6, pages 54 to 59.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Chairman: Joseph M. Pigott

Employers' Representatives

H. J. Ball
J. Kenyon
E. F. Longfellow
P. C. Mansell
H. C. Nicholls

Employees' Representatives

John W. Bruce
H. Colnett
A. Cooper
Ernest Ingles
William Jenoves

Representing the Department of Education:

A. M. Moon, Assistant Director of Vocational Education

Secretary: Fred J. Hawes

Motor Vehicle Repair Trade

The motor vehicle repair trade has maintained throughout the fiscal year a steady demand for skilled mechanics in the various branches of the trade. A total of 3,144 discharged members of the armed forces, who have completed school training, have been registered with employers for job training and experience. Of this number 1,321 have attained journeyman status and received certificates of qualification, 654 discontinued their training and 1,169 are at present under contract.

Twenty-one hundred discharged members of the armed forces have had their experience in the trade evaluated and have been granted certificates of qualification, and 3,600, evaluated and not granted journeyman status, were provided with an opportunity to obtain additional experience to qualify for examination for certificate of qualification.

During the fiscal year 620 applications for apprenticeship were approved by The Industry and Labour Board.

The personnel of the provincial advisory committee for the motor vehicle repair trade underwent a slight change in this fiscal year. Vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Mr. H. W. Harper and Mr. Howard B. Moore, employer representatives, were filled by Mr. E. A. Switzer and Mr. James R. Clerke, respectively. To have an equal number of employers and employees on the committee, Mr. Cyril E. Fletcher was appointed an employee representative.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Chairman: Fred J. Hawes

Employers' Representatives

George Beattie
James R. Clerke
W. Forsyth
J. A. Hearn
J. L. Stewart
E. A. Switzer
E. J. Wadham

Employees' Representatives

William Farley
Cyril E. Fletcher
Charles Lambert
F. Lehmann
D. Lyons
John Munro
R. D. Salmond

Barbering Trade

The barbering trade again requested The Industry and Labour Board for compulsory certificates of qualification but the request was not granted.

Eleven applications for apprenticeship were approved by The Industry and Labour Board during the fiscal year and also 1 application to teach barbering.

The personnel of the provincial advisory committee for the barbering trade is as follows:

Chairman: Fred J. Hawes

Employers' Representatives

Otto Maluske
L. J. McKerral
C. D. Stevenson

Employees' Representatives

William Craig
P. C. Hollier
George Macdonald

Hairdressing Trade

The Industry and Labour Board approved the renewal of 12 hairdressing-school licenses and gave approval to 11 applications to teach hairdressing.

Fifty-three applications for apprenticeship were approved by the Board.

It is with regret that a report is made of the death on January 5, 1949 of Mr. J. D. Adams, an employer representative of the provincial advisory committee for the hairdressing trade. His place on the committee has not been filled.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Chairman: Fred J. Hawes

Employers' Representatives

W. O. Wiegand

Employees' Representatives

G. Duncan
Jean Mackay

General

Before a large audience at the Ryerson Institute of Technology on February 14, Colonel the Honourable Thomas L. Kennedy, Prime Minister of Ontario, unveiled a plaque in memory of 36 apprentices who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II. The Honourable Charles Daley, Minister of Labour, accompanied the Prime Minister and Mr. J. M. Pigott, C.B.E., K.C.S.G., chairman of the provincial advisory committee for the building trades, was chairman of the ceremony.

The plaque which was donated by the building trades will be hung at the institute. A copy of a photograph of the plaque has been sent to the nearest of kin of each of the apprentices whose names are engraved on the plaque.

(d) *Minimum Wage Branch**

The current minimum-wage orders published as Ontario Regulations 24/47 in *The Ontario Gazette* of March 29, 1947 under *The Regulations Act, 1944* came into force on June 1, 1947. These orders were amended by Ontario Regulations 89/47 which were made by The Industry and Labour Board on June 2, 1947, filed on June 3, 1947 under *The Regulations Act, 1944* and published in *The Ontario Gazette* on June 21, 1947. This amendment had the effect of bringing under the minimum-wage orders employees of a telephone company operating a telephone system, switchboard or exchange serving 300 or more subscribers. All orders under *The Minimum Wage Act* in force previous to June 1, 1947 have been revoked and the current orders, Ontario Regulations 24/47, as amended, are the only orders in force under the Act at the end of this fiscal year.

These orders apply to female employees only. They affect the employment of over 261,000 female employees. This figure is slightly in excess of the total tabulated under the heading, "Wage Adjustments", because returns are not requested every year from every employer in the Province. Some classifications of employers are rotated and wage information requested in alternate years.

Under the heading, "Wage Adjustments", it will be noted that the number of occasions it was necessary to request an increase in wage rates to meet the requirements of the minimum-wage orders has dropped materially in the year covered by this report, to a total of 397 employers as compared with 1,003 for the previous year. The improvement can mostly be attributed to a more accurate knowledge of the requirements of the orders.

There was a slight increase in the amount of arrears of wages collected during the fiscal year as compared with the previous year but the number of employers involved was almost the same as last fiscal year namely, 8 employers in the fiscal year 1949 as compared with 7 employers in the fiscal year 1948. The difference is hardly sufficiently marked to indicate a trend of any kind.

Wage Returns

Wage information is collected for the purpose of checking compliance with the provisions of the orders in force under the Act. For convenience, employers are grouped according to the nature of their business. A summary of wage rates paid throughout the Province as reported during the fiscal year is given in tables F-1 to F-22, pages 60 to 70.

The number of employers to whom questionnaires were sent in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949 was 24,517 of whom 21,411 reported employing female persons. This exceeds the total for any previous year. The total number of female employees reported is the highest on record, namely 260,541, as compared with the previous highest year of 1948 when a total of 249,079 was reported. Comparative figures from 1944 to 1949 are as follows:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Employers to Whom Questionnaires Sent</i>	<i>Female Employees Reported</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1944	21,798	224,459
1945	21,404	243,234
1946	20,874	223,175
1947	21,949	221,883
1948	22,682	249,079
1949	24,517	260,541

*See tables F-1 to F-22, pages 60 to 70.

Wage Adjustments

Analysis of the wage returns reveals the underpayment of 1,150 employees in 397 establishments as compared with wage increases ordered for 3,560 employees in 1,003 establishments for the previous year.

Arrears of Wages

Arrears of wages amounting to \$521.58 were collected from 8 employers on behalf of 40 employees as compared with arrears of \$180.30 collected from 7 employers on behalf of 18 employees during the previous fiscal year. In addition, 14 employers paid \$467.34 direct to 15 employees as settlement of underpayment of wages.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions during the fiscal year 1949.

Complaints

Eleven complaints of failure to pay the required minimum-wage rates were received during the fiscal year which was the same number that was received during the previous year.

Homework

Applications for approval of rates of wages for homework were submitted and, where approved, permits were issued as shown in the following statement:

Permits

In force April 1, 1948	407
Cancelled or expired April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	113
Issued April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	127
In force March 31, 1949	421

Handicapped Workers

Permits authorizing the employment of handicapped workers at rates of wages lower than the prescribed minimum wages were issued as shown in the following statement:

<i>Permits</i>	<i>Employers Affected</i>	<i>Employees Affected</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
In force April 1, 1948	36	48
Cancelled or expired April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	7	12
Issued April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949	9	9
In force March 31, 1949	38	45

Part 2-Tables

Tables

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949, and the term "1949" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents by Industry and Sex—1949.....	36
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections by Industry—1949.....	38
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1949..	40
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry by Sex—1949.....	42
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry by Sex and Age—1949.....	44
Table A-3.—Permits Issued to Firms under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act During the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1948.....	45
Table A-4.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Plans of Buildings—1949.....	46

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1949.....	47
Table B-2.—Certificates Issued and Refused—1949.....	47
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Centre and Class of Examination—1949.....	48

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections.....	49
Table C-2.—Certificates Issued.....	49
Table C-3.—Revenues Earned.....	50

D—Industrial Standards Schedules

Table D-1.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1949.....	51
---	----

E—Apprenticeship Branch

Table E-1.—Registration of Apprentices by Designated Trades.....	54
Table E-1a.—Distribution of Apprentices in Designated Trades by Year of Apprenticeship—1949.....	55
Table E-1b.—Registration of Apprentices by Designated Trades from 1928 to 1949.....	56
Table E-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Designated Trades—1949.....	56
Table E-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Designated Trades—1949.....	57
Table E-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued—1949.....	58
Table E-4.—Licenses Issued for Trade Schools for the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1948.....	58
Table E-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification and Trade-School Licenses—1949.....	59
Table E-6.—Total Number of Discharged Members of the Armed Forces Trained and Placed in Designated Trades to March 31, 1949.....	59

F—Minimum Wage Branch

Table F-1.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Auditing, Accounting and Miscellaneous Offices.....	60
Table F-2.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Auto Sales and Service.....	60
Table F-3.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Autos, Accessories, Aircraft and Electrical Trades.....	61
Table F-4.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Beverages, Drugs and Tobacco.....	61

Tables (Concluded)

F—Minimum Wage Branch (Concluded)

	PAGE
Table F-5.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Clothing and Needle Trades.....	62
Table F-6.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Construction and Engineering Contractors—Office Employees.....	62
Table F-7.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Food and Food Products (including seasonal canning).....	63
Table F-8.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Furniture, Upholstering, Lumber and Wood Products.....	63
Table F-9.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours.....	64
Table F-10.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Hospitals, Schools and Universities.....	64
Table F-11.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Insurance and Real Estate.....	65
Table F-12.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Jewellery, Leather Goods and Rubber.....	65
Table F-13.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners.....	66
Table F-14.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Machinery and Metal Products.....	66
Table F-15.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Mining and Quarrying, Non-Metallic and Miscellaneous.....	67
Table F-16.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Paper, Paper Products, Advertising, Photography and Printing.....	67
Table F-17.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Professional Services.....	68
Table F-18.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Recreation and Amusement.....	68
Table F-19.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Restaurants and Hotels.....	69
Table F-20.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Telephone and Transports.....	69
Table F-21.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Textiles.....	70
Table F-22.—Analysis of Wage Returns from Employers Respecting Female Employees—1949 Nature of Business: Trade and Distribution.....	70

G—Strikes and Lockouts

Table G-1.—Detailed List of Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario, by Occupation—1949.....	71
Table G-1a.—Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921-1949.....	77

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

NOTE.—These accidents prevented the persons receiving the bodily injuries from working for more than 6 days

Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	41		10	5	13	2	12	60	1	265	42	27	16	36
2	Cranes and derricks.....			1	1	2			8		51	8	3	7	7
3	Elevators.....	3		1		7	2	5	10	2	9			2	2
4	Engines and cars.....			1		2		2	4	1	9	5	1	1	4
5	Electricity.....	1		2	1	3			5	1	10	10		8	2
6	Explosions.....	5						1	4	1	10	3	4	2	3
7	Falling substances.....	71		55	8	25	6	66	179	14	657	265	34	107	178
8	Falls.....	112	1	34	22	63	22	51	147	23	283	166	13	60	109
9	Flying missiles.....	12		25	4	13	5	34	50	8	213	70	16	21	30
10	Hooks, chains and cables.....	12		1				3	15		20	5	1		1
11	Infected wounds.....	49		12	7	23	16	34	51	5	250	79	23	21	69
12	Jammed between articles.....	17		17	2	7	1	26	48	7	208	85	25	24	80
13	Hand tools.....	5		9	3	1	2	10	30	3	55	33	4	13	14
14	Sprains and strains.....	129		86	19	58	21	80	242	26	665	346	67	101	187
15	Gears, belts, pulleys and shafting..	13		4		7	1	5	11	1	39	10	6	5	24
16	Presses and dies.....	3		1	6		3	9	15	16	138	55	17	47	7
17	Paper machinery.....					1			127	12					
18	Metal machinery.....	2				1		2			250	67	31	23	
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....	1		2		1		83			3	3			
20	Textile machinery.....			1		59	20				2				1
21	Other machinery.....	57	2	13	27	8	9	11	16	5	71	45	14	18	47
22	Centrifugal machinery.....			1								1	1		
23	Rubber machinery.....			23											
24	Machinery connections.....	1		1	1	2	2	3	8	1	14	8	2	4	13
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	156		52	22	54	23	70	152	12	350	182	37	60	137
26	Scalpings.....						3	1				1			
27	Trucking.....	14	2	13	9	10	1	14	41	7	110	31	16	14	33
28	Fumes.....	1							6		5	2	2		
29	Industrial diseases.....	16		25	1	6	3	8	7	3	61	56	19	20	29
30	Total.....	721	5	390	138	366	142	530	1,236	149	3,748	1,578	363	574	1,013
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act...	43		3	3	1		50	3	35	26	2		3	6
32	Grand total.....	764	5	393	141	367	142	580	1,239	184	3,774	1,580	363	577	1,019

SPECTION BRANCH

INDUSTRY AND SEX—1949

were reported by employers under sections 59, 60 or 61 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

			Transportation, Storage and Communication				Trade				Service					Total		Female		Male		
Products of petroleum and coal			Construction	Transportation	Storage (including grain elevators)		Communication	Public Utility Operation	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service	Unclassified	Total	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal
No.	No.	No.																				
15	15	3	2	1				3								10	1	580	10		565	5
1	1	1	2					1										94	1		86	7
1	1	2							2	3						4	6	62			57	5
	1			2	1													34	1		31	2
					1			1		1								46	1		38	7
1	1	1														4		40	5		32	3
14	17	7	2	15	6			6	3	14						2	21	1,772	53		1,714	5
24	30	14	2	13				8	17							11	32	1,257	139		1,114	4
4	5	7	1					1	1	2								524	14		510	
									1									59	3		56	
2	11	8		1	3			1	3	7						2	4	681	44		637	
12	6	3		3	4				1	7							2	585	19		566	
1	2			4														189	4		185	
19	37	14		14	6			7	4	26						4	43	2,201	84		2,117	
2	1	3		1	2													135	7		128	
	2	10																329	55		274	
										1								140	14		126	
																		377	21		355	1
		1			1												1	96	5		91	
																		83	28		55	
5	13	35			2			2	1	8						6	2	417	41		371	
																		3			3	
																		23	3		20	
2	1																	63	5		58	
16	12	11	2	4	5				2	30						6	28	1,423	110		1,307	6
																		5	3		2	
1	6	3	2	8	2			2		9						1	6	355	9		344	2
1																		17	3		13	1
1	6	5		1	2											2	2	273	23		249	1
122	168	128	13	67	35			32	18	125						52	150	11,863	703		11,104	56
7	4	1	49	9	2			2	5			1					7	262	2		231	29
129	172	129	62	76	37			34	23	125		1				52	157	12,125	705		11,335	85

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

NOTE.—Inspections made with respect to the enforcement

Number	Industry	Inspections		
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act		
		First inspection	Subsequent inspection	Total
		No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	13,985	4,361	18,346
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,299	671	2,970
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	33	13	46
4	Rubber products.....	76	32	108
5	Leather products.....	413	76	489
6	Textile products (except clothing).....	538	189	727
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,548	371	1,919
8	Wood products.....	1,493	464	1,957
9	Paper products.....	337	118	455
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	672	143	815
11	Iron and steel products.....	1,689	931	2,620
12	Transportation equipment.....	2,358	462	2,820
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	434	273	707
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	337	120	457
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	355	104	459
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	110	29	139
17	Chemical products.....	509	174	683
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	784	191	975
19	Construction	274	45	319
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	544	289	833
21	Transportation.....	237	40	277
22	Storage (including grain elevators).....	267	247	514
23	Communication.....	40	2	42
24	Public Utility Operation	54	10	64
25	Trade	4,798	685	5,483
26	Wholesale trade.....	809	184	993
27	Retail trade.....	3,989	501	4,490
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	252	39	291
29	Service	2,791	585	3,376
30	Community or public service.....	92	1	93
31	Government service.....	68	2	70
32	Recreation service.....	96	14	110
33	Business service.....	54	5	59
34	Personal service.....	2,481	563	3,044
35	Unclassified	105	1	106
36	Total	22,803	6,015	28,818

¹Regulations respecting the protection of persons working in

INSPECTIONS BY INDUSTRY—1949

ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS

of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department.

Inspections									Total
Number	The Apprentice- ship Act	The Department of Labour Act and regulations ¹	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944	The Industrial Standards Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	The Steam Boiler Act	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	197	26	473	18	86	50	135	985	19,331
2		13	75	12	22	13	15	150	3,120
3									46
4			2					2	110
5			21		1			22	511
6			13		5	2	1	21	748
7			66		21	1	1	89	2,008
8	5		47		7	10	8	77	2,034
9	2	2	9	3	3	12	42	73	528
10		1	25		7		1	34	849
11	11	4	57	2	5	5	17	101	2,721
12	173	4	65	1	3	2	45	293	3,113
13	3		8			1		12	719
14	3		14		1	1		19	476
15		1	32		3	2	1	39	498
16			3				3	6	145
17			10		2	1	1	14	697
18		1	26		6			33	1,008
19	87	125	420	19	2	18	21	692	1,011
20	6	5	252	2	2	2	10	279	1,112
21	6	5	234	2				247	524
22			15		1	1	10	27	541
23			3		1	1		5	47
24	1	32	7			1	2	43	107
25	25	11	185	16	82	4	4	327	5,810
26	3		27	15	7	4	1	57	1,050
27	22	11	158	1	75		3	270	4,760
28			22				8	30	321
29	813	36	361	15	202	8	26	1,461	4,837
30	19	1	22		3	2	10	57	150
31	2	3	4	1		2	5	17	87
22		3	9		5	1	1	19	129
33	1		23	1	3	1		29	88
34	791	29	303	13	191	2	10	1,339	4,383
35		2	3				4	9	115
36	1,129	237	1,723	70	374	83	210	3,826	32,644

compressed air, tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams and crib work.

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—Directions for the protection of the health and safety

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Submission of building plans for approval	Elevators	Guarding machinery, etc.
		Boilers	Tanks	Vessels				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	1,091	1,447	344	345	272	859	3,090
2	Foods and beverages.....	215	92	97	47	47	159	417
3	Tobacco and tobacco products..						1	4
4	Rubber products.....	7	1	1	3		15	32
5	Leather products.....	14	9	5	14	8	38	36
6	Textile products (except clothing)	28	20	1	36	9	71	115
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	135	10	2	58	8	48	60
8	Wood products.....	165	70	10	51	39	123	703
9	Paper products.....	17	10		7	8	39	132
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	27	12	1	9	4	25	117
11	Iron and steel products.....	108	155	44	19	58	124	633
12	Transportation equipment.....	221	880	126	40	43	33	252
13	Non-ferrous metal products....	28	40	3	7	13	16	89
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies	10	30	6	15	7	40	120
15	Non-metallic mineral products..	54	54	12	8	8	17	130
16	Products of petroleum and coal..	7	6	3	5	1	11	18
17	Chemical products.....	30	20	15	15	4	44	104
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	25	38	18	11	15	55	128
19	Construction.....	24	9	7	3	3	6	12
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	18	30	11	14	7	39	32
21	Transportation.....	10	26	2				13
22	Storage (including grain elevators).....	4	2	8	12	7	38	19
23	Communication.....	4	2	1	2		1	
24	Public Utility Operation.....	3	3		1		6	11
25	Trade.....	251	449	103	18	21	160	171
26	Wholesale trade.....	57	30	23	11	10	99	69
27	Retail trade.....	194	419	80	7	11	61	102
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	16	7	2	47	31	150	1
29	Service.....	135	23	19	27	32	9	96
30	Community or public service....	17	2	3	2	1	3	4
31	Government service.....	1	1		3	4	1	1
32	Recreation service.....	3		2	2	3		1
33	Business service.....		1		5		1	
34	Personal service.....	114	19	14	15	24	4	90
35	Unclassified.....					1		
36	Total.....	1,538	1,968	486	455	367	1,229	3,413

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1949

of employees or any persons in a factory, shop or office building.

Number	Subject of Directions											Total
	Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Headgear for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	16	174	323	383	13	294	6	301	203	87	3,543	12,791
2		15	16	56	3	55	1	9	63	6	537	1,835
3	2		1	1				1			9	19
4		1	2	2		1		3			44	112
5		6	4	20		7		27		8	84	280
6	1	1	5	19		14	2	41	6		125	494
7	4	16	8	74	1	49		85	11	1	411	981
8	2	30	30	34	1	35		10	58	2	90	1,453
9		3		10	1	7	2	21		1	104	362
10		11	11	14	1	10		28			114	384
11		24	116	77	1	34	1	28	10	64	712	2,208
12	2	30	39	15	3	32		6	30	1	399	2,152
13			53	17		6		7	1	2	300	582
14		13	11	11		5		7	17		145	437
15			7	11	1	10		4	4		108	428
16		6	1			7			1		56	122
17	1	9	10	8		5		7		1	140	413
18	4	9	9	14	1	17		17	2	1	165	529
19		2		1		1			2		21	91
20	1	3	2	3	1	10			37		125	333
21				2		6			25		73	157
22	1	3	2	1	1	4			11		46	159
23									1		6	17
24						1			7		13	45
25	1	21	12	48		91		2	72	28	807	2,255
26	1	6	4	6		21		2	12	2	147	500
27		15	8	42		70			60	26	660	1,755
28		7	1	14	1	13					143	433
29	1	16	8	21		41	2	3	36	28	874	1,371
30			1						1	1	7	42
31				1		2			3		28	45
32									2	14	23	50
33						1					8	16
34	1	16	7	20		38	2	3	30	13	808	1,218
35								4			3	8
36	19	223	346	470	15	451	8	310	357	143	5,529	17,327

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	711	4,184	3,260	60,635	2,031	53,460	98	4,862	6,100	123,141
2	Foods and beverages.....	102	566	470	7,292	603	10,663	59	3,747	1,234	22,268
3	Tobacco and tobacco products			13	712	5	828			18	1,540
4	Rubber products	4	39	25	1,446	20	3,168			49	4,653
5	Leather products	10	148	78	1,792	75	2,663			163	4,603
6	Textile products (except clothing) ..	14	29	83	2,443	152	10,151	17	941	266	13,564
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	31	158	757	14,999	124	8,147			912	23,304
8	Wood products.....	64	125	202	1,037	161	1,572	6	94	433	2,828
9	Paper products.....	20	499	110	2,357	79	2,640			209	5,496
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	53	362	285	4,476	62	579			400	5,417
11	Iron and steel products.....	145	705	296	4,477	139	4,519	3	6	583	9,707
12	Transportation equipment.....	96	606	182	1,860	408	1,687	3	4	689	4,157
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	26	162	58	1,660	27	1,933	1	10	112	3,765
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies..	21	97	163	6,953	40	1,479			224	8,529
15	Non-metallic mineral products....	30	140	75	773	25	624			130	1,537
16	Products of petroleum and coal....	14	77	69	202					83	279
17	Chemical products.....	50	344	196	4,169	46	604			292	5,117
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	31	127	198	3,987	65	2,203	9	60	303	6,377
19	Construction	11	25	17	76	12	60	7	8	47	169
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	47	266	109	626	33	86	4	11	193	989
21	Transportation.....	27	91	43	80	15	46			85	217
22	Storage (including grain elevators) ..	13	90	43	277	16	31			72	398
23	Communication.....	7	85	23	269	2	9	4	11	36	374
24	Public Utility Operation	2	2	8	28	2	2			12	32
25	Trade	382	1,967	2,112	10,454	1,283	5,825	38	150	3,815	18,396
26	Wholesale trade.....	107	366	1,117	2,122	107	765	11	60	1,342	3,313
27	Retail trade.....	275	1,601	995	8,332	1,176	5,060	27	90	2,473	15,083
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	25	607	12	187	15	150			52	944
29	Service	172	559	516	3,398	1,576	10,539	24	125	2,288	14,621
30	Community or public service.....	4	17	10	76	5	79			19	172
31	Government service.....	1	3	3	9	17	40	2	3	23	55
32	Recreation service.....	18	140	11	29	10	26			39	195
33	Business service.....	8	34	7	46	2	20			17	100
34	Personal service.....	141	365	485	3,238	1,542	10,374	22	122	2,190	14,099
35	Unclassified	11	79	44	11,301	1	14			56	11,394
36	Total	1,361	7,689	6,078	86,705	4,953	70,136	171	5,156	12,563	169,686

IN INDUSTRY BY SEX—1949

Number	Male										Total Employees
	Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total		
	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	217	3,489	3,684	127,077	5,101	195,052	657	13,559	9,659	339,177	462,318
2	47	372	356	11,950	1,109	21,245	212	4,518	1,724	38,085	60,353
3	.....	.....	16	948	10	438	1	41	27	1,427	2,967
4	.....	.....	22	5,072	34	8,247	.....	.....	56	13,319	17,972
5	3	186	110	2,400	87	4,553	1	23	201	7,162	11,765
6	4	12	84	3,845	192	12,836	10	166	290	16,859	30,423
7	17	59	761	9,007	167	4,555	9	102	954	13,723	37,027
8	19	77	309	3,699	604	16,320	198	5,142	1,130	25,238	28,066
9	6	473	95	2,052	123	13,998	2	27	226	16,550	22,046
10	15	328	363	8,350	112	1,998	.....	.....	490	10,676	16,093
11	17	427	470	22,817	521	59,870	71	1,392	1,079	84,506	94,213
12	33	347	206	20,354	1,483	19,859	106	1,107	1,828	41,667	45,824
13	9	154	154	4,687	156	9,303	5	70	324	14,214	17,979
14	5	84	142	11,402	95	7,050	4	64	246	18,600	27,129
15	3	37	108	2,558	129	6,528	30	678	270	9,801	11,338
16	6	98	49	3,725	38	904	1	29	94	4,756	5,035
17	22	745	205	8,690	104	3,622	3	187	334	13,244	18,361
18	11	90	234	5,521	137	3,726	4	13	386	9,350	15,727
19	.....	.....	81	1,478	29	826	8	78	118	2,382	2,551
20	12	76	88	2,443	198	4,720	107	2,034	405	9,273	10,262
21	2	7	18	646	109	3,026	85	1,712	214	5,391	5,608
22	6	47	60	1,248	87	1,672	20	317	173	3,284	3,682
23	4	22	10	549	2	22	2	5	18	598	972
24	.....	.....	12	1,180	26	495	8	16	46	1,691	1,723
25	166	1,009	904	8,776	1,908	13,827	245	1,561	3,223	25,173	43,569
26	49	395	370	3,469	280	4,317	69	680	768	8,861	12,174
27	117	614	534	5,307	1,628	9,510	176	881	2,455	16,312	31,395
28	11	325	29	213	87	390	5	12	132	940	1,884
29	108	629	291	2,481	1,103	7,370	65	248	1,567	10,728	25,349
30	3	12	8	214	20	111	5	13	36	350	522
31	1	1	3	197	28	493	6	29	38	720	775
32	31	493	8	31	23	216	3	60	65	800	995
33	24	47	14	106	4	36	1	5	43	194	294
34	49	76	258	1,933	1,028	6,514	50	141	1,385	8,664	22,763
35	8	88	51	7,885	3	46	.....	.....	62	8,019	19,413
36	522	5,616	5,140	151,533	8,455	222,726	1,095	17,508	15,212	397,383	567,069

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY
BY SEX AND AGE—1949**

Industry	Female				Male				Total
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	122,126	1,008	7	123,141	338,337	831	9	339,177	462,318
Foods and beverages.....	21,976	285	7	22,268	37,898	186	1	38,085	60,353
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,513	27		1,540	1,427			1,427	2,967
Rubber products.....	4,626	27		4,653	13,285	34		13,319	17,972
Leather products.....	4,556	47		4,603	7,102	60		7,162	11,765
Textile products (except clothing).....	13,388	176		13,564	16,749	110		16,859	30,423
Clothing (textile and fur).....	23,085	219		23,304	13,659	63	1	13,723	37,027
Wood products.....	2,804	24		2,828	25,129	107	2	25,238	28,066
Paper products.....	5,468	28		5,496	16,509	40	1	16,550	22,046
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	5,380	37		5,417	10,610	66		10,676	16,093
Iron and steel products.....	9,684	23		9,707	84,468	34	4	84,506	94,213
Transportation equipment.....	4,143	14		4,157	41,634	33		41,667	45,824
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3,760	5		3,765	14,203	11		14,214	17,979
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	8,495	34		8,529	18,584	16		18,600	27,129
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,512	25		1,537	9,776	25		9,801	11,338
Products of petroleum and coal.....	279			279	4,756			4,756	5,035
Chemical products.....	5,109	8		5,117	13,233	11		13,244	18,361
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6,348	29		6,377	9,315	35		9,350	15,727
Construction	169			169	2,380	2		2,382	2,551
Transportation, Storage and Communication	988	1		989	9,269	4		9,273	10,262
Transportation.....	217			217	5,388	3		5,391	5,608
Storage (including grain elevators).....	398			398	3,284			3,284	3,682
Communication.....	373	1		374	597	1		598	972
Public Utility Operation	32			32	1,691			1,691	1,723
Trade	18,052	338	6	18,396	24,712	450	11	25,173	43,569
Wholesale trade.....	3,297	16		3,313	8,852	9		8,861	12,174
Retail trade.....	14,755	322	6	15,083	15,860	441	11	16,312	31,395
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	944			944	940			940	1,884
Service	14,365	250	6	14,621	10,608	113	7	10,728	25,349
Community or public service.....	172			172	350			350	522
Government service.....	55			55	720			720	775
Recreation service.....	194	1		195	746	51	3	800	995
Business service.....	99	1		100	194			194	294
Personal service.....	13,845	248	6	14,099	8,598	62	4	8,664	22,763
Unclassified	11,394			11,394	8,019			8,019	19,413
Total	168,070	1,597	19	169,686	395,956	1,400	27	397,383	567,069

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED TO FIRMS UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND
OFFICE BUILDING ACT DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1948**

Industry	Permits				
	Emergency overtime	Double shift	Homework	Late hours	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	378	260	478		1,116
Foods and beverages.....	95	69			164
Tobacco and tobacco products.....					
Rubber products.....	5	10	4		19
Leather products.....	14	3	32		49
Textile products (except clothing).....	22	31	51		104
Clothing (textile and fur).....	69	23	220		312
Wood products.....	14	3	7		24
Paper products.....	21	24	10		55
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	27	9	16		52
Iron and steel products.....	17	20	4		41
Transportation equipment.....	2	5	2		9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	19	6	22		47
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	18	20	6		44
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	8	3		12
Products of petroleum and coal.....	5	3	3		11
Chemical products.....	17	7	6		30
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	32	19	92		143
Construction					
Transportation, Storage and Communication			2		2
Transportation.....					
Storage (including grain elevators).....			2		2
Communication.....					
Public Utility Operation					
Trade	14	2	12		28
Wholesale trade.....	5	2	6		13
Retail trade.....	9		6		15
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate			1		1
Service	26	12	7	323	368
Community or public service.....					
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....			2		2
Personal service.....	26	12	5	323 ¹	366
Unclassified	31		15		46
Total	449	274	515	323	1,561

¹Permits issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing employment of adult females up to 2 a.m.

TABLE A-4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED PLANS OF BUILDINGS—1949

Industry	Plans Approved ¹	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	870	41,322,050	67.45
Foods and beverages.....	142	7,180,500	11.70
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	3	526,000	.86
Rubber products.....	9	1,315,300	2.14
Leather products.....	13	104,000	.17
Textile products (except clothing).....	27	759,400	1.24
Clothing (textile and fur).....	42	1,744,900	2.85
Wood products.....	46	827,600	1.35
Paper products.....	28	3,441,200	5.62
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	35	2,099,100	3.42
Iron and steel products.....	185	8,244,650	13.45
Transportation equipment.....	106	5,010,100	8.20
Non-ferrous metal products.....	46	985,500	1.61
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	49	2,923,100	4.77
Non-metallic mineral products.....	36	1,954,000	3.20
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	45,000	.07
Chemical products.....	76	3,763,800	6.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	24	397,900	.65
Construction	30	477,300	.78
General contractors.....	18	316,300	.52
Special trade contractors.....	12	161,000	.26
Transportation, Storage and Communication	103	5,314,100	8.66
Transportation.....	22	596,600	.97
Storage (including grain elevators).....	68	2,172,100	3.54
Communication.....	13	2,545,400	4.15
Public Utility Operation	23	1,164,700	1.90
Trade	162	9,287,350	15.16
Wholesale trade.....	94	4,836,300	7.88
Retail trade.....	68	4,451,050	7.28
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	77	2,219,100	3.62
Service	59	1,491,900	2.43
Community or public service.....	3	261,000	.42
Government service.....	3	510,000	.83
Recreation service.....	5	128,500	.21
Business service.....	5	43,800	.07
Personal service.....	43	548,600	.90
Total	1,324	61,276,500	100.00

¹Plans submitted for approval under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1949

Revenue		
1. Certificate and examination fees—		
Examinations	}	\$34,355.00
Re-examinations		
Renewals		
Penalty renewal fees		
Provisional certificates		
Duplicate certificates		
Plant registrations		336.00
		\$34,691.00
2. Text-books		4,348.50
3. Miscellaneous		38.41
Gross Revenue		\$39,077.91
Refunds		
1. Certificate and examination fees—		
Examinations	}	\$ 625.00
Renewals		
Penalty renewal fees		
Duplicate certificates		
Plant registrations		
2. Text-books		44.25
3. Miscellaneous		3.00
Total Refunds		672.25
Net Revenue		\$38,405.66

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND REFUSED—1949

Class	Certificates Issued ¹						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	By examination	By re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor	58	12			363	433	34
Fireman	38	10	1		361	410	28
4th class	704	154	14	9	6,343	7,224	412
3rd class	246	203	12	9	5,077	5,547	560
2nd class	27	60	6	1	2,087	2,181	271
1st class	3	25		2	367	397	78
Hoisting	248	48	2	12	2,439	2,749	135
Traction	11	6		2	869	888	15
Duplex	12	1		1	408	422	
Total	1,347	519	35	36	18,314	20,251	1,533

¹In addition to these certificates 336 certificates of plant registration were issued, making a total of 20,587 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

**TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY CENTRE AND CLASS OF
EXAMINATION—1949**

Examinations		Class of Examination								
Centre	Number	Com- pressor	Fireman	4th class	3rd class	2nd class	1st class	Hoisting	Traction	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2			27	15	1		10	3	56
Brantford.....	2	1	1	20	16	8	2	3		51
Brockville.....	2			14	12	9		5	7	47
Chatham.....	2	1	2	18	11	7		13	1	53
Cornwall.....	1			10	9	5		1		25
Fort Frances.....	1			7	4	1		3		15
Haileybury.....	1	4		3	2	2				11
Hamilton.....	3	2	2	33	26	8	3	14	1	89
Huntsville.....	1			5	3			2		10
Kapuskasing.....	1			3	9	1		3	1	17
Kenora.....	1			7	3	2		6	1	19
Kingston.....	2			19	23	3	1	4		50
Kirkland Lake.....	2	2	1	5	4		1	4		17
Kitchener.....	2			47	33	4	1	3		88
London.....	2	6	1	60	27	12	2	12		120
Marathon.....	1			1	5	3				9
Niagara Falls.....	3	5	2	27	24	8	4	15	1	86
North Bay.....	1			14	4		2	3		23
Orillia.....	1			8	1				1	10
Ottawa.....	2	1	2	70	57	19	4	23	2	178
Parry Sound.....	1			2	1	2				5
Peterborough.....	2		5	13	6	5		2	1	32
Pickle Lake.....	1	2		2	1					5
Port Arthur.....	2	3	1	36	41	22	4	41		148
Red Lake.....	1			6	3					9
Renfrew.....	1			9	5	1		7	1	23
St. Catharines.....	2			10	12	4		4	1	31
Sarnia.....	1	7		25	16	8	4	8		68
Sault Ste. Marie..	1	2		12	6	4		9	4	37
Sudbury.....	2	6	2	39	28	7	1	5	1	89
Timmins.....	2	7	1	16	16	5	1	10	2	58
Walkerton.....	1		1	8	3			1		13
Windsor.....	2	5	2	32	51	20	5	9	1	125
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	52	54	23	608	477	171	35	220	29	1,617
Total, Toronto..	(a)	29	41	651	517	196	81	215	8	1,738
Grand total..		83	64	1,259	994	367	116	435	37	3,355

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than holidays.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS

	1948		1949		Uninsured ¹	
	New	Used	New	Used	1948	1949
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers	1,727	770	1,434	661	2,646	2,582
Unfired pressure vessels	2,618	354	3,614	432	4,615	4,520
Total	4,345	1,124	5,048	1,093	7,261	7,102
Pressure piping installations . . .	51		81			

¹Uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels are inspected annually under section 56 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Class	1948	1949
	No.	No.
"A"—new boilers and unfired pressure vessels	2,845	3,522
"B"—used boilers and unfired pressure vessels	805	933
"C"—low pressure boilers accepted by affidavit	545	610
"D"—pressure vessels accepted by affidavit	2,673	1,603
"E"—boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit	87	94
Duplicates	49	87
Total	7,004	6,849
Uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels ¹	3,259	3,496

¹These certificates issued under section 56 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

TABLE C-3.—REVENUES EARNED

Source	1948	1949
	\$	\$
Fees for		
Survey and registration of designs	5,984.50	4,953.00
Inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels	25,481.50	29,306.00
Pressure piping installation inspections	402.50	647.50
Inspections of used boilers and pressure vessels	6,452.00	6,300.50
Heating boilers accepted by affidavit	1,090.00	1,220.00
Pressure vessels accepted by affidavit	5,359.00	3,206.00
Boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit	174.00	188.00
Transfer seals for tanks	2,070.00	956.00
Regulations	10.50	8.50
Total	47,024.00	46,785.50
Travelling expenses	4,420.80	3,977.25
Qualification tests of welding operators—expenses	2,255.00	2,790.00
Fees for annual inspections ¹	19,317.50	18,780.25
Expenses for annual inspections ¹	266.00	186.00
Grand total	73,283.30	72,519.00
Total amount of moneys transmitted to the Treasury of Ontario,—		
Boiler Inspection Branch	51,852.56	55,519.68
Composite Inspection Branch ¹	19,379.34	18,919.14
Total	71,231.90	74,438.82

¹Inspections made under section 56 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

D—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES

TABLE D-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1949

Industry	Zone	Published in The Ontario Gazette
Baking.....	Ottawa.....	December 2, 1944
Barbering.....	Aylmer.....	December 21, 1946
	Barrie.....	July 10, 1948
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships and Grimsby.....	November 20, 1948
	Belleville.....	May 1, 1948
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville.....	December 2, 1944
	Brampton.....	December 2, 1944
	Brantford.....	May 22, 1948
		September 18, 1948—amendment
	Brockville.....	July 10, 1948
	Burlington.....	December 4, 1948
	Campbellford.....	December 2, 1944
	Carleton Place and Perth.....	January 26, 1946
	Chatham.....	December 14, 1946
	Clinton, Goderich and Seaforth.....	July 24, 1948
	Clinton—Louth Townships.....	See Beamsville
	Cobourg.....	August 28, 1948
	Collingwood.....	September 18, 1948
	Cornwall.....	July 24, 1948
	Essex County.....	December 2, 1944
	Fergus and Elora.....	October 5, 1946
	Fort Frances.....	December 2, 1944
	Galt, Hespeler and Preston.....	October 9, 1948
	Gananoque.....	July 20, 1946
	Goderich.....	See Clinton
	Grimsby.....	See Beamsville
	Guelph.....	May 1, 1948
	Hamilton.....	May 22, 1948
	Hespeler.....	See Galt
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	December 2, 1944
	Kingston.....	December 2, 1944
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	July 10, 1948
	Lindsay.....	December 21, 1946
	London.....	October 9, 1948
	Merrittton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold.....	May 29, 1948
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour.....	December 2, 1944
	Newmarket—Aurora.....	December 2, 1944
	Niagara Falls.....	May 22, 1948
	North Bay.....	December 2, 1944
	Orillia.....	July 10, 1948
	Oshawa.....	July 10, 1948
	Ottawa.....	June 5, 1948
	Owen Sound.....	November 20, 1948
	Paris.....	July 24, 1948
	Pembroke.....	October 9, 1948
	Peterborough.....	June 5, 1948
	Petrolia and Forest.....	December 9, 1944
	Port Arthur and Fort William.....	March 3, 1945
	Port Colbourne—Humberstone.....	December 9, 1944
	Port Dalhousie.....	See Merrittton
	Port Hope.....	August 28, 1948
	Prescott, Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg.....	December 14, 1946
	Preston.....	See Galt
	Renfrew.....	February 19, 1948
	St. Catharines.....	See Merrittton
	St. Mary's.....	September 18, 1948
	St. Thomas.....	July 13, 1946
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	January 22, 1949
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	December 9, 1944
	Seaforth.....	See Clinton

**TABLE D-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1949 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	Published in The Ontario Gazette
Barbering (Concluded).....	Simcoe, Hagersville, Jarvis, Waterford, Port Dover, Delhi, Port Rowan, South Walsingham, St. Williams.....	October 19, 1946 June 19, 1948 June 19, 1948
	Smith's Falls.....	June 19, 1948
	Stratford.....	August 14, 1948—amendment
	Sudbury.....	December 9, 1944
	Thorold.....	See Merritton
	Tillsonburg, Eden, Staffordville, Vienna, Port Burwell, Brownsville, Courtland.....	October 19, 1946
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area	December 16, 1944
	Toronto.....	April 24, 1948 June 5, 1948—amendment
	Township of Teck.....	December 16, 1944
	Trenton.....	March 23, 1946
	Welland.....	December 16, 1944
	Windsor.....	May 22, 1948
	Wingham.....	December 16, 1944
	Woodstock.....	October 9, 1948
Brewing.....	Province of Ontario.....	December 16, 1944
Bricklaying and stonemasonry....	Ottawa.....	July 24, 1948
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering....	Galt.....	December 16, 1944
Building.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	December 16, 1944
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	March 20, 1948
	Brantford.....	December 16, 1944
	Brockville.....	June 19, 1948 August 14, 1948—amendment
	Cornwall.....	August 28, 1948
	Galt.....	December 16, 1944
	Goderich.....	July 7, 1945
	Guelph.....	July 13, 1946
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	April 12, 1947
	Kingston.....	August 28, 1948
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake.....	December 16, 1944
	Orillia.....	August 24, 1946
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	January 22, 1949
	Ottawa.....	July 17, 1948
	Owen Sound.....	May 20, 1948
	Peterborough.....	December 16, 1944
	Port Arthur and Fort William.....	April 27, 1946
	St. Catharines.....	February 7, 1948
	St. Thomas.....	December 16, 1944
	Sarnia.....	July 13, 1946
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	December 16, 1944
	Timmins.....	July 14, 1945
	Windsor.....	October 23, 1948
Coal.....	Toronto.....	December 16, 1944
Coal hoisting.....	Toronto.....	December 16, 1944
Common labourers construction..	Ottawa.....	February 14, 1948
	Windsor.....	December 16, 1944
Electrical repair and construction.	Kingston.....	November 22, 1947
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake.....	December 16, 1944
	London.....	April 12, 1947
	Ottawa.....	December 21, 1946
	Windsor.....	October 23, 1948

**TABLE D-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1949** *(Concluded)*

Industry	Zone	Published in The Ontario Gazette
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	August 9, 1947
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Province of Ontario.....	July 14, 1945
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	July 24, 1948
Men's and boys' clothing.....	Province of Ontario.....	December 23, 1944 September 21, 1946—amendment January 22, 1949—amendment
Painting and decorating.....	Cornwall.....	December 25, 1948
	Guelph.....	April 26, 1947
	Hamilton.....	December 23, 1944
	Kingston.....	December 23, 1944
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	January 11, 1947
	Ottawa.....	February 22, 1947
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	January 1, 1949
	Toronto.....	December 23, 1944
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....	September 18, 1948
	Hamilton.....	December 23, 1944
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	February 15, 1947
	Ottawa.....	August 30, 1947
		October 11, 1947—amendment
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	December 6, 1947
	St. Thomas.....	December 23, 1944
	Township of Teck.....	December 23, 1944
	Welland.....	August 30, 1947
	Windsor.....	June 19, 1948
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford.....	November 20, 1948
	Hamilton.....	November 20, 1948
	Toronto.....	November 20, 1948
	Windsor.....	November 20, 1948
Sheet-metal-work construction....	Belleville.....	September 18, 1948
	Ottawa.....	August 14, 1948
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	May 31, 1947
	Windsor.....	August 28, 1948
Soft furniture.....	Toronto and District.....	December 23, 1944
Taxi-cab.....	Toronto.....	May 1, 1948

E—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

TABLE E-1.—REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Trade	Active at Beginning of 1949	Registrations During 1949	Cancellations of Registrations During 1949	Unsatis- factory Completions During 1949	Diplomas Awarded During 1949	Active at Close of 1949
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	1,312	571	101	13	261	1,508
Bricklaying.....	110	42	8	.....	20	124
Masonry.....	7	3	.....	1	.....	9
Carpentry.....	235	97	20	.....	45	267
Painting and decorating.....	31	19	3	.....	8	39
Plastering.....	30	32	3	.....	4	55
Plumbing.....	344	110	29	4	61	360
Steamfitting.....	71	23	6	.....	9	79
Sheet metal work.....	119	54	9	1	34	129
Electric wiring and installation.....	365	191	23	7	80	446
Motor Vehicle Repairing	1,142	611	165	4	164	1,420
(a) Mechanical.....	975	500	144	4	140	1,187
(b) Body.....	99	73	13	.....	12	147
(c) Specialized service.....	68	38	8	.....	12	86
Hairdressing	169	45	48	14	26	126
Barbering	14	9	5	.....	2	16
Total	2,637	1,236	319	31	453	3,070

**TABLE E-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF APPRENTICES IN DESIGNATED TRADES
BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1949**

Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	205	385	348	486	84	1,508
Bricklaying ¹	23	37	27	37	.....	124
Masonry ¹.....	.....	4	3	2	.....	9
Carpentry ¹	39	71	63	94	.....	267
Painting and decorating ¹	5	10	8	16	.....	39
Plastering ¹	16	15	12	12	.....	55
Plumbing ²	46	68	78	97	71	360
Steamfitting ²	6	19	10	31	13	79
Sheet metal work ¹	21	40	29	39	.....	129
Electric wiring and installation ¹	49	121	118	158	.....	446
Motor Vehicle Repairing ² ...	130	287	332	349	322	1,420
Hairdressing ³	18	40	68	.....	.....	126
Barbering ³	1	7	8	.....	.....	16
Total	354	719	756	835	406	3,070

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE E-1b.—REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES BY DESIGNATED TRADES
FROM 1928 TO 1949**

Trade	Registrations		Cancellations		Completions		Active
	During 1949	Total 1928-1949	During 1949	Total 1928-1949	During 1949	Total 1928-1949	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades—							
Bricklaying.....	42	404	8	50	20	230	124
Masonry.....	3	25		6	1	10	9
Carpentry.....	97	706	20	115	45	324	267
Painting and decorating.....	19	257	3	62	8	156	39
Plastering.....	32	203	3	26	4	122	55
Plumbing.....	110	1,267	29	304	65	603	360
Steamfitting.....	23	306	6	95	9	132	79
Sheet metal work.....	54	467	9	96	35	242	129
Electric wiring and installation	191	1,146	23	191	87	509	446
Total.....	571	4,781	101	945	274	2,328	1,508
Comparative totals, 1948.....	451	4,210	104	844	237	2,054	1,312
Motor Vehicle Repairing—							
(a) Mechanical.....	500	2,566	144	575	144	804	1,187
(b) Body.....	73	292	13	64	12	81	147
(c) Specialized service.....	38	238	8	53	12	99	86
Total.....	611	3,096	165	692	168	984	1,420
Comparative totals, 1948.....	495	2,485	127	527	149	816	1,142
Hairdressing.....	45	1,618	48	523	40	969	126
Barbering.....	9	104	5	24	2	64	16
Grand totals all trades, 1949	1,236	9,599	319	2,184	484	4,345	3,070
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1948.....	1,013	8,363	275	1,865	461	3,861	2,637

**TABLE E-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DESIGNATED
TRADES—1949**

Trade (see details in Table E-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairing.....	691	1,577	2,268
2. Hairdressing.....	249	259	508
3. Barbering.....	45	77	122
4. Hairdressing teachers.....	9		9
5. Barbering teachers.....	1		1
Total.....	995	1,913	2,908

**TABLE E-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DESIGNATED
TRADES—1949**

NOTE.—Arrangements for examinations in centres other than Toronto are made through local apprenticeship committees.

Trade and Examination Centre	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairing.....	152	2,268
Atikokan.....	1	1
Barrie.....	4	45
Belleville.....	3	53
Brantford.....	2	45
Brockville.....	1	9
Chatham.....	4	54
Clinton.....	1	12
Cochrane.....	2	14
Cornwall.....	2	43
Dryden.....	1	9
Emo.....	1	2
Fort Frances.....	1	5
Fort William.....	2	24
Hamilton.....	6	125
Harriston.....	2	25
Hearst.....	1	9
Huntsville.....	2	18
Kapuskasing.....	1	4
Kenora.....	1	1
Kingston.....	2	40
Kirkland Lake.....	2	19
Kitchener.....	4	100
London.....	10	213
North Bay.....	2	24
Oshawa.....	2	43
Ottawa.....	7	158
Owen Sound.....	1	16
Peterborough.....	2	47
Port Arthur.....	2	31
Port Hope.....	1	1
Renfrew.....	1	19
St. Catharines.....	1	15
Sarnia.....	2	34
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	21
Simcoe.....	1	30
Sioux Lookout.....	1	1
Smith's Falls.....	2	25
Sudbury.....	2	47
Timmins.....	2	28
Toronto.....	56	691
Welland.....	2	51
Windsor.....	7	116
2. Hairdressing.....	34	508
Hamilton.....	7	112
London.....	4	48
North Bay.....	1	14
Ottawa.....	4	36
Timmins.....	2	9
Toronto.....	13	249
Windsor.....	3	40
3. Barbering.....	122	122
Cornwall.....	2	2
Fort William.....	4	4
Hamilton.....	10	10
Lindsay.....	2	2
London.....	5	5
Ottawa.....	4	4

**TABLE E-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DESIGNATED
TRADES—1949 (Concluded)**

Trade and Examination Centre	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
3. Barbering (Concluded)		
Pembroke	3	3
Timmins	19	19
Toronto	45	45
Windsor	25	25
Woodstock	3	3
4. Hairdressing Teachers	9	9
Toronto	9	9
5. Barbering Teachers	1	1
Toronto	1	1
Total	318	2,908

TABLE E-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED—1949

Trade	First Certificate	By Examination	By Duplicate	By Renewal	By Miscellaneous	By Rehabilitation	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairing ..	55	1,015	72	16,878	10	799	18,829
Barbering	70	126	5	2,880	3	75	3,159
Hairdressing	41	437	7	5,581	7	14	6,087
Total	166	1,578	84	25,339	20	888	28,075

**TABLE E-4.—LICENSES ISSUED FOR TRADE SCHOOLS FOR THE CALENDAR
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1948**

Trade School	Licenses		
	In force at December 31, 1947	New applications made during 1948	In force at December 31, 1948
	No.	No.	No.
Hairdressing	12	.....	12
Barbering .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	.....	12

**TABLE E-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENSES—1949**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$	\$	\$
Motor vehicle repair trade.....	26,006.05	234.50	25,771.55
Barbering trade.....	3,706.00	32.00	3,674.00
Hairdressing trade.....	8,116.50	120.00	7,996.50
Miscellaneous.....	52.15		52.15
Total.....	37,880.70	386.50	37,494.20

**TABLE E-6.—TOTAL NUMBER OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED
FORCES TRAINED AND PLACED IN DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1949**

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades	Motor vehicle repairing	Barbering	Hair- dressing	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract.....	3,236	3,144			6,380
At present under contract.....	1,433	1,169			2,602
Attained journeyman status after job and school training.....	1,375	1,321			2,696
Discontinued training ¹	428	654			1,082
Evaluated.....	2,010	5,700			7,710
Granted journeyman status.....	260	2,100			2,360
Granted interim certificates.....	1,750	3,600			5,350
Attained Journeyman Status After School Training or Evaluation.....			370	563	933
Total.....	5,246	8,844	370	563	15,023

¹Discontinued training due to the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside of Ontario, return to previous employment or unsuitable.

F—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE F-1.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Auditing, Accounting and Miscellaneous Offices

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	351	139	3
Number employed.....	2,284	339	3
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	40 ½	41	46
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			
11.50 to 14.00.....		1	
14.00 to 16.00.....	1	1	1
16.00 to 17.00.....	5	2	
17.00 to 18.00.....	46	10	
18.00 to 20.00.....	79	25	
20.00 to 25.00.....	525	101	
25.00 to 30.00.....	674	110	2
30.00 and more.....	954	89	

¹Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

²i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-2.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Auto Sales and Service

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	117	155	56
Number employed.....	504	338	64
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	42	43	44
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....		1	
11.50 to 14.00.....		5	2
14.00 to 16.00.....		8	6
16.00 to 17.00.....		3	3
17.00 to 18.00.....	2	11	2
18.00 to 20.00.....	9	32	11
20.00 to 25.00.....	108	101	13
25.00 to 30.00.....	178	89	16
30.00 and more.....	207	88	11

¹Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

²i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-3.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Autos, Accessories, Aircraft and Electrical Trades

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	376	112	27
Number employed.....	10,964	4,582	897
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	41 ½	40 ½	42 ½
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			
11.50 to 14.00.....	2	2	
14.00 to 16.00.....		1	
16.00 to 17.00.....	3	6	2
17.00 to 18.00.....	11	13	5
18.00 to 20.00.....	75	68	10
20.00 to 25.00.....	775	451	85
25.00 to 30.00.....	1,838	893	312
30.00 and more.....	8,260	3,148	483

¹Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

²i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-4.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Beverages, Drugs and Tobacco

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	384	105	39
Number employed.....	6,410	1,314	830
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	41	43	43
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			
11.50 to 14.00.....		6	
14.00 to 16.00.....		14	
16.00 to 17.00.....	31	57	
17.00 to 18.00.....	9	30	1
18.00 to 20.00.....	78	56	5
20.00 to 25.00.....	793	302	77
25.00 to 30.00.....	2,287	431	403
30.00 and more.....	3,212	418	344

¹Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

²i.e., employing female persons.

TABLE F-5.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949

Nature of Business: Clothing and Needle Trades

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	975	176	26
Number employed.....	12,695	3,851	542
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	41	44	45 ½
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....		2	2
11.50 to 14.00.....	6	16	34
14.00 to 16.00.....	23	86	46
16.00 to 17.00.....	47	81	14
17.00 to 18.00.....	67	209	66
18.00 to 20.00.....	363	347	78
20.00 to 25.00.....	2,412	1,154	145
25.00 to 30.00.....	2,693	831	79
30.00 and more.....	7,084	1,125	78

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

TABLE F-6.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949

Nature of Business: Construction and Engineering Contractors—Office Employees

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	109	47	5
Number employed.....	445	112	121
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	42	41 ½	42
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			
11.50 to 14.00.....			
14.00 to 16.00.....		2	4
16.00 to 17.00.....		2	2
17.00 to 18.00.....	1	1	1
18.00 to 20.00.....	2	11	11
20.00 to 25.00.....	46	33	35
25.00 to 30.00.....	137	37	42
30.00 and more.....	259	26	26

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

TABLE F-7.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949

Nature of Business: Food and Food Products (including seasonal canning)

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	369	421	333
Number employed.....	10,141	5,624	6,523
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	43 ½	46	48
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....		4	33
11.50 to 14.00.....		18	39
14.00 to 16.00.....	38	70	111
16.00 to 17.00.....	18	51	50
17.00 to 18.00.....	71	132	103
18.00 to 20.00.....	275	352	414
20.00 to 25.00.....	3,160	1,489	1,997
25.00 to 30.00.....	3,133	2,043	1,567
30.00 and more.....	3,446	1,465	2,209

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

TABLE F-8.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949

Nature of Business: Furniture, Upholstering, Lumber and Wood Products

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	231	216	129
Number employed.....	952	1,487	753
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	41	43	46
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			1
11.50 to 14.00.....			6
14.00 to 16.00.....	1	9	20
16.00 to 17.00.....	1	8	5
17.00 to 18.00.....	4	25	27
18.00 to 20.00.....	25	89	61
20.00 to 25.00.....	136	389	198
25.00 to 30.00.....	238	423	236
30.00 and more.....	547	544	199

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-9.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours

	Population Zones ¹	
	Zone 1	Zone 2
Number of employers reporting ²	381	201
Number employed.....	1,205	390
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	45	47 ½
(b) weekly rates of wages		
under \$11.50.....	6	25
11.50 to 14.00.....	6	14
14.00 to 16.00.....	8	27
16.00 to 17.00.....	13	20
17.00 to 18.00.....	46	20
18.00 to 20.00.....	75	67
20.00 to 25.00.....	353	129
25.00 to 30.00.....	377	70
30.00 and more.....	321	18

¹ Zones 1 and 2 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-10.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Hospitals, Schools and Universities

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	85	62	11
Number employed.....	6,329	2,386	259
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	48	48	48
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....		6	4
11.50 to 14.00.....	11	41	5
14.00 to 16.00.....	83	150	43
16.00 to 17.00.....	23	280	18
17.00 to 18.00.....	278	320	30
18.00 to 20.00.....	499	328	27
20.00 to 25.00.....	2,361	669	57
25.00 to 30.00.....	1,553	269	52
30.00 and more.....	1,521	323	23

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-11.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Insurance and Real Estate

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	451	233	7
Number employed.....	7,410	1,138	12
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	40	38½	39½
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			
11.50 to 14.00.....	1		
14.00 to 16.00.....	1	9	2
16.00 to 17.00.....	3	4	
17.00 to 18.00.....	50	22	1
18.00 to 20.00.....	448	138	1
20.00 to 25.00.....	2,145	422	6
25.00 to 30.00.....	2,342	300	1
30.00 and more.....	2,420	243	1

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-12.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Jewellery, Leather Goods and Rubber

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	270	114	23
Number employed.....	4,864	5,130	868
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	41½	42	45
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			
11.50 to 14.00.....	3	2	1
14.00 to 16.00.....	20	17	
16.00 to 17.00.....	16	46	3
17.00 to 18.00.....	16	28	15
18.00 to 20.00.....	54	221	146
20.00 to 25.00.....	659	809	358
25.00 to 30.00.....	1,321	850	195
30.00 and more.....	2,775	3,157	150

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-13.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	481	192	31
Number employed.....	4,625	1,762	98
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	44½	45½	46
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			
11.50 to 14.00.....	1	2	2
14.00 to 16.00.....	16	31	4
16.00 to 17.00.....	5	51	3
17.00 to 18.00.....	133	187	4
18.00 to 20.00.....	512	325	14
20.00 to 25.00.....	2,083	721	38
25.00 to 30.00.....	1,124	292	24
30.00 and more.....	751	153	9

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-14.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Machinery and Metal Products

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	606	277	52
Number employed.....	8,699	4,805	480
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	42	42	45
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....		2	
11.50 to 14.00.....	1	7	
14.00 to 16.00.....	18	15	4
16.00 to 17.00.....	5	18	3
17.00 to 18.00.....	15	40	10
18.00 to 20.00.....	67	165	43
20.00 to 25.00.....	988	868	109
25.00 to 30.00.....	1,900	1,286	141
30.00 and more.....	5,705	2,404	170

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-15.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Mining and Quarrying, Non-Metallic and Miscellaneous

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	584	194	101
Number employed.....	7,930	2,412	741
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	41 ½	42 ½	43
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....	5		
11.50 to 14.00.....	1	6	1
14.00 to 16.00.....	4	8	2
16.00 to 17.00.....	13		14
17.00 to 18.00.....	40	37	23
18.00 to 20.00.....	269	136	73
20.00 to 25.00.....	1,366	567	164
25.00 to 30.00.....	2,247	592	186
30.00 and more.....	3,985	1,066	278

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-16.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Paper, Paper Products, Advertising, Photography and Printing

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	743	243	80
Number employed.....	12,060	2,727	848
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	42 ½	42 ½	45
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			1
11.50 to 14.00.....		9	4
14.00 to 16.00.....	31	33	4
16.00 to 17.00.....	23	59	11
17.00 to 18.00.....	78	107	19
18.00 to 20.00.....	285	247	21
20.00 to 25.00.....	2,391	686	100
25.00 to 30.00.....	3,749	580	238
30.00 and more.....	5,503	1,006	450

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-17.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Professional Services

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	724	382	33
Number employed.....	1,899	1,108	45
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	41	40	42½
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....	5	3	.....
11.50 to 14.00.....	9	13	.....
14.00 to 16.00.....	17	36	1
16.00 to 17.00.....	10	16	.....
17.00 to 18.00.....	30	47	5
18.00 to 20.00.....	98	146	13
20.00 to 25.00.....	432	368	18
25.00 to 30.00.....	552	248	3
30.00 and more.....	746	231	5

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-18.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Recreation and Amusement

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	259	147	37
Number employed.....	2,123	861	88
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	42½	47	48
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....	.....	.....	.....
11.50 to 14.00.....	.....	1	1
14.00 to 16.00.....	1	8	2
16.00 to 17.00.....	.....	50	4
17.00 to 18.00.....	60	42	3
18.00 to 20.00.....	138	269	15
20.00 to 25.00.....	729	269	30
25.00 to 30.00.....	592	105	11
30.00 and more.....	603	117	22

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-19.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Restaurants and Hotels

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	1,121	914	570
Number employed.....	10,034	6,486	3,347
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	48	48	48
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....	2	3	47
11.50 to 14.00.....	4	23	344
14.00 to 16.00.....	6	166	548
16.00 to 17.00.....	49	706	320
17.00 to 18.00.....	720	1,051	427
18.00 to 20.00.....	1,330	1,309	476
20.00 to 25.00.....	3,682	2,245	723
25.00 to 30.00.....	2,169	612	250
30.00 and more.....	2,072	371	212

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-20.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Telephone and Transports

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	111	122	188
Number employed.....	6,419	3,648	1,409
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	38 ½	40 ½	40 ½
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			2
11.50 to 14.00.....		1	34
14.00 to 16.00.....		13	100
16.00 to 17.00.....		27	95
17.00 to 18.00.....	3	222	209
18.00 to 20.00.....	65	275	241
20.00 to 25.00.....	1,226	1,334	487
25.00 to 30.00.....	2,140	1,067	116
30.00 and more.....	2,985	709	125

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-21.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Textiles

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	168	130	54
Number employed.....	8,861	10,729	1,568
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	42	45	46
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....			1
11.50 to 14.00.....	1	6	6
14.00 to 16.00.....	9	37	44
16.00 to 17.00.....	6	32	60
17.00 to 18.00.....	7	165	108
18.00 to 20.00.....	118	408	226
20.00 to 25.00.....	1,624	1,966	516
25.00 to 30.00.....	2,851	2,954	414
30.00 and more.....	4,245	5,161	193

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

**TABLE F-22.—ANALYSIS OF WAGE RETURNS FROM EMPLOYERS RESPECTING
FEMALE EMPLOYEES—1949**

Nature of Business: Trade and Distribution

	Population Zones ¹		
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Number of employers reporting ²	2,815	2,405	908
Number employed.....	35,132	15,191	2,640
(a) average hours worked a week (normally).....	43	45	44
(b) weekly rates of wages			
under \$11.50.....	2	7	17
11.50 to 14.00.....	7	57	194
14.00 to 16.00.....	76	595	656
16.00 to 17.00.....	385	1,146	202
17.00 to 18.00.....	1,205	1,837	331
18.00 to 20.00.....	3,647	3,396	386
20.00 to 25.00.....	13,799	4,655	522
25.00 to 30.00.....	9,754	2,058	209
30.00 and more.....	6,257	1,440	123

¹ Zones 1, 2 and 3 defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947.

² i.e., employing female persons.

G—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

**TABLE G-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO,
BY OCCUPATION—1949**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE.—Strikes and lockouts are listed in order of date of commencement.

Occupation	Locality	No. of Employees Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars
Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1949				
Metal factory workers.....	Dundas	100	9,500	Commenced February 2, 1948; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated August 20th, conciliation, provincial; compromise.
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During Fiscal Year 1949				
Bricklayers.....	Windsor	110	1,400	Commenced April 1st; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated April 19th; negotiations; compromise.
Coppersmiths.....	Toronto	14	60	Commenced April 1st; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated April 7th; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Plasterers.....	Toronto	150	4,640	Commenced April 1st; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated June 4th; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Carpenters and labourers...	Cornwall	500	10,000	Commenced April 20th; for union agreements providing for increased wages, reduced hours, vacations with pay, union security, etc.; terminated May 19th; conciliation, civic and provincial; compromise.
Wood products factory workers.....	Toronto	100	500	Commenced April 20th; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated April 24th; return of workers pending further negotiations; compromise (agreement not secured; increased wages and changes in working conditions granted).
Carpenters.....	Windsor and Essex County	550	3,500	Commenced April 22nd; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and four per cent. vacation pay; terminated April 30th; negotiations; compromise.
Costume jewelry factory workers.....	Toronto	23	546	Commenced April 29th; alleged discrimination in lay-off of six workers; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of June; indefinite.
Bed and spring factory workers.....	Cornwall	23	475	Commenced April 30th; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and revisions in vacations with pay, etc.; terminated May 28th; negotiations; compromise.
Stone cutters and planemen	Toronto	40	550	Commenced May 1st; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; terminated May 20th; negotiations; compromise.

**TABLE G-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO,
BY OCCUPATION—1949 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	No. of Employees Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars
Plumbers and apprentices...	London	110	1,400	Commenced May 3rd; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 20th; negotiations; compromise pending reference to provincial conciliation re greater increase.
Radio and tube factory workers.....	Leaside	207	14,000	Commenced May 3rd; inter-union dispute re bargaining agency; terminated August 20th; vote to be taken under direction of OLRB; indefinite.
Carpenters.....	Sault Ste. Marie	150	1,200	Commenced May 6th; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 15th; negotiations; compromise.
Window glass and products workers.....	Windsor	45	785	Commenced May 10th; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in new agreement under negotiations; terminated June 1st; conciliation, provincial and negotiations; compromise.
Tire factory workers.....	New Toronto	129	129	Commenced May 20th; protest against change in method of inspecting over-size tires; terminated May 21st; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Cannery equipment service workers.....	New Toronto	24	160	Commenced May 27th; for a union agreement providing for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board; terminated June 4th; negotiations; compromise.
Machinists and helpers.....	Hamilton	150	1,560	Commenced May 28th; against proposed revisions in basic wage schedules which would allegedly reduce wages for some classifications; terminated June 11th; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Food processing factory workers.....	Chatham	190	1,600	Commenced June 8th; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and additional paid statutory holidays; terminated June 18th; negotiations; compromise.
Tool and die factory workers	Leaside	17	85	Commenced June 14th; alleged discrimination in lay-off of four workers; terminated June 18th; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	Windsor	408	5,200	Commenced June 15th; for increased wages; terminated July 2nd; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE G-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO,
BY OCCUPATION—1949 (*Continued*)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	No. of Employees Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars
Furniture factory workers...	Hanover	30	1,475	Commenced June 15th; for implementation of award of conciliation board for a union agreement providing for increased wages, payment for statutory holidays, two weeks' vacations with pay, check-off, etc.; terminated September 21st; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Pharmaceutical factory workers.....	Windsor	147	147	Commenced June 16th; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, pay for eight statutory holidays, union shop, pension plan, etc.; terminated June 16th; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Plumbers and steamfitters..	Kitchener and Waterloo	120	2,860	Commenced June 21st; for inclusion of health insurance plan in current agreement; terminated July 23rd; negotiations; compromise; increase in wages; health insurance plan not granted.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	Oshawa	160	3,620	Commenced June 22nd; for increased wages; terminated July 23rd; negotiations; compromise.
Bricklayers, steel mill.....	Sault Ste. Marie	34	68	Commenced June 22nd; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated June 23rd; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Machine and tool factory workers.....	Ingersoll	239	180	Commenced June 22nd; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated June 22nd; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	Windsor	281	210	Commenced June 25th; protesting employment of one worker; terminated June 25th; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Toronto	1,200	150	Commenced July 8th; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated July 8th; return of workers pending settlement; compromise.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	St. Catharines	2,589	163,000	Commenced July 14th; for increased wages; terminated October 31st; negotiations; compromise.
Metal factory workers.....	Kitchener	200	3,000	Commenced July 14th; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated August 3rd; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.

**TABLE G-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO,
BY OCCUPATION—1949 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	No. of Employees Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars
Plumbers.....	Windsor	4	16	Commenced July 19th; for civic inspection of plumbing units in a certain housing project; terminated July 22nd; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Can factory workers.....	Toronto	631	4,600	Commenced July 21st; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 9th; negotiations; compromise.
Steel mill workers, maintenance men.....	Sault Ste. Marie	160	160	Commenced August 4th; refusal to take compensatory leave during week for over-time work on Sundays; terminated August 4th; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Furniture factory workers..	Owen Sound	105	680	Commenced August 9th; for increased wages; terminated August 17th; negotiations; compromise.
Tire factory workers, mixers	Kitchener	51	200	Commenced August 11th; for increased wages; terminated August 29th; conciliation, provincial; compromise.
Civic truck drivers and labourers.....	Preston	10	10	Commenced August 19th; for increased wages; terminated August 19th; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Civic truck drivers and labourers.....	Brockville	45	90	Commenced August 20th; for increased wages; terminated August 23rd; negotiations; compromise.
Bakery workers.....	Chatham	22	425	Commenced August 22nd; for a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated September 15th; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Metal factory workers.....	Fort Erie	61	875	Commenced August 24th; for increased wages and extension of vacations with pay, and against proposed incentive plan for piece work; terminated September 14th; negotiations; compromise.
Steel mill workers, open hearth furnace.....	Sault Ste. Marie	85	85	Commenced August 24th; for increased wages; terminated August 24th; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	Sarnia	380	1,100	Commenced August 25th; for increased wages and payment for three additional statutory holidays; terminated August 29th; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE G-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO,
BY OCCUPATION—1949 (*Continued*)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	No. of Employees Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars
Seamen.....	Cardinal	15	45	Commenced August 29th; against dismissal of the cook; terminated September 1st; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Clay products factory workers.....	St. Thomas	30	60	Commenced August 30th; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, and against present incentive bonus system; terminated August 31st; return of workers pending provincial conciliation; indefinite.
Labourers.....	Windsor	400	1,800	Commenced September 2nd; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated September 9th; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Carpenters and labourers...	Petawawa	120	135	Commenced September 7th; for increased wages; terminated September 8th; negotiations; compromise (further increase to be negotiated).
Taxi drivers.....	Toronto	35	35	Commenced September 14th; against dismissal of three drivers; terminated September 14th; return of workers pending further reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Burglar and fire alarm protection workers ¹	Hamilton, London, Toronto	102	3,640	Commenced September 15th; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board, reduced hours, closed shop, etc., in new agreement under negotiations; work resumed at Hamilton, September 29th, struck again October 5th; London, September 25th; Hamilton and Toronto terminated November 1st; return of workers; in favour of employers.
Laundry and dry cleaning plant workers.....	Windsor	20	320	Commenced September 23rd; alleged discrimination in dismissal of two union workers; terminated October 6th; return of workers pending further reference to Ontario Labour Relations Board; indefinite.
Cotton factory workers, knot tying machine helpers....	Welland	5	18	Commenced September 24th; for increased wages; terminated September 29th; negotiations; compromise.
Tannery workers.....	Owen Sound	44	1,450	Commenced October 27th; for implementation of award of conciliation board for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc.; terminated December 7th; negotiations and conciliation, civic; compromise.

**TABLE G-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO,
BY OCCUPATION—1949 (Concluded)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	No. of Employees Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days	Particulars
Metal factory workers.....	Kitchener	160	750	Commenced November 11th; for implementation of majority report of conciliation board for increased wages, pay for two additional statutory holidays, and extension of vacation plan; terminated November 17th; negotiations; compromise.
Tool, machine and foundry workers.....	Hamilton	180	250	Commenced November 15th; dispute over hours and days of work during power shortage; terminated November 16th; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Wholesale grocery warehouse workers.....	Windsor	19	65	Commenced November 24th; for union recognition; terminated November 27th; negotiations and return of workers pending certification of union as bargaining agency; indefinite.
Cotton factory workers.....	Welland	750	500	Commenced January 10, 1949; for increased wages; terminated January 14th; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Tire factory workers, mixers	New Toronto	100	200	Commenced January 14th; protest against change in method of work on new machine and resulting wage payment; terminated January 18th; return of workers pending settlement under grievance procedure in agreement; in favour of employer.
Knitting factory workers...	Paris	250	9,800	Commenced January 18th; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, pay for eight statutory holidays, extension of vacation plan, etc.; (partial return of workers); untermiated at close of fiscal year.
Building trades workers...	Toronto	14	42	Commenced February 16th; protest against employment of plumbers of another union on installation of refrigeration equipment; terminated February 18th; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Rubber footwear factory workers.....	Kitchener	666	3,300	Commenced February 17th; protest against change in time standards and methods affecting one style of footwear; terminated February 23rd (work resumed from February 24th to March 1st); conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to grievance committee; indefinite.
Pattern makers.....	Toronto	66	240	Commenced March 28th; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in new agreement under negotiations; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
		12,570	262,891	

¹An interprovincial strike, Montreal, Province of Quebec, and Hamilton, London, Toronto, Province of Ontario.

**TABLE G-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921-1949**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
1949—Industries—			
Manufacturing.....	41	10,096	231,693
Vegetable foods, etc.....	2	212	2,025
Rubber and its products.....	4	946	3,829
Fur and leather products.....	1	44	1,450
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	3	1,005	10,318
Miscellaneous wood products.....	3	235	2,655
Metal products.....	24	7,392	209,874
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	4	262	1,542
Construction.....	11	2,228	26,993
Buildings and structures.....	11	2,228	26,993
Transportation.....	2	50	80
Other local and highway transport.....	1	35	35
Water transport.....	1	15	45
Trade.....	1	19	65
Service.....	4	177	4,060
Public administration.....	2	55	100
Business and personal.....	2	122	3,960
Total.....	59	12,570	262,891
1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
1940.....	36	6,075	50,468
1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
1935.....	(a)	(a) ^e	(a)
1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1935 for 5 months only and figures omitted. At this time fiscal year changed from November 1 to October 31, to April 1 to March 31.

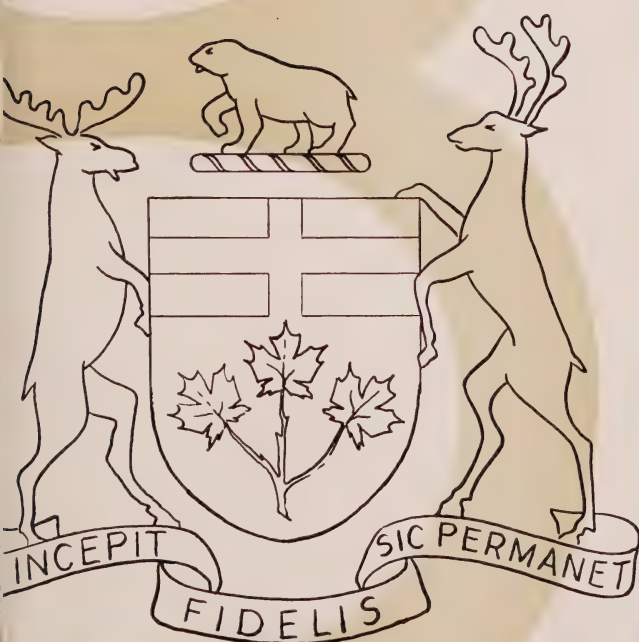
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

31st (1949/50)

REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1950



ONTARIO



THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT
OF LABOUR

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

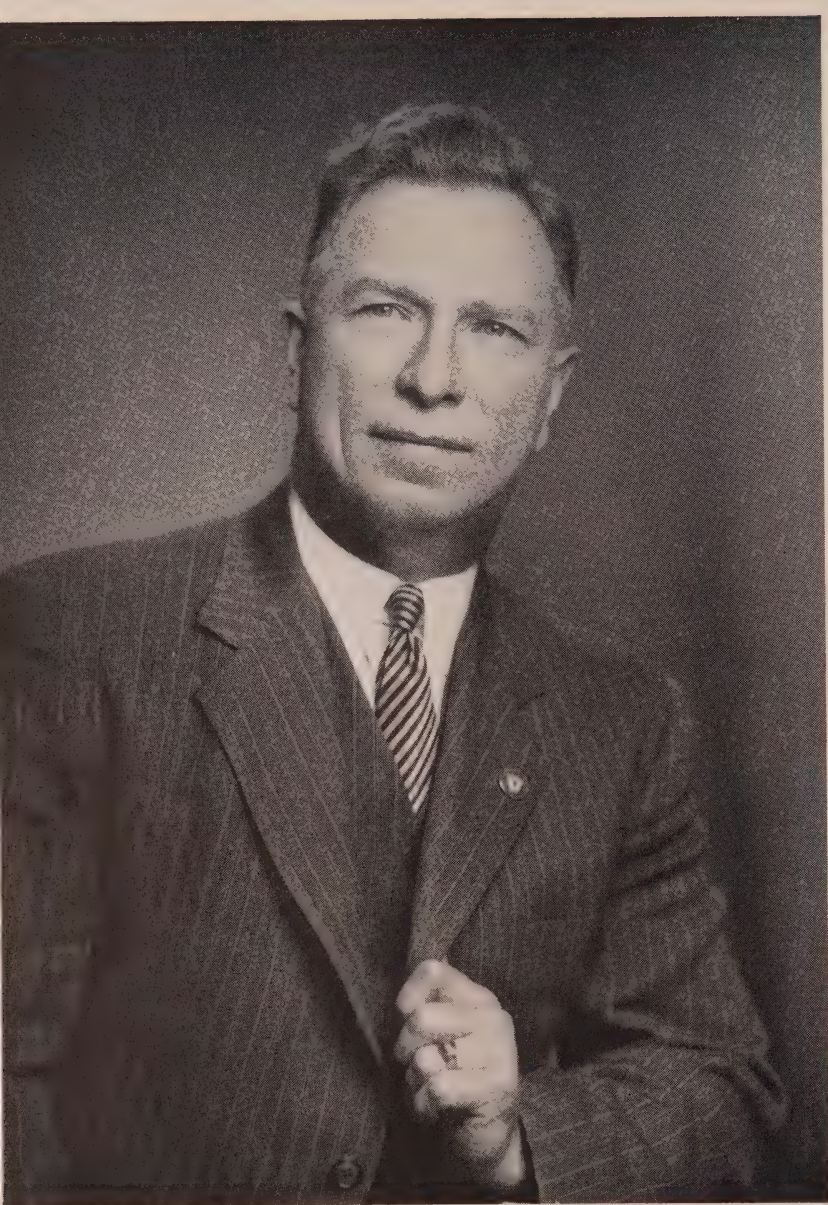
For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1950

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of
the Province of Ontario

Sessional Paper Number 13, 1951

TORONTO

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Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1951



HONOURABLE
CHARLES DALE
MINISTER

To His Honour

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-first annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles. Daley

Minister

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Administrative Personnel and Organization Chart	10-11

PART I - TEXT

Factory Inspection Branch	15
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	21
Boiler Inspection Branch	22
Conciliation Service	24
Ontario Labour Relations Board	27

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PART I - TEXT (Continued)	
The Industry and Labour Board	29
Apprenticeship Branch	29
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944	32
The Industrial Standards Act	35
Minimum Wage Branch	38
 PART II - TABLES	
Index of Tables	43

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To The Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present the thirty-first annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950.

The fiscal year 1949-50 has been one of increasing activity in the Department. The report of each branch shows that it has been called upon to handle a greater volume of work, and, at this juncture, it is possible to foresee that the work will continue to grow and additional staff will be necessary to take care of it. However, this eventuality is constantly borne in mind and increases in staff will be recommended as the circumstances warrant.

In a changing economic picture a great number of disputes over wages and other issues have arisen between labour unions and management, and conciliation service is constantly in demand to assist the parties to disputes. It speaks well of the services rendered that upon the intervention of conciliation officers in over 400 disputes only 3 strikes occurred after the appointment of a conciliation officer and the report of a board of conciliation.

In the Factory Inspection Branch a process of evolution is under way. With the advent of a great deal of new industry, better equipment and tools and highly technical and scientific methods of manufacture or of processing, the problem of inspection has become more complex. You will note that the total number of inspections made is down. At first blush it might be thought that less has been accomplished. However, while first inspections and repeat inspections are down yet the inspections required to be made in many cases are much more involved and comprehensive.

The inspection staff has fluctuated during the year, and it is expected that, in the next fiscal year, additional appointments to those made during the period under review will be made to assist in coping with the increased volume of work. Generally speaking the results of the Branch's efforts have been highly satisfactory. Great credit is due to many employers who have given whole-hearted co-operation to the inspectors in carrying out their duties. The unions are taking an increasing interest in this phase of the work of the Department and our appreciation for their efforts in safety work is recorded.

The value of construction of factories, shops and office buildings as represented by plans examined in the Department has also greatly increased. This is a clear indication that Ontario has been experiencing a marked industrial development, and there are no signs of it abating.

Our apprenticeship rolls in the construction trades are up, but we must look forward to extending the training programme to take in more and more apprentices. This programme is perhaps the most satisfactory endeavour carried on in the Department of Labour because it represents an investment by the Government in the youth of the Province. Ways and means of broadening its scope are constantly being considered.

I should like to acknowledge the excellent co-operation which the Department of Labour has had in the past fiscal year from labour and management in reference to the

many activities which the Department undertakes. I mention also the assistance rendered by other departments of Government and other public organizations. We have had the aid of the competent personnel of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health under the Director, Dr. J. G. Cunningham. We have maintained close contact with the Workmen's Compensation Board and with the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

I should like to express appreciation for the excellent work done by the provincial advisory committees on apprenticeship training. Labour and management are represented on these committees and their whole-hearted efforts have made a major contribution to its success. The oldest provincial advisory committee is that on building trades which first met in 1928, and its original chairman, Mr. J. M. Pigott, still occupies that post. In addition to the provincial advisory committees, there are local committees on apprenticeship training. The wisdom of the original framers of the Act in providing for local apprenticeship committees has long since been vindicated. In great part local problems on apprenticeship are dealt with on a local level.

You will note that there are now 134 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act. In each instance an advisory committee has been established to help in the administration of these schedules. Employees and employers are represented on all of these committees, and they have been most sedulous in carrying out their duties.

I am able to report on the arrangements made with the Department of Labour for Canada in reference to inspections under The Minimum Wage Act. Auditors of the Unemployment Insurance Commission when they are inspecting the records of employers now check to see that provisions of orders made under the Act are being carried out. This has relieved employers of an additional annual inspection or of the necessity of making a return to the Department on rates paid by them to female employees.

During the fiscal year just closed The Labour Relations Act, 1950 was placed before the Legislature. This Act will replace The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and regulations based on the statute of the Parliament of Canada.

The Department was represented at the eighth annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held at Ottawa in May, 1949.

I record with regret the death of Mr. D. N. Campbell, Inspector for Ottawa and district, on April 6, 1949, and also the death of Mr. J. H. Templeton at Toronto, Examiner of Reports and Designs in the Boiler Inspection Branch, on December 10, 1949. Both of these gentlemen served the Crown with distinction and the Department of Labour has suffered a great loss in their passing.

I should like to acknowledge and pay tribute to the men and women who have gone on superannuation during the year. They were:

Mr. William Burns, Assistant to the Chief Inspector, Factory Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation June 1, 1949.

Mrs. Amelia R. Heakes, Clerk, Minimum Wage Branch, retired on superannuation June 10, 1949.

Miss Lillie M. Longthorne, Clerk, Factory Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation August 7, 1949.

Mr. William W. McKinlay, Head Clerk, Minimum Wage Branch, retired on superannuation September 11, 1949.

Mr. John Stevenson, Inspector, Boiler Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation September 5, 1949.

They served long years in the Department and held the respect and esteem of their colleagues.

During the year we welcomed the following people to our staff:

Miss L. Dempsey, appointed an inspector with the Factory Inspection Branch
October 3, 1949.

Mr. W. R. Henderson, appointed an inspector with The Industry and Labour
Board May 11, 1949.

Mr. D. F. Jones, Civil Engineer with the Factory Inspection Branch, appointed
March 10, 1950.

Mr. E. C. Potter, appointed a conciliation officer January 9, 1950.

Mr. E. C. Smith, appointed an inspector with the Boiler Inspection Branch
November 21, 1949.

Mr. A. B. Ward, appointed an inspector with the Factory Inspection Branch
May 2, 1949.

It has been a busy year but the staff has coped with the work, and I should like to
express my thanks for their efforts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

Deputy Minister

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Main Office

Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
Cashier	Mary Waizman
Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
Conciliation Officers and Industrial Standards Officers	A. C. Dennis William Dunn G. Fenwick James Hutcheon E. C. Potter
Special Placement Officer	F. H. Avery
Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe

Apprenticeship Branch

Director of Apprenticeship	Fred J. Hawes
Assistant to Director	George H. Simmons

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Chairman	John Sharp
Members	A. L. Lacey W. J. Scott

Boiler Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
---------------------------	--------------

Factory Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
Mechanical Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson

The Industry and Labour Board

Chairman	Eric Billington
Members	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland

Minimum Wage Branch

Director	Patterson Farmer
Senior Investigator	Margaret Stephen

Ontario Labour Relations Board

Chairman	P. M. Draper
Registrar	D. W. Mather
Board Examiners	A. M. Brunskill J. M. Flannery

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
PROVINCE BUILDING
PARLIAMENTS BUILDING
TORONTO
(EAST BLOCK)
ORGANIZATION CHART
WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

MINISTER OF LABOUR	
ROOM	TEL.
HON. CHARLES DALEY	6505 775-4
SECRETARY	
MRS. M.M. BYRNES	

PERSONNEL - 2

WORKMEN'S BOARD COMPENSATION ACT	
CHAIRMAN	ROOM TEL.
R. E. KENNEDY	6505 580-1
SECRETARY	
S. R. JOHNSTON	
ADMINISTRATES THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT	

PERSONNEL - 723

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS	
CHAIRMAN	ROOM TEL.
JOHN SHARP	8514 188-9
ADMINISTRATES THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 13

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH	
CHIEF INSPECTOR	ROOM TEL.
W. J. HARRIS	5154 183-4
EXAMINER OF REPAIRS AND DESIGNS	5156 183-4
ADMINISTRATES THE STEAM BOILER ACT	

PERSONNEL - 22

CONCILIATION SERVICE	
CHIEF OFFICER	ROOM TEL.
LOUIS FINE	6407 559

PERSONNEL - 9

DEPUTY MINISTER	
ROOM TEL.	
J.B. METZLER	6430 580-1
SECRETARY	
HELEN DAVIS	

PERSONNEL - 52

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH	
DEPARTMENTAL CLERK	ROOM TEL.
E. H. GILBERT	6103 585-6
MECHANICAL INSPECTOR	5134 595-6
C. G. GIBSON	
ADMINISTRATES THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BULB ACT	

PERSONNEL - 60

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH	
CHIEF CLERK	ROOM TEL.
F. J. HAVES	6437 593-3
ASSISTANT TO CHIEF CLERK	6437 593-3
G. H. SIMMONS	
ADMINISTRATES THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT AND THE MINIMUM WAGE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	

PERSONNEL - 33

DATE: MARCH 31 1950	
TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	197
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	702
TOTAL PERSONNEL	899

NOTE
EXCEPT AS NOTED, ALL
PERSONNEL ARE LOCAL ON ADELAIDE 1911

THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	
CHAIRMAN AND INVITATION	ROOM TEL.
ERIC BILLINGTON	6605 778-9
ADMINISTRATES THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT AND THE MINIMUM WAGE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	

PERSONNEL - 12

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH	
CHIEF CLERK	ROOM TEL.
PATTERSON FARMER	6605 583
ADMINISTRATES THE MINIMUM WAGE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	

PERSONNEL - 7

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD	
CHAIRMAN	ROOM TEL.
P. M. DAVIES	7710
REGISTRAR	771-2
ADMINISTRATES THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 6

PART I - TEXT

Factory Inspection Branch^{*†}

Inspection Service

Inspection Staff

For inspection purposes the Province of Ontario is at present divided into 19 districts and is covered by 34 field inspectors located at the strategic industrial centres of the Province.

The inspection staff which is under the direction of a chief inspector and an assistant to the chief inspector consists of 8 female and 26 male inspectors. In the latter number are included 2 foundry and 2 grain-elevator inspectors.

There are also 3 professional engineers, 1 being senior to the other 2, appointed to examine plans for new construction and alterations to factories, shops, bakeshops and office buildings and undertake field inspections and building surveys relating to the examination of plans.

Inspections

Twenty-seven thousand and ninety-three inspections of industrial and commercial establishments were made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act during the fiscal year 1949-50. There were also 3,892 inspections under the other Acts administered by the Department. Tabular information dealing with inspections is shown in Part II of the Department's report, tables A-2 to A-2c, pages 46 to 52.

It is the duty of the inspectors to report violations of certain Acts specified in The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which their inspections disclose. These Acts and the number of violations reported thereto during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950 are shown below:

Act	Violations
	No.
The Adolescent School Attendance Act.....	25
The Minimum Wage Act.....	1,209 ¹
The Operating Engineers Act.....	123
	1,357

¹The majority of the violations were failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 10 of The Minimum Wage Act.

Of 117 complaints received of working conditions in factories, shops, restaurants and office buildings, inspection disclosed there had been sufficient grounds for com-

*Sixty-fourth report of the Branch.

†See tables A-1 to A-4, pages 44 to 54.

plaint in 61 of the cases and insufficient grounds in 56 cases. The subjects and number of complaints were as follows:

Subject of Complaint	Complaint	
	Upheld after inspection	Not upheld after inspection
	No.	No.
Child labour.....	2	9
Elevators.....	6	1
Excess hours.....	7	7
Fire hazards.....	2	....
Fumes and dust.....	4	7
Heat and light.....	16	7
Machinery guards.....	2	....
Miscellaneous.....	13	21
Overtime and double shift.....	2	1
Sanitation.....	7	3
	61	56

Each grain elevator was inspected 2 or more times during the fiscal year. The benefits which are coming from the provisions of the regulations governing grain elevators on matters such as mechanical dust-control systems, improved exits and fire-prevention equipment and safe operating practices are now clearly evident.

In addition to the foregoing inspections, the inspectors extended their services, as in previous fiscal years and on request, in the manner outlined to the following:

- (1) The Niagara Parks Commission:
Inspection of the plants and equipment operated on the property of the Commission.
- (2) The Department of Reform Institutions (Ontario):
Inspection of prisons, reformatories and similar institutions, followed by recommendations necessary to the safety and health of the staff and the persons confined in the institutions.
- (3) The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario:
Inspection of elevators following their installation in the generating plants operated by the Commission.
- (4) The Supervising Coroner for Ontario:
Investigation of fatalities, and giving of evidence at the inquests held on the fatalities.
- (5) Prospective Occupants of Existing Premises:
Advice with respect to the suitability of the premises for the proposed occupancy, including directions required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Conferences

The annual conference of inspectors was held in Toronto in January, 1950. In addition to the inspectors, officials of the branches of the Department attended some of the sessions.

Discussion centred on the enforcement of labour legislation. Papers given by inspectors and representatives of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, on technical problems and new industrial processes were also discussed.

Certificates of Inspection

The registration of industries by standard industrial groups, which was started in the fiscal year 1948-49, has progressed favourably during the fiscal year under review. To each firm conforming to statutory requirements a certificate of inspection and a permit to operate have been issued under sections 14 and 15 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Industrial Hazards

Where an accident causes bodily injuries to an employee while working on the premises of his employer or results fatally or in absence of the employee from work in excess of 6 days, or where an explosion occurs whether any person is injured or not, the employer must report the accident or explosion to the Chief Inspector under sections 59, 60 and 61 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Accordingly, 9,394 cases of injury and 51 fatalities affecting men, and 674 cases of injury and 6 fatalities affecting women were reported during the fiscal year being reviewed. In addition, 203 non-fatal and 26 fatal accidents were reported to have occurred in occupations and industries and on premises which are not covered by the Act (Table A-1, page 44).

Cases of compensable industrial diseases were reported to the Chief Inspector as follows: dermatitis, 210; lead poisoning, 20; pneumoconiosis, 5; pulmonary tuberculosis, 1; silicosis, 3; and undulant fever, 5. The cases of dermatitis were distributed generally among the different industries, more cases, however, being in the metal and heavy industries. Cases of lead poisoning occurred in the non-ferrous metal groups under the battery industry and allied industries, those of undulant fever being in the meat-processing industry and silicosis in the metal industries.

A survey has been made of existing inspection services and laws relating to fire prevention, control and education for the elimination of fire hazards. In this matter it was concluded that for the enforcement of adequate safety measures there was no necessity, at present, to amend section 58 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which covers exit requirements.

Old buildings present serious exit problems which have been, and will continue to be, remedied by systematic inspection. The assistance and co-operation of municipal authorities and the Fire Marshal have been solicited in order to expedite this work.

A survey has been conducted in co-operation with the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health, on the application of tentative regulations drafted for the control of silica dusts and other hazards in the foundry industry, and, as a consequence, amendments are being made to the regulations to provide adequate protection under the varying conditions that the survey revealed were in existence in the industry.

Hours of Employment

Weekly Hours

As in the previous fiscal year, the food-processing and wood-products industries show the highest proportion of employees in industry working in excess of a 48-hour week during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950 (Table A-2b, page 50).

Inspection of these industries is conducted during their short season of peak production. Where it is found that weekly hours are required to be extended beyond the 48-hour limit during that period, authorizations for this overtime work are granted in accordance with the provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944.

Emergency Overtime

Under section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act an overtime permit may be issued to employers authorizing the employment of female employees between 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. of the same day because of an emergency or exigency of trade.

During the calendar year 1949, 1,172 of these permits were issued to 414 firms allowing the performance of overtime work by 10,164 female employees on 5,077 occasions (Table A-3, page 53). Comparable figures for the calendar year 1948 are 1,149 permits issued to 449 firms for overtime work performed by 42,799 female employees on 5,787 occasions. Attention is drawn to the decrease in 1949 in the number of firms and female employees involved.

On expiration, these permits are returned to the Branch.

Double Shift

There was a small decrease during the calendar year 1949 in the number of firms applying for permits under section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which authorize the employment of females on a 2-shift basis between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. Two hundred and twenty-three firms received permits in 1949 as compared with 274 in 1948 (Table A-3, page 53).

Late Hours (Restaurants)

Two hundred and fifty-three permits were issued to restaurant proprietors under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, authorizing the employment of adult females until 2 a.m. (Table A-3, page 53). Four permits issued to restaurant owners were suspended but after assurance was given that the provisions of the permits would be observed, the permits were re-issued.

The provisions of these permits include payment of a 30-cent bonus to a female person employed after midnight and transportation to her home except where a waiver of the transportation clause in the permit has been signed by the employee and approved by the Chief Inspector.

Recess for Meals, Special Ruling

The practice of authorizing reduced lunch periods for female employees in industry as outlined in previous reports has continued without complaint from employees.

At the request of an employee body through the employer organization of the textile industry, a test is being allowed of an arrangement providing 2 rest periods in each shift of 8 hours instead of a designated lunch period for tenders of automatic machines. However, to determine that no health hazard or deterioration of working conditions develop, the test is being closely supervised. The employees requested the test in order to secure maximum pay for the shift period.

Child Labour

During the fiscal year 1949-50, 85 cases of child labour were reported which involved the employment of persons under the age of 14 years and were contrary to section 24 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. As the child concerned in each case was dismissed by his employer no court action was taken by the Department.

In most instances of child labour the young persons have been employed as delivery boys by drug and grocery stores, chiefly during the summer recess from school.

Homework

During the calendar year 1949, 478 permits were issued under section 49 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act to employers authorizing them to give out work to be done in homes at rates of pay approved by The Industry and Labour Board (Table A-3, page 53). Homeworkers' permits were issued to 4,236 persons to undertake the work of manufacturing or assembling personal or household articles in their homes.

Plans for Buildings

Plans for 1,070 new buildings or alterations to existing factories, shops and office buildings were approved during the fiscal year 1949-50. The value of the industrial and commercial building construction represented by the plan approvals was \$65,116,450 and, for the fourth consecutive year, exceeded the previous maximum value. One hundred and twenty-six, or 11.77 per cent, of the plan approvals were for buildings costing \$100,000 or more. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1948-49 were 1,324 plans approved representing construction valued at \$61,276,500, and 134, or 10.2 per cent, of the plans approved being for buildings costing \$100,000 or more. Total values of construction projects approved during the fiscal years 1926-27 to 1949-50 are shown graphically on page 20.

The distribution of the number of plans of new construction projects and their value by industry which were approved during the fiscal year under review is shown in Table A-4, page 54.

Under the manufacturing industry, the transportation equipment, iron and steel products and foods and beverages groups made the largest expenditures on new buildings. A plant established at London by a large firm in the United States for the assembling of railway diesel locomotives was the largest single project in the transportation equipment group. The increasing demand for diesel equipment and the rapidly developing oil-production facilities in Alberta influenced the company's decision to extend their production operations to Canada.

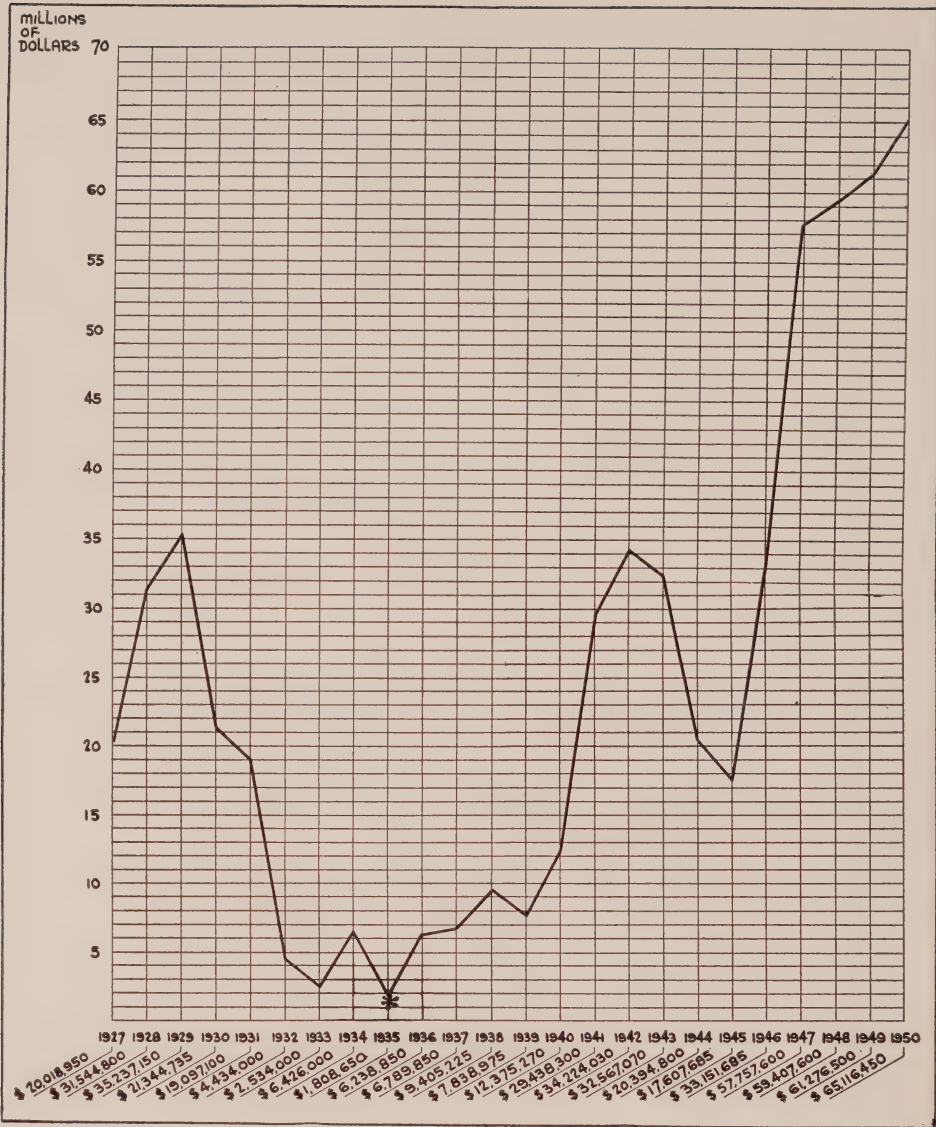
In the public utilities group, new buildings were constructed during the fiscal year 1949-50 whose total estimated value was \$3,293,300 as compared with \$1,164,700 in the fiscal year 1948-49. Buildings for telephone exchanges and public electrical services, which were in urgent demand, made up a considerable portion of this expenditure. The current programme of converting 25 cycle electrical services to 60 cycle has created the need for large warehouses and workshops for servicing the distribution and consumers equipment.

The retail trade industry erected many large buildings, mainly for occupancy by departmental and chain variety stores. Estimated value of buildings constructed in this industry during the fiscal year 1949-50 was \$5,331,900 as compared with \$4,451,050 in the previous fiscal year.

The proposed construction of a large office building in Toronto during the fiscal period under review was mainly responsible for the value of the finance, insurance and real estate group greatly exceeding values for previous fiscal years. The construction cost of this building was over 50 per cent of the total value of construction in the group.

A total of 955 interviews with owners, engineers and architects was arranged by the plan examiners in order to obtain the necessary data on industrial processes and design of buildings so that the safety, health and welfare of employees would be protected in the approved and completed structures.

Estimated Values of Buildings Approved During the Fiscal Years 1926-27 to 1949-50



*Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only, November 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935. Fiscal year changed to cover period April 1 to March 31. Previously fiscal year had been November 1 to October 31.

Prosecutions

Three prosecutions were undertaken for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950. One of the prosecutions was for neglect to correct a fire hazard as ordered, and the other 2 were for failure to submit for examination plans of proposed new buildings, or alterations of existing buildings, before construction work commenced. A total of \$80 in fines was levied by the courts in these cases.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers^{*†}

Examinations

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, the number of candidates applying for examination under The Operating Engineers Act maintained itself at the peak level of the last several years, and indications, based upon an expected continued demand for the qualified "operating engineer", are that through the fiscal period 1950-51 applications for examination will be received in the same large numbers.

There were 1,827 applications for examination reviewed by the Board of which 576 were for re-examination. Of the total, 1,709 applications were recommended for acceptance and 118 were refused as they did not meet the requirements of regulations. There were 62 more applications received during this fiscal year than in the preceding fiscal year.

The Board conducted 3,262 examinations during the fiscal period under review, 1,703 were in Toronto and 1,559 at centres other than Toronto (See Table B-3, page 56). The total shows a small decrease of 93 when compared with the total of 1948-49.

Certificates of Qualification and Certificates of Registration

There were 20,480 certificates of qualification granted to operating engineers and 289 certificates of registration to plant owners, making a total of 20,769 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act (See Table B-2, page 55).

There were 4 certificates of qualification cancelled or suspended during the fiscal year for violations of the Act and regulations.

Inspections

All reported violations of the Act and regulations were investigated. There were 334 inspections with respect to these violations in addition to the regular inspections of plants made by the inspectors of the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department.

Prosecutions

The number of prosecutions to enforce compliance with the Act was 6.

Revenue

The net revenue for the fiscal period under review was \$37,916.65 which shows a decrease of \$489.01 when compared with the net revenue for the previous fiscal period. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations and certificates, moneys collected from the sale of text-books and miscellaneous. Statement of revenue is shown in Table B-1, page 55.

^{*}Forty-first report of the Board, based on report made pursuant to subsection 3 of section 2 of The Operating Engineers Act.

[†]See tables B-1 to B-3, pages 55 to 56.

Boiler Inspection Branch^{*†}

The increased volume of work handled by the Branch during recent years as a result of the industrial growth of the Province, continued in the fiscal year 1949-50 and is reflected in the following information and in the tabular matter on pages 57 to 58.

Inspection

For the fiscal year under review, the reports of inspectors showed 5,605 new boilers and pressure vessels were inspected during construction as compared with 5,048 inspected during the fiscal year 1948-49. Inspections of new steam and refrigeration plants and of extensions to existing plants totalled 89. There were 81 similar inspections last year.

The fiscal year 1949-50 also saw a considerable increase in the number of inspections of boilers and pressure vessels not insured by a boiler insurance company registered in the Department of Insurance. The increase over the figures for the previous fiscal period was 523 which was mostly due to insurance cancellations. The total of these inspections for the fiscal year 1949-50 was 7,625.

It may be as well to record under this section of the report of the Branch an item of outstanding interest in the field of steam electric generating stations in Canada, which is the laying of foundations to accommodate the unit type of installation in which a single turbine generator is served by a single steam-generating unit. These units built for The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario will be installed in the Richard Hearn Station, Toronto, and the Clark Keith Station, Windsor. Each steam-generating unit is designed for a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch, at the super-heater outlet nozzle. The steam drum of each unit will have a wall thickness of 5 inches. Each unit installed at the Richard Hearn Station will generate 850,000 pounds of steam an hour and those at the Clark Keith Station, 650,000 pounds an hour.

Approval and Registration of Designs of Boilers, Pressure Vessels and Plants

The number of designs of boilers, pressure vessels and plants approved after survey, and registered, amounted to 897, or 82 more than in the previous year. For non-compliance with the requirements of the code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers 57 designs were rejected and returned to manufacturers for revision.

The process of scrutinizing and registering all of these designs involved the handling of over 2,800 drawings.

Welding

In the production of boilers and pressure vessels in manufacturers' shops there is an apparent wide-spread use of automatic welding of the submerged arc type. The development of machinery to supplant manual application of welding does not appear to effect the employment of the individual welding operator.

*Thirty-seventh report of the Branch.

†See tables C-1 to C-3, pages 57 to 58.

Testing of Welding Operators

Compared with last year there were 66 more welding establishments visited, a total of 568, and 115 more welding operators tested. Details of tests are as follows:

Type of Test	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
	No.	No.	No.
Metallic-arc process.....	1,323	408	1,731
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	83	65	148
	1,406	473	1,879

Explosions Investigated

In a chain store located in the City of Niagara Falls the delayed action of an oil fuel burner to ignite caused a furnace explosion in a cast-iron sectional boiler connected to a hot-water supply system. The boiler was completely wrecked and the surrounding tile walls blown down.

Two employees of a firm located in the City of Toronto were slightly injured when a tank used for filtering acetylene gas exploded. It transpired that in the manipulation of regulating valves on an oxygen-acetylene welding torch, oxygen was inadvertently forced into the acetylene supply line causing an explosive mixture of oxygen-acetylene gases to accumulate in the filter tank. The lighting of the welding torch by the operator caused a flash back through the acetylene line and ignited the mixture inside the filter. The resulting explosion tore the tank asunder and flying pieces of metal struck the 2 employees.

An explosion of a new impregnating tank which had only been in operation for a little more than a week caused the death of an employee in an industrial concern on the outskirts of the City of Toronto. The vessel, 48 inches in diameter and 58 inches in height, designed for 100-pound pressure, was fabricated from approved drawings. A removable top head was held in place by twenty-six 1¼-inch-in-diameter, steel swing bolts. Investigation revealed that prior to the explosion only half of the bolts were used to secure the head in place. These were found broken due to overloading when air pressure was admitted inside the tank which resulted in the head being blown off and striking the deceased.

In the process of changing oil fuel burners an explosion occurred in the furnace of a water-tube boiler installed in the power house of a Toronto hospital. The resulting damage was confined to the boiler and brick setting.

Prosecutions

For operating a high pressure boiler after it had been condemned by the boiler inspector the owner was convicted and fined \$50 plus \$28 for costs. The charge was laid under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

General

In the month of December, 1949, the Chief Inspector attended meetings in Toronto held through the facilities of the Canadian Standards Association for the chief inspectors of the various provinces, Canadian boiler manufacturers and insurance interests. Efforts were renewed by appropriate committees for redrafting the Mechanical Refrigeration Code and Canadian Regulations for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

Conciliation Service

The functions of the Conciliation Service during the fiscal year 1949-50 were as follows:

- (1) Conciliation and arbitration of disputes.
- (2) Preliminary investigations of alleged violations of regulations made under The Labour Relations Act, 1948.
- (3) Conducting preliminary investigations respecting conferences, convening conferences, and reporting thereon under The Industrial Standards Act.

These items will be discussed in detail in this report.

Conciliation*

Conciliation where Request for Conciliation Granted by the Minister under The Labour Relations Act, 1948

Under The Labour Relations Act, 1948 all requests for conciliation services were directed to the Minister of Labour and he determined whether or not they would be granted. Where they were granted a conciliation officer was appointed to meet with the parties and attempt to resolve the dispute.

During the fiscal year under review, the Minister granted 433 requests for conciliation services. In 235 of these 433 cases a settlement of the dispute was effected by the conciliation officer, and in 198 cases the conciliation officer recommended the appointment of a conciliation board.

Conciliation after Report of Conciliation Board

These cases occur when the recommendation of a conciliation board is not acceptable by the parties. Because a strike becomes a legal step 7 days after the handing down of a board's report in these cases, a conciliation officer is appointed at once by the Minister to call the parties together to effect an agreement. A successful agreement has been completed in almost all of the cases handled throughout the fiscal period ending March 31, 1950.

There were 14 of these cases dealt with in the fiscal period ending March 31, 1950. In 11 of them a settlement was secured, and the remaining 3 cases were abandoned by the parties concerned.

Direct Conciliation of Disputes

On some occasions a dispute will arise for the settlement of which there is no established procedure. In such instances the parties will often apply to the Minister and ask his assistance to resolve the dispute. The Minister may assign a conciliation officer to deal with the matter and the conciliation officer will call the parties together and take part in the negotiations to settle their differences.

During the fiscal year 1949-50 the Minister granted 24 requests for assistance of this character. In 20 of the 24 cases a settlement of the dispute was secured, and 4 of the cases were abandoned.

*A comparison of the number of conciliation cases handled in each of the fiscal years 1945-46 to 1949-50 inclusive, including cases of alleged discrimination or unfair labour practices, is shown graphically on page 26.

Speaking of conciliation work generally, it has been found that the intervention of a conciliation officer in a dispute will have the effect of narrowing down the matters in issue. If the dispute goes to a conciliation board, the points to be considered by the board almost invariably will be reduced through the assistance of the conciliation officer.

Arbitration

On a number of occasions where difficulty has arisen in regard to arbitration under collective agreements, conciliation officers have assisted in drafting terms of reference for arbitration of a matter, or matters, in dispute between an employer and a trade union.

On many occasions conciliation officers have helped in drafting, improving or clarifying language in collective agreements which has had the effect of reducing the number of cases submitted to arbitration under such agreements.

In a few instances a conciliation officer has acted as arbitrator under a collective agreement, but this practice is not one of general application.

During the fiscal year under review there were 7 cases of arbitration dealt with which covered 21 grievances.

Alleged Violations of Regulations under The Labour Relations Act, 1948

During the fiscal year preliminary investigations were made of 56 cases of alleged discrimination or unfair labour practices. In 23 of these cases settlement was arrived at and 1 case was abandoned.

As a result of the investigating officer's report, the Minister appointed an Industrial Inquiry Commission in each of the remaining 32 cases to hear evidence under oath and to report thereon pursuant to the regulations.

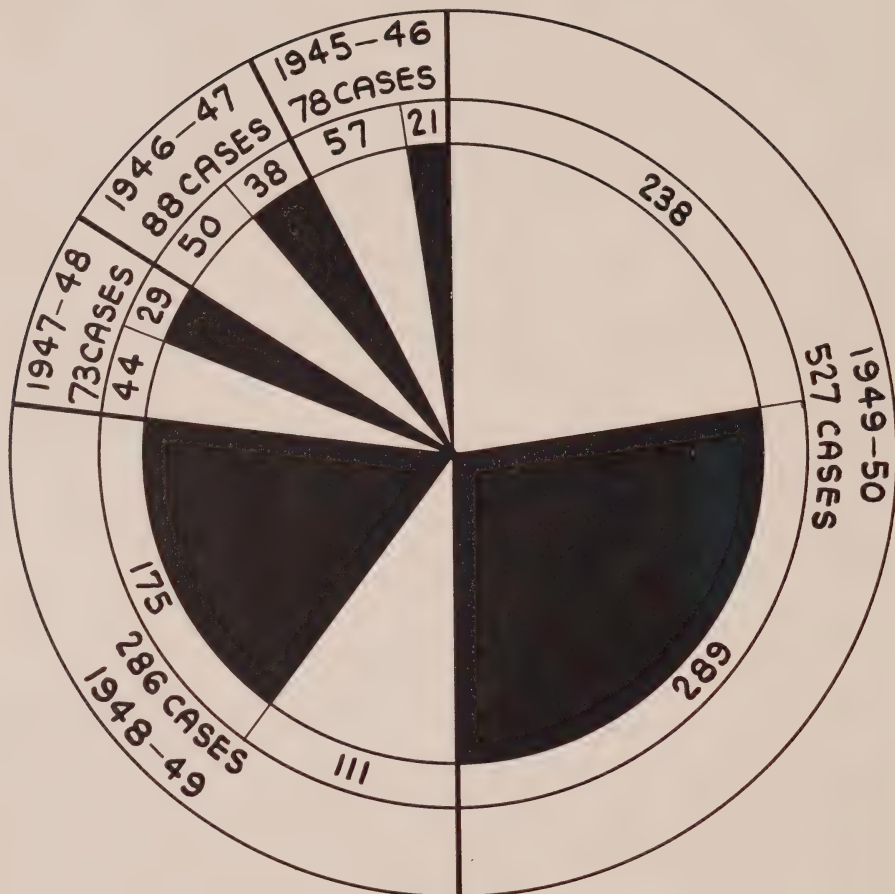
The Industrial Standards Act

Conciliation officers are also appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act. Twenty industrial standards conferences were conducted by the officers during the fiscal year at which schedules were agreed to and subsequently approved of by the Minister of Labour and, upon his recommendation, were declared to be in force by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Details of the conferences are given in the part of the annual report of the Department of Labour entitled, "The Industrial Standards Act".

Below is a table showing the distribution of the number of conferences by industry:

Industry	Conferences
	No.
Barbering.....	13
Carpentry.....	1
Electrical repair and construction.....	1
Painting and decorating.....	1
Plumbing and heating.....	1
Taxi-cab.....	1
Men's and boys' hat and cap.....	1
Men's and boys' clothing.....	1
	20

Number of Conciliation Cases Handled
During the Fiscal Years 1945-46 to 1949-50



BOARDS OR
COMMISSIONS
RECOMMENDED



AGREEMENTS

Ontario Labour Relations Board

The Ontario Labour Relations Board administers The Labour Relations Act, 1948 with respect to (a) certification of bargaining agents, (b) revocation of certification of bargaining agents, (c) cancellation of collective agreements, (d) addition of final-settlement provisions to collective agreements, and (e) complaints of failure to bargain in good faith referred by the Minister.

Applications to the Board

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, 477 applications of all types were filed with the Board, 458 being applications for certification, 14 being applications for revocation of certification, 3 being requests for final-settlement provisions, and 2 being complaints of failure to bargain. At the commencement of the fiscal period there were 72 cases outstanding from the previous fiscal period, these being made up of 71 applications for certification and 1 request for the cancellation of a collective agreement.

Applications for Certification

A total of 315 applications for certification were granted, 116 were dismissed and 29 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. Sixty-nine application-for-certification cases remained incomplete at the end of the fiscal year.

Eighty-three representation votes were held in certification cases, 66 in cases filed during the fiscal year 1949-50 and 17 in cases carried over from the previous fiscal period. As a result of these votes 55 certificates were issued and 28 applications were dismissed. Of the 28 dismissals 16 were in cases in which the applicant failed to displace the current bargaining agent.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed a total of 198 applications for certification during the fiscal year, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed a total of 219, and unaffiliated trade unions filed 41.

Ninety-one certification cases involved a contest between 2 or more trade unions, 78 of them being filed during the fiscal year 1949-50, the remaining 13 being carried over from the previous fiscal year. Of the 91 contests 40 were between Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates and Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates, 39 were between Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates and unaffiliated trade unions, 11 were between Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates and unaffiliated trade unions, and 1 was between 2 unaffiliated trade unions.

Other Applications

Of the 14 applications for revocation filed, 11 were dismissed and 3 remained incomplete at the end of the fiscal period.

In each of the 3 applications for final-settlement provisions the required provisions were written by the Board.

Of the 2 complaints of failure to bargain 1 was upheld and 1 was dismissed.

The 1 request for cancellation of a collective agreement was granted.

Personnel of Board

The members of the Board remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1949-50, being as follows: P. M. Draper (Chairman), Toronto; D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; W. J. Corbett, St. Catharines; E. N. Davis, Personnel Manager, Campbell Soup Company Limited, Toronto; G. Russell Harvey, Organizer, American Federation of Labor, Toronto.

The Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act as a body corporate to administer, enforce and carry out the provisions of any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in the Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Acts at present under the Board are as follows:

- (1) The Apprenticeship Act, administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, which provides for the training of registered apprentices in designated trades, for the issue of certificates of qualification to journeymen engaged in designated trades, and for the licensing of trade schools concerned with teaching designated trades.
- (2) The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944 which establishes maximum daily and weekly hours of work and a minimum vacation-with-pay period for employees in industry subject to certain exemptions.
- (3) The Industrial Standards Act which provides for establishing schedules of minimum wages and maximum hours and days of labour for designated industries within designated zones agreed to by the employers and employees of the industries within the zones.
- (4) The Minimum Wage Act, administered through the Minimum Wage Branch, which provides for making orders establishing minimum rates of wages for employees, the orders at present in force being for female employees only.

The Board meets almost daily, by request, with employers and employees, or their representatives, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems.

Details of the work performed under the Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950 are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH*†§

Contracts of Apprenticeship

A new annual peak total of 1,319 contracts of apprenticeship registered in designated trades was reached in the fiscal year 1949-50, 83 above the previous fiscal year, and is solely accounted for by a greater enrolment in building trades and in the motor vehicle repair trade. Of the total contracts entered into by apprentices, 665 were in building trades and 617 were in the motor vehicle repair trade. The shortage of skilled tradesmen in these trades, and in particular in the building trades, which

*Based on the report made pursuant to subsection 2 of section 4 of The Apprenticeship Act.

†See tables D-1 to D-6, pages 59 to 64.

§In this section "Board" means The Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

may be met in part by apprenticeship, has increased opportunities for young persons to enter the trades as registered apprentices.

Statistics on file show that each year more persons are being trained for the hair-dressing trade in trade schools licensed under The Apprenticeship Act than by apprenticeship training. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, 34 persons entered into contracts of apprenticeship, 11 less than during the previous fiscal period.

The small registration of 3 apprentices in the designated trade of barber reflects a diminishing interest of the trade in apprenticeship.

At present, there is a total of 3,498 apprentices under contract of apprenticeship (See tables D-1 to D-1b, pages 59 to 61).

School Training

School training has proven of great value to the apprentice learning a designated trade, and unless a valid reason, such as illness, prevents his attendance, an apprentice is required to attend the classes held for his particular designated trade.

There are at present full-time, educational day-classes of 2 to 3 months' duration, held on a year-round basis, in the designated building trades and the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. In the latter trade classes have been held for 2 years only but already this form of training has considerably increased the interest of employers in apprenticeship training, chiefly because of the noticeable improvement in the work performed by apprentices after school training.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, 1,169 apprentices were in receipt of this form of school training, 858 were enrolled in building-trade classes and 311 in classes for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. These figures show a total increase of 275 when compared with enrolment figures for the previous fiscal year.

During the years of their term of apprenticeship that apprentices are not in attendance at educational day-classes, they are required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trade, or in related subjects, during the period October to March. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are requested to attend evening classes during their entire term of apprenticeship.

Certificates of Apprenticeship

During the fiscal year under review 650 apprentices in designated trades completed their term of apprenticeship and 614 received certificates of apprenticeship. Of the total certificates issued, 336 were to building-trade apprentices, 241 to apprentices in the motor vehicle repair trade, 33 to hairdresser apprentices and 4 to barber apprentices (See tables D-1 and D-1b, pages 59 and 61).

Certificates of Qualification

Since 1944, under The Apprenticeship Act, all persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, other than registered apprentices, have been required to hold current certificates of qualification. The number certificated has increased each year until at the end of the fiscal year under review the certificates of qualification issued reached a total of 19,672, an increase of 843 when compared with the total of the previous fiscal year.

At present, certificates of qualification are compulsory only for persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, but during the fiscal year 1949-50

the Board discussed compulsory certification of barbers and hairdressers with representatives of these 2 trades.

Complete details of the number of certificates issued in the 3 designated trades of barber, hairdresser and motor vehicle repairer during the fiscal year being reviewed are shown in Table D-3, page 63.

Trade Schools

At the close of the calendar year 1949, 11 applications for renewal of licenses for hairdresser trade schools were granted (See Table D-4, page 63). There are, at present, no trade schools in operation which are concerned with teaching the other designated trades.

Eight persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser satisfied the Board of their ability to instruct in hairdresser trade schools.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces

The programme for the training of discharged members of the forces was near completion at the end of the fiscal year 1949-50.

Since its commencement 20,581 veterans have been interviewed in respect of their entry into designated trades. The distribution of 15,781 of these persons is shown in Table D-6, page 64. Of the remaining persons, 3,600 were offered, but did not accept, instruction in a designated trade at one of the training centres and 1,200 were advised to seek employment in occupations other than a designated trade.

There are, at present, 1,296 veterans under contract to employers in designated trades. It is expected that the majority of these contracts will be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1950-51.

Provincial Advisory Committees

Provincial advisory committees appointed by the Board have met with representatives of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1950 was:
Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), H. J. Ball, J. Kenyon, E. F. Longfellow, P. C. Mansell and H. C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, H. Colnett, A. V. Cooper, Ernest Ingles and William Jenoves, representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour; A. M. Moon of the Department of Education, present in an advisory capacity on school training.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Otto Maluske, L. J. McKerral and C. D. Stevenson, representing employers; William Craig, P. C. Hollier and George Macdonald, representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

Walter Crooke and W. O. Weigand, representing employers; G. Duncan and Jean Mackay, representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George Beattie, James R. Clerke, W. Forsyth, J. A. Hearn, A. E. Kress, J. L. Stewart and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; William Farley, Cyril E. Fletcher, Charles Lambert, H. Lehmann, D. Lyons, John Munro and R. D. Salmond, representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1944*

Hours of Work

Limitations

The Act basically provides that the working hours of an employee in any industrial undertaking shall not exceed 8 in the day and 48 in the week, but allows the limitation of hours of work to be exceeded as follows:

- (1) Where in the opinion of the Board it is not feasible to apply the 8-hour day or the 48-hour week in an industrial undertaking or branch thereof the Board may by order authorize such daily and weekly limit of working hours in the industrial undertaking or branch or by any class or group of employees, as may be agreed upon in writing between organizations or representatives of the employees and employers affected and as the Board may deem proper. (Section 4)
- (2) Where it is urgently required for work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of force majeure, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking. (Section 6)

Excess Working Hours

By regulation 5 made under the Act an employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for overtime of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and, in the case of all other employees, overtime of not more than 100 hours in each calendar year for each employee.

With respect to this latter provision the Board granted approval for the performance of overtime work by the employees of 911 employers during the fiscal year 1949-50.

During the fiscal period under review, blanket approval under regulation 5 was granted for the performance of overtime work by employees engaged in the highway transport industry.

The Board may, under regulation 4, authorize overtime work in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that overtime work is necessary because of the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed, such as in the case of the fruit and vegetable processing industries where, as a result of the seasonal and perishable nature of their products, the Board found it necessary to provide additional overtime during the seasonal period of the industries. The Board granted 52 authorizations under this regulation between April 1, 1949 and March 31, 1950.

*In this section "Board" means The Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

Emergencies

Where work of an emergency nature is undertaken, under regulation 6 the employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work, report it to the Board stating the reasons therefor, and this emergency work shall not reduce the amount of overtime which may ordinarily be worked with the consent of the Board.

Numerous reports of emergency overtime requiring the approval of the Board were filed by employers during the fiscal year. Some reports required investigation before being finally accepted by the Board.

Vacations with Pay

The Act basically provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a vacation of at least one week with pay for each working year of his employment.

The employer may determine the period when each employee may take the vacation but such period shall not be later than 10 months after the conclusion of the working year of the employee.

The amount of pay for the vacation given to an employee in respect of each working year shall not be less than an amount equal to 2 per centum of the pay received by the employee for all work done by him in the working year.

The Act also provides that, in addition to the penalty imposed on any employer for failure to grant a vacation with pay to any employee, the magistrate entering a conviction may order the employer to pay to such employee an amount equal to the pay he would have received for such vacation or the amount to which he would be entitled under the regulations.

Credit for Portion of Working Year of Employment

Regulations made under the Act provide that where an employee's employment is discontinued by the employer the employee is entitled to receive vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings for any portion of a working year of employment, but where the employee discontinues his employment of his own accord he is required to complete at least 3 months in the employ of the employer before he is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings from the commencement date of his employment. An employee engaged in the construction industry is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit irrespective of his employment period.

The employer may, under regulation 10a, make deductions from the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where not owing to illness or authorized absence the employee has been absent from his duties in excess of one working day in each month of the working year. This regulation provides the maximum penalties which the employer may apply against the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where the employee is absent from his duties without cause. The provisions of this regulation do not apply to an employee engaged in the construction industry.

Construction Industry

The following 2 paragraphs outline the provisions of regulations with respect to the construction industry.

Construction industry includes all work in respect to the construction, erection, repair, remodelling or alteration of the whole or any part of a building, road or structure whether above or below the surface of the earth.

The employer shall affix to the vacation-with-pay stamp book of an employee working in the construction industry, at the end of each regular pay-period, vacation-with-pay credit stamps, purchased by the employer, in payment of the amount of vacation pay to which the employee is entitled for the pay-period, on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings.

Vacation-with-pay Stamp Books*

A vacation-with-pay stamp book to which an employer affixes the vacation-with-pay credit stamps of his employee is provided for by regulations, and is issued by the Board to an employee, on request, for a very small charge.

The following statement shows the number of vacation-with-pay stamp books issued during each fiscal year from July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1950:

July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	35,459
April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946.....	84,233
April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	126,659
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	254,747
April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	291,291†
April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	271,852
	<hr/>
	1,064,241

Vacation-with-pay Credit Stamps§

The employer shall affix to a vacation-with-pay stamp book of the employee the requisite amount of vacation-with-pay credit stamps in payment of the amount of pay to which the employee is entitled under the regulations. In this manner the employer contributes his proper share of vacation pay to his employees, and employees build up a vacation-with-pay credit in proportion to their earnings and irrespective of the number of employers for whom they have worked during the year.

On and after June 30 of each year employees may present their books at any branch of a chartered bank or any provincial savings office and, upon proper identification, shall be entitled to receive the cash equivalent of the stamps in their books.

Under this plan of vacation-with-pay credits for employees in the construction industry, and employees in other industrial undertakings subsequent to July 1, 1947, the sale to employers of vacation-with-pay credit stamps to March 31, 1950 has been as follows:

July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	\$ 377,236.20
April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946.....	969,366.62
April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	1,465,139.63
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	3,322,768.95
April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	5,330,848.41
April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	5,595,426.38
	<hr/>
	\$17,060,786.19

*A vacation-with-pay stamp book may be obtained for 25 cents at any of the following offices of the Department of Labour: Rooms 715-16, Pigott Building, Hamilton; Fraser Building, 53 Queen Street, Ottawa; Room 15, 277 Cameron Street, Court House, Port Arthur; Cashier's Office, Room 6420, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

†Revised since the publication of the 1948-49 report.

§Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained

(a) in denominations of 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1 and \$5, and

(b) at any provincial savings offices, and chartered banks in the following municipalities: Atikokan, Belleville, Brockville, Bruce Mines, Chatham, Cochrane, Cornwall, Espanola, Fort Frances, Fort William, Galt, Kapuskasing, Kenora, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Red Lake, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Thessalon, Timmins, Waterloo and Welland.

Prosecutions

For contraventions of the provisions of the Act during the fiscal year 1949-50 penalties were levied against employers by the courts as follows:

Cause	Total Penalties	Total Amount of Penalties
	No.	\$
Failure to produce records.....	4	125.00
Failure to give vacation pay.....	4	337.16
Permitting employees to work excessive hours.....	1	75.00
	9	537.16

Investigations

Of the 1,803 complaints of violation of the Act received during the period April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950, the ensuing investigations arranged by the Board resulted in almost all of the complaints being satisfactorily adjusted.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT*†

The Industrial Standards Act provides a definite procedure for collective bargaining in any industry designated or defined by the Minister by providing a legal means for calling a conference of employers and employees in any industry in a pre-defined zone or zones. The conference is convened for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in section 7 of the Act. The conference may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour submitted by the conference is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve thereof and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in such schedule, within such designated zone or zones as may be prescribed and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in such schedule. The schedule is then published in The Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act, 1944.

Conferences

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, 18 petitions for conferences were received from representatives of employers and employees of industries. Twelve of the petitions applied to the barbering industry, 4 to building trades, 1 to the men's and boys' clothing industry and 1 to the taxi-cab industry.

Twenty conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal period under review, and as a result 16 schedules in force were revoked and replaced by new schedules, and a schedule was made for each of three industries within designated zones where, previous to the conference, no schedule had existed. One conference did not submit a schedule to the Minister. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown by the following tables:

*See Table E-1, pages 65 to 67.

†In this section "Board" means The Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

1. Where, subsequent to the conferences, schedules in force were to be revoked and replaced.

Industry and Zone	Date of Conference	Date of Schedule Coming into Force
Barbering:		
Aurora, Newmarket.....	December 12, 1949.....	February 7, 1950
Aylmer, Springfield.....	October 25, 1949.....	(a)
Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	October 12, 1949.....	December 6, 1949
Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	November 24, 1949 ¹	February 7, 1950
Brampton.....	December 14, 1949.....	February 7, 1950
Carleton Place, Perth.....	December 7, 1949.....	February 7, 1950
Elora, Fergus.....	December 14, 1949.....	February 7, 1950
Essex County.....	April 21, 1949.....	August 9, 1949
Lindsay.....	April 18, 1949.....	May 31, 1949
Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	November 22, 1949 ²	February 7, 1950
North Bay.....	November 23, 1949.....	February 7, 1950
Port Burwell, Tillsonburg, Vienna.....	July 4, 1949.....	(b)
St. Thomas.....	January 11, 1950.....	(a)

Electrical Repair and Construction:

Kingston.....June 8, 1949.....August 2, 1949

Men's and Boys' Clothing:

Ontario.....November 8, 1949.....February 7, 1950

Plumbing and Heating:

Windsor.....August 29, 1949.....November 1, 1949

Taxi-cab:

Toronto.....July 18, 1949.....October 4, 1949

(a) Date of schedule coming into force was after the end of the fiscal year 1949-50.

(b) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

¹First conference October 26, 1948.

²First conference October 27, 1948.

2. Where, subsequent to the conferences, first schedules were brought into force.

Industry and Zone	Date of Conference	Date of Schedule Coming into Force
Carpentry:		
Fort Frances.....	June 2, 1949.....	August 2, 1949
Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap:		
Ontario.....	April 1, 1949 ¹	February 21, 1950
Painting and Decorating:		
Toronto.....	October 18, 1949.....	December 13, 1949

¹Preliminary conference held March 7, 1949.

Schedules in Force

At the close of the fiscal year 1949-50 there were 134 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table E-1, page 65.

Pay-roll Assessment of Industries

Under the Act, the Board has determined and designated the ladies' cloak and suit industry and the men's and boys' clothing industry as interprovincially competitive, and has approved provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

Violations of Act and Schedules

Arrears of Wages

During the fiscal year under review, unpaid wages amounting to \$4,626.54 were collected from 18 employers who had failed to pay the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the schedules applying to them. Fifty-eight employees were involved. Of the total amount, \$3,417.06 collected from 16 employers was paid to 50 employees concerned, and \$1,012.08 collected from one employer and affecting 7 employees was forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$197.40 collected from one employer and involving one employee is held awaiting the decision on a prosecution which is being appealed to The Court of Appeal.

Prosecutions

Thirty-eight prosecutions for alleged contraventions of the Act were instituted as set out below. One case was dismissed on payment of unpaid wages, 2 were dismissed and 12 cases are still pending, awaiting the decision of the court. Twenty-three convictions were obtained with total fines of \$185 being levied.

Industry	Zone	Prosecutions
Barbering.....	Barrie.....	No. 1
	Hamilton.....	1
	Ottawa.....	1
	Toronto.....	2
	Windsor.....	9
Electrical Repair and Construction.....	Kingston.....	10
	Ottawa.....	13
Plumbing and Heating.....	Windsor.....	1

Advisory Committees

Under the Act, the Minister may establish an advisory committee of not more than 5 members for every zone or group of zones to which any schedule applies, to generally assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and regulations and do anything it is authorized to do by a schedule.

During a fiscal year the Board meets with several of these advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH*

General

The current minimum-wage orders, published as Ontario Regulations 24/47 in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947 under The Regulations Act, 1944, came into force on June 1, 1947. These orders were amended by Ontario Regulations 89/47 which were made by the Board on June 2, 1947, filed on June 3, 1947 under The Regulations Act, 1944 and published in The Ontario Gazette on June 21, 1947. This amendment had the effect of bringing under the minimum-wage orders employees of every telephone company operating a telephone system, switchboard or exchange serving 300 or more subscribers.

All orders under The Minimum Wage Act in force prior to June 1, 1947 have been revoked and the current orders, Ontario Regulations 24/47, as amended, are the only orders in force under the Act at the end of the fiscal year 1949-50.

The orders apply to female employees only. They affect the employment of more than 260,000 female employees.

Inspection of Pay-rolls

Realizing the need for relieving employers from too many inspections by government officers, and yet desiring to have an adequate check on employers of female help in Ontario, an arrangement has been made whereby the auditors of the Unemployment Insurance Commission are checking minimum wages for the Ontario Department of Labour as they make their audits for the Dominion. This new method which was put into force at the beginning of the fiscal year under review has meant that there has been a better coverage of industry and, at the same time, the greater proportion of employers in the Province have been relieved from making routine annual returns.

On April 20, 1949 the first report of a violation of the minimum-wage orders under the new procedure was received, and by the end of the fiscal year a total of 27 violations was reported. All violations were carefully investigated.

New employers are now more promptly contacted. As soon as they apply to the Unemployment Insurance Commission for a license to buy unemployment insurance stamps their names and addresses are forwarded to the Branch immediately. In the past year 11,009 new employers were reported under this arrangement.

In addition to this form of inspection questionnaires were sent to a limited number of employers recorded in past years who had previously failed to comply with minimum-wage orders. Also, further survey of pay-rolls was made by departmental inspectors, and, as a consequence, the names and addresses of 829 additional employers were added to the records.

Where it is believed that female persons may be employed by employers newly recorded, a copy of the minimum-wage orders is sent to the employer, and, in most cases, a questionnaire is also sent.

In summary, information taken from questionnaires returned by 8,403 employers was as follows:

*In this section "Board" means The Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

1. Distribution of female employees.

	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons ¹
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	6,501	1,834
Zone 2 ²	4,778	1,338
Zone 3 ²	2,560	980
Total.....	13,839	4,152

¹4,251 employers reported no female employees.

²Defined in Ontario Regulations 24/47 (minimum-wage orders for female employees) published in The Ontario Gazette of March 29, 1947, as amended by Ontario Regulations 79/50 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 29, 1950.

2. Underpayment of 121 female employees, involving 79 firms. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

Arrears of Wages

Arrears of wages amounting to \$169.26 were collected during the fiscal year 1949-50 from 13 employers on behalf of 16 female employees as compared with \$521.58 collected from 8 employers on behalf of 40 female employees during the previous fiscal year. In addition 8 employers paid \$284.95 direct to 8 female employees as settlement of underpayment of wages. Comparable figures for the previous fiscal year were \$467.34 paid direct by 14 employers to 15 female employees.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1949-50.

Complaints

Nineteen complaints of failure to pay the minimum-wage rates were received during the fiscal year as compared with 11 complaints received during the previous year.

Homework

Below is a statement for the fiscal year 1949-50 of permits issued to employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for the employment of homeworkers where the rates of wages paid to the employees had been approved under The Minimum Wage Act:

Permits:

In force April 1, 1949.....	421
Cancelled or expired between April 1, 1949 and March 31, 1950, both inclusive.....	145
Issued between April 1, 1949 and March 31, 1950, both inclusive.....	82
In force April 1, 1950.....	358

Handicapped Employees

Below is a statement in respect of the permits issued which authorize the employment of employees who are handicapped at wages fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wages:

	Employers Affected	Female Employees Affected
Permits:	No.	No.
In force April 1, 1949.....	38	45
Cancelled or expired between April 1, 1949 and March 31, 1950, both inclusive.....	8	10
Issued between April 1, 1949 and March 31, 1950, both inclusive.....	3	3
In force April 1, 1950.....	33	38

PART II - TABLES

Tables

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, and the term "1950" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents by Industry and Sex—1950	44
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections by Industry—1950	46
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1950 ..	48
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry by Sex—1950	50
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry by Sex and Age—1950	52
Table A-3.—Number of Permits Issued to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act during the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1949, by Industry	53
Table A-4.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Plans of Buildings—1950	54

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1950	55
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1950	55
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Centre and Class of Examination—1950	56

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections	57
Table C-2.—Certificates Issued	57
Table C-3.—Revenues Earned	58

D—Apprenticeship Branch

Table D-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship by Designated Trades—1950	59
Table D-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades by Year of Apprenticeship—1950	60
Table D-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1950 by Designated Trades	61
Table D-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification by Designated Trades—1950 ..	61
Table D-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification by Designated Trades—1950 ..	62
Table D-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1950	63
Table D-4.—Licenses Issued to Trade Schools during the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1949, by Designated Trades	63
Table D-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification and Trade-school Licenses—1950	63
Table D-6.—Distribution of Discharged Members of the Forces in Designated Trades to March 31, 1950	64

E—Industrial Standards Schedules

Table E-1.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1950	65
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F—Strikes and Lockouts

Table F-1.—Detailed List of Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario—1950	68
Table F-1a.—Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921—1950	77

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Number	Cause ¹	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	25	...	4	3	14	14	16	33	1	199	39	36	14	31
2	Cranes and derricks.....							1	3	...	42	5	1	4	5
3	Elevators.....	6	1		3	2	2	3	1	2	11	1	...	1	4
4	Engines and cars.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	8	11	...	...	4
5	Electricity.....	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	8	3	1	3	3
6	Explosions.....	3	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	8	3	3	...	2
7	Falling substances.....	65	...	52	11	36	6	76	117	11	517	231	30	83	134
8	Falls.....	113	2	26	15	40	15	60	102	21	214	137	19	50	90
9	Flying missiles.....	13	...	14	5	18	4	29	41	4	146	73	22	20	28
10	Hooks, chains and cables.....	3	...	1	...	4	3	4	6	...	11	2	1	2	6
11	Infected wounds.....	50	...	15	13	21	11	33	32	5	186	56	18	16	49
12	Jammed between articles.....	33	...	15	5	20	3	24	49	9	202	89	12	23	47
13	Hand tools.....	5	...	6	3	4	...	4	9	...	27	23	...	5	14
14	Sprains and strains.....	155	...	60	17	55	23	75	179	29	534	335	50	96	158
15	Gears, belts, pulleys and shafting..	21	...	1	1	8	4	7	12	...	18	7	1	2	18
16	Presses and dies.....	17	...	4	8	4	2	9	16	6	104	36	14	31	4
17	Paper machinery.....		...	...	...	1	...	5	127	10	4	1	...	1	...
18	Metal machinery.....		...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	234	75	40	46	1
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	73	1	...	3	3	...	...	...
20	Textile machinery.....		...	...	...	60	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Other machinery.....	60	...	3	26	4	33	8	11	2	31	18	6	9	46
22	Centrifugal machinery.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23	Rubber machinery.....		...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24	Machinery connections.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	5	...	2	4
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	116	...	44	17	47	29	65	106	20	289	148	27	52	128
26	Scalpings.....		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Trucking.....	28	...	13	7	6	1	18	27	9	92	18	3	15	19
28	Fumes.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	5
29	Industrial diseases.....	19	...	9	6	9	5	6	5	3	42	44	25	15	31
30	Total.....	738	3	301	143	361	168	518	890	133	2,944	1,364	309	490	831
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act...	36	...	4	...	1	...	48	2	23	24	4	3	...	8
32	Grand Total.....	774	3	305	143	362	168	566	892	156	2,968	1,368	312	490	839

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 59, 60 and 61 of The Factory, Shop and Office

INSPECTION BRANCH

Y INDUSTRY AND SEX—1950

Products of petroleum and coal			Construction	Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service					Unclassified	Total		Female		Male		Number
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9	18	12	1	1	1			1	2							5	1	478	21	5	442	10	1
	1		1		1												64				61	3	2
		1							3	1	1						2	45	2		39	4	3
	3	1																32			31	1	4
1			1															32			30	2	5
	1						2		1							1	2	33			31	2	6
5	24	4	6	13	2				28							4	15	1,470	59		1,408	3	7
16	23	6	6	2	12			5	30		1					5	36	1,046	109		930	7	8
1	8	3	2		1				1								7	440	12		426	2	9
	1																	44	2		42		10
5	5	3			1				21							3	8	551	42		509		11
2	7	1	1		4			1	7							2	2	556	24		530	2	12
	4	1					1		5								2	113	3		110		13
24	34	9	3	5	5		1		46							2	47	1,942	91		1,849	2	14
1	3	2			1				2									109	8		101		15
1	2	5						1										264	45		219		16
		1																150	19		130	1	17
			1															400	15		385		18
	2		1															86	6		78	2	19
		1									1							75	31		44		20
1	14	24	2		3			1	20							2	2	326	32		293	1	21
									1									2			2		22
																		30	6		24		23
			1						1									25	2		23		24
5	18	13	3	5	2		2	4	56							6	39	1,241	104	1	1,130	6	25
																		2	2				26
2	12	2	2	7	2			4	16								4	307	3		303	1	27
	4																2	18	2		15		28
	9	6			1				4							2	3	244	34		209	1	29
73	193	95	31	32	35		6	17	244	1	3					30	172	10,125	674	6	9,394	51	30
5	1		33	4			2	1	2	2	2	19				1	4	229			203	26	31
78	194	95	64	36	35		8	18	246	3	5	19				31	176	10,354	674	6	9,597	77	32

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹		
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act		
		First inspection	Repeat inspection	Total
1	Manufacturing	13,883	4,178	18,061
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,529	691	3,220
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	31	12	43
4	Rubber products.....	67	26	93
5	Leather products.....	331	105	436
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	486	147	633
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,394	414	1,808
8	Wood products.....	1,587	381	1,968
9	Paper products.....	356	138	494
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	707	150	857
11	Iron and steel products.....	1,740	805	2,545
12	Transportation equipment.....	2,209	441	2,650
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	433	210	643
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	342	148	490
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	422	138	560
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	122	23	145
17	Chemical products.....	500	169	669
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	627	180	807
19	Construction	155	28	183
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	416	180	596
21	Transportation.....	141	35	176
22	Storage (including grain elevators).....	236	141	377
23	Communication.....	39	4	43
24	Public Utility Operation	67	7	74
25	Trade	4,244	589	4,833
26	Wholesale trade.....	714	165	879
27	Retail trade.....	3,530	424	3,954
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	144	84	228
29	Service	2,549	514	3,063
30	Community or public service.....	62	2	64
31	Government service.....	64	10	74
32	Recreation service.....	74	5	79
33	Business service.....	44	6	50
34	Personal service.....	2,305	491	2,796
35	Unclassified	49	6	55
36	Total	21,507	5,586	27,093

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air, tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams

INSPECTIONS BY INDUSTRY—1950
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹								Total	Number
The Apprentice- ship Act	The Department of Labour Act and regulations ²	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 1944	The Industrial Standards Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	The Steam Boiler Act	Total		
178	4	445	4	38	45	275	989	19,050	1
1		79	1	10	10	44	145	3,365	2
								43	3
		1					1	94	4
		5			1		6	442	5
1		12		1			14	647	6
		69		12		1	82	1,890	7
1	1	44	1	9	8	13	77	2,045	8
3		26		2	13	42	86	580	9
3		16				4	23	880	10
17	1	36	1	2	7	23	87	2,632	11
148	2	87	1		2	80	320	2,970	12
		6			2	8	16	659	13
3		12				1	16	506	14
		22		1		8	31	591	15
		1			1	16	18	163	16
1		7				2	10	679	17
		22		1	1	33	57	864	18
62	60	428	69	2	10	12	643	826	19
17	2	114	1	3	5	18	160	756	20
17	2	107	1		3	8	138	314	21
		4			2	8	14	391	22
		3		3		2	8	51	23
3	5	8			3	4	23	97	24
52	4	189	3	53	10	83	394	5,227	25
	3	35		3	2	3	46	925	26
52	1	154	3	50	8	80	348	4,302	27
1		27	3	1		21	53	281	28
1,062	61	304	5	64	33	92	1,621	4,684	29
27	10	25		6	14	25	107	171	30
	41	11		3	4	11	70	144	31
	1	10		2	1	3	17	96	32
	1	14	2	3	1	2	23	73	33
1,035	8	244	3	50	13	51	1,404	4,200	34
		2		4	3		9	64	35
1,375	136	1,517	85	165	109	505	3,892	30,985	36

of Labour.
and crib work.

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹					
		Inspections		Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans—to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		Boilers	Other pressure vessels				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	1,017	1,424	563	219	901	2,901
2	Foods and beverages.....	261	144	71	43	214	393
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....			4			7
4	Rubber products.....	4	6	3	9	13	17
5	Leather products.....	17	6	44	10	33	48
6	Textile products, (except clothing)...	18	6	42	13	57	105
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	64	6	63	3	49	58
8	Wood products.....	189	53	60	22	74	596
9	Paper products.....	11	7	24	5	49	127
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	28	13	50	7	64	110
11	Iron and steel products.....	98	172	50	31	120	582
12	Transportation equipment.....	217	886	21	27	27	360
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	12	18	17	7	10	95
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	13	16	15	13	45	89
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	45	45	8	10	18	118
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	2	3	2	4	15
17	Chemical products.....	22	13	38	8	87	79
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	17	31	50	9	37	102
19	Construction	13	19	1	3	9	26
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	27	40	39	14	34	26
21	Transportation.....	14	16	4	4	8	8
22	Storage (including grain elevators)....	9	21	33	10	26	18
23	Communication.....	4	3	2			
24	Public Utility Operation	7	7	6	1	2	16
25	Trade	212	426	84	32	138	199
26	Wholesale trade.....	49	45	57	18	80	53
27	Retail trade.....	163	381	27	14	58	146
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10	5	93	24	238	1
29	Service	140	55	36	8	58	68
30	Community or public service.....	12		3		26	1
31	Government service.....	5	7	10	1	6	6
32	Recreation service.....	4	1	1			
33	Business service.....	1		2	1	2	2
34	Personal service.....	118	47	20	6	24	59
35	Unclassified	1		1		1	
36	Total	1,427	1,976	823	301	1,381	3,237

¹Directions for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1950

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats— for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear—for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
22	129	280	263	12	338	13	202	80	19	3,909	12,292	1
.....	15	21	29	2	60	1	12	16	7	593	1,882	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	20	3
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	104	4
.....	1	2	14	.....	12	1	17	2	1	114	322	5
.....	2	8	17	4	19	.....	21	2	.....	137	451	6
6	15	4	75	.....	65	1	68	7	2	594	1,080	7
3	14	17	35	1	37	1	10	32	5	330	1,479	8
.....	1	3	6	1	10	.....	21	.....	.....	113	378	9
2	6	16	14	.....	15	1	13	2	1	199	541	10
1	11	80	27	1	33	.....	10	5	1	590	1,812	11
1	26	36	17	.....	29	.....	4	7	.....	387	2,045	12
1	15	21	13	2	6	.....	7	4	1	134	363	13
1	2	16	5	1	5	7	2	.....	.....	116	346	14
2	2	14	2	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	108	380	15
.....	3	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	64	16
4	9	23	3	.....	15	1	2	.....	.....	211	515	17
1	5	16	4	.....	16	.....	14	2	1	205	510	18
.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	33	10	122	19
.....	.....	3	1	.....	7	.....	.....	13	.....	99	303	20
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	.....	35	106	21
.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	62	186	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	23
.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	16	61	24
.....	8	15	24	.....	45	2	2	57	20	671	1,935	25
.....	2	4	12	.....	15	.....	.....	2	1	172	510	26
.....	6	11	12	.....	30	2	2	55	19	499	1,425	27
3	12	2	12	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	549	28
1	14	14	15	.....	50	.....	1	65	13	836	1,374	29
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	56	30
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	54	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	16	32
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	21	33
1	13	10	15	.....	49	.....	1	65	8	791	1,227	34
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	35
26	165	319	316	12	465	15	205	217	85	5,680	16,650	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	653	4,037	3,104	66,629	1,952	48,457	75	3,817	5,784	122,940
2	Foods and beverages.....	96	645	393	6,775	635	9,226	56	3,456	1,180	20,102
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	.....	.....	8	757	7	598	2	157	17	1,512
4	Rubber products.....	6	363	19	1,295	19	1,751	.....	.....	44	3,409
5	Leather products.....	7	127	133	2,186	72	2,597	.....	.....	212	4,910
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	16	223	136	5,334	142	7,472	3	59	297	13,088
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	26	139	726	14,986	187	8,307	1	4	940	23,436
8	Wood products.....	85	176	227	1,248	150	1,399	6	95	468	2,918
9	Paper products.....	11	76	114	2,632	90	2,996	.....	.....	215	5,704
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	50	335	303	6,756	67	534	2	3	422	7,628
11	Iron and steel products.....	97	623	313	4,151	240	5,185	2	40	652	9,999
12	Transportation equipment.....	87	383	39	3,197	96	1,555	2	2	224	5,137
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	16	44	80	3,195	52	1,633	.....	.....	148	4,872
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	26	201	120	5,736	49	1,926	.....	.....	195	7,863
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	25	182	90	963	31	831	.....	.....	146	1,976
16	Products of petroleum and coal ..	11	85	6	126	2	29	.....	.....	19	240
17	Chemical products.....	64	287	190	3,522	35	490	.....	.....	289	4,299
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	30	148	207	3,770	78	1,928	1	1	316	5,847
19	Construction	14	41	36	199	5	10	.....	.....	55	250
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	46	250	94	1,206	24	201	10	16	174	1,673
21	Transportation.....	26	139	43	177	6	9	6	10	81	335
22	Storage (including grain elevators)	13	54	31	262	10	20	.....	.....	54	336
23	Communication.....	7	57	20	767	8	172	4	6	39	1,002
24	Public Utility Operation	5	27	8	12	4	6	.....	.....	17	45
25	Trade	260	1,286	864	10,481	986	4,965	25	117	2,135	16,849
26	Wholesale trade.....	99	427	193	1,552	92	644	6	57	390	2,680
27	Retail trade.....	161	859	671	8,929	894	4,321	19	60	1,745	14,169
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	23	881	22	265	5	33	.....	.....	50	1,179
29	Service	189	467	485	3,610	1,160	8,690	28	106	1,862	12,873
30	Community or public service.....	6	71	6	206	7	64	.....	.....	19	341
31	Government service.....	2	10	3	12	22	201	1	1	28	224
32	Recreation service.....	9	35	1	3	9	54	.....	.....	19	92
33	Business service.....	5	24	12	69	3	28	.....	.....	20	121
34	Personal service.....	167	327	463	3,320	1,119	8,343	27	105	1,776	12,095
35	Unclassified	4	635	18	2,467	7	39	.....	.....	29	3,141
36	Total	1,194	7,624	4,631	84,869	4,143	62,401	138	4,056	10,106	158,950

IN INDUSTRY BY SEX—1950

Male										Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total			
Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
237	2,380	3,859	151,513	4,851	169,834	630	10,074	9,577	333,801	456,741	1
55	380	334	12,466	1,156	23,344	223	4,071	1,768	40,261	60,363	2
		7	1,023	9	816	3	66	19	1,905	3,417	3
2	26	21	5,168	30	4,611			53	9,805	13,214	4
3	34	132	2,536	90	4,612	3	67	228	7,249	12,159	5
4	48	132	6,886	166	9,106	5	129	307	16,169	29,257	6
13	31	695	8,967	180	4,609	3	57	891	13,664	37,100	7
23	104	354	5,282	534	15,382	188	3,650	1,099	24,418	27,336	8
1	13	105	2,974	124	12,978	2	14	232	15,979	21,683	9
22	313	407	13,706	101	1,533	2	5	532	15,557	23,185	10
29	831	491	28,574	701	48,464	33	707	1,254	78,576	88,575	11
28	124	199	26,050	1,239	19,262	135	556	1,601	45,992	51,129	12
6	67	171	6,538	147	6,453	3	61	327	13,119	17,991	13
6	94	145	14,594	94	4,466			245	19,154	27,017	14
6	16	159	4,056	131	7,169	20	539	316	11,780	13,756	15
4	176	52	1,782	48	624	3	73	107	2,655	2,895	16
20	84	224	6,790	91	2,959			335	9,833	14,132	17
15	39	231	4,121	10	3,446	7	79	263	7,685	13,532	18
1	3	65	1,473	41	1,034	6	106	113	2,616	2,866	19
15	61	74	1,728	157	4,434	63	1,168	309	7,391	9,064	20
3	6	17	401	65	2,527	57	927	142	3,861	4,196	21
10	34	41	784	89	1,623	6	241	146	2,682	3,018	22
2	21	16	543	3	284			21	848	1,850	23
		15	1,222	31	695	9	16	55	1,933	1,978	24
106	615	704	8,541	1,660	11,620	199	1,023	2,669	21,799	38,648	25
46	387	223	3,657	253	3,126	30	318	552	7,488	10,168	26
60	228	481	4,884	1,407	8,494	169	705	2,117	14,311	28,480	27
9	464	40	446	63	287	2	6	114	1,203	2,382	28
69	509	335	2,485	913	6,419	41	185	1,358	9,598	22,471	29
4	15	7	54	11	205	4	16	26	290	631	30
1	83	4	61	30	542	5	28	40	714	938	31
16	131	6	45	14	186	2	6	38	368	460	32
8	53	11	150	2	13			21	216	337	33
40	227	307	2,175	856	5,473	30	135	1,233	8,010	20,105	34
2	339	11	1,460	3	39			16	1,838	4,979	35
439	4,371	5,103	168,868	7,719	194,362	950	12,578	14,211	380,179	539,129	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY
BY SEX AND AGE—1950**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	122,101	837	2	122,940	333,206	587	8	333,801	456,741
Foods and beverages.....	19,864	236	2	20,102	40,119	138	4	40,261	60,363
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,494	18		1,512	1,904	1		1,905	3,417
Rubber products.....	3,390	19		3,409	9,789	16		9,805	13,214
Leather products.....	4,854	56		4,910	7,164	84	1	7,249	12,159
Textile products, (except clothing) ..	13,024	64		13,088	16,123	46		16,169	29,257
Clothing (textile and fur).....	23,248	188		23,436	13,604	60		13,664	37,100
Wood products.....	2,880	38		2,918	24,350	66	2	24,418	27,336
Paper products.....	5,659	45		5,704	15,946	33		15,979	21,683
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	7,603	25		7,628	15,533	23	1	15,557	23,185
Iron and steel products.....	9,970	29		9,999	78,536	40		78,576	88,575
Transportation equipment.....	5,111	26		5,137	45,980	12		45,992	51,129
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,854	18		4,872	13,109	10		13,119	17,991
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	7,829	34		7,863	19,143	11		19,154	27,017
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,960	16		1,976	11,763	17		11,780	13,756
Products of petroleum and coal.....	240			240	2,654	1		2,655	2,895
Chemical products.....	4,298	1		4,299	9,829	4		9,833	14,132
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5,823	24		5,847	7,660	25		7,685	13,532
Construction	250			250	2,614	2		2,616	2,866
Transportation, Storage and Communication	1,670	3		1,673	7,390	1		7,391	9,064
Transportation.....	334	1		335	3,860	1		3,861	4,196
Storage (including grain elevators)...	336			336	2,682			2,682	3,018
Communication.....	1,000	2		1,002	848			848	1,850
Public Utility Operation	45			45	1,925	8		1,933	1,978
Trade	16,672	177		16,849	21,568	229	2	21,799	38,648
Wholesale trade.....	2,654	26		2,680	7,461	27		7,488	10,168
Retail trade.....	14,018	151		14,169	14,107	202	2	14,311	28,480
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,179			1,179	1,203			1,203	2,382
Service	12,721	151	1	12,873	9,510	88		9,598	22,471
Community or public service.....	341			341	290			290	631
Government service.....	224			224	714			714	938
Recreation service.....	92			92	325	43		368	460
Business service.....	121			121	216			216	337
Personal service.....	11,943	151	1	12,095	7,965	45		8,010	20,105
Unclassified	3,141			3,141	1,834	4		1,838	4,979
Total	157,779	1,168	3	158,950	379,250	919	10	380,179	539,129

TABLE A-3.—NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO EMPLOYERS UNDER THE
FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT DURING THE CALENDAR
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1949, BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Permits				
	Emergency overtime	Double shift	Homework	Late hours	Total
Manufacturing	355	210	451		1,016
Foods and beverages.....	90	61			151
Tobacco and tobacco products.....					
Rubber products.....	2	10	4		16
Leather products.....	16	2	28		46
Textile products, (except clothing)	30	20	49		99
Clothing (textile and fur).....	72	19	201		292
Wood products.....	12	3	7		22
Paper products.....	13	18	9		40
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	21	7	14		42
Iron and steel products.....	12	14	4		30
Transportation equipment.....		6	3		9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	17	4	27		48
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	16	16	3		35
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	9			12
Products of petroleum and coal.....	4	2			6
Chemical products.....	18	2	5		25
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	29	17	97		142
Construction					
Transportation, Storage and Communication					
Transportation.....					
Storage (including grain elevators).....					
Communication.....					
Public Utility Operation					
Trade	14	1	9		24
Wholesale trade.....	4	1	4		9
Retail trade.....	10		5		15
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate					
Service	20	12	4	253	289
Community or public service.....					
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....		12	4	253 ¹	289
Personal service.....	20				
Unclassified	25		14		39
Total	414	223	478	253	1,368

¹Permits issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m.

TABLE A-4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED PLANS OF BUILDINGS—1950

Industry	Plans Approved ¹	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	731	29,000,700	44.54
Foods and beverages.....	114	3,720,500	5.71
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			
Rubber products.....	7	131,500	.20
Leather products.....	16	315,400	.49
Textile products, (except clothing).....	38	1,208,900	1.86
Clothing (textile and fur).....	22	394,700	.61
Wood products.....	75	1,088,800	1.67
Paper products.....	22	970,300	1.49
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	32	2,058,400	3.16
Iron and steel products.....	146	6,046,000	9.29
Transportation equipment.....	87	7,132,000	10.95
Non-ferrous metal products.....	20	625,900	.96
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	34	1,805,700	2.77
Non-metallic mineral products.....	31	433,900	.67
Products of petroleum and coal.....	4	119,000	.18
Chemical products.....	46	2,302,200	3.54
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	37	647,500	.99
Construction	23	295,200	.45
General contractors.....	14	99,500	.15
Special trade contractors.....	9	195,700	.30
Transportation, Storage and Communication	60	3,802,900	5.85
Transportation.....	18	558,100	.86
Storage (including grain elevators).....	32	1,807,200	2.78
Communication.....	10	1,437,600	2.21
Public Utility Operation	21	3,293,300	5.06
Trade	126	6,903,350	10.60
Wholesale trade.....	69	1,571,450	2.41
Retail trade.....	57	5,331,900	8.19
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	75	20,969,700	32.20
Service	34	851,300	1.30
Community or public service.....	6	301,500	.46
Government service.....	1	400	*
Recreation service.....	1	300,000	.46
Business service.....	1	60,000	.09
Personal service.....	25	189,400	.29
Total	1,070	65,116,450	100.00

¹Plans submitted for approval under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.
*,0000.

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1950

Revenue		
1. Fees—		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		289.00
		\$34,480.25
2. Text-books		4,369.50
3. Miscellaneous		43.30
Gross Revenue		\$38,893.05
Refunds		
1. Fees—		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		7.00
		\$ 933.50
2. Text-books		39.25
3. Miscellaneous		3.65
Total Refunds		976.40
Net Revenue		\$37,916.65

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1950

Class	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor	46	13			363	422	24
Fireman	50	6	1	1	344	402	29
4th class	669	146	22	22	6,437	7,296	368
3rd class	244	178	12	10	5,163	5,607	484
2nd class	60	92	1	1	2,115	2,269	287
1st class	6	25			377	408	78
Hoisting	212	49	4	14	2,560	2,839	104
Traction	19	8		2	805	834	13
Duplex	10	3		2	388	403	
Total	1,316	520	40	52	18,552	20,480 ¹	1,387

¹In addition, there were 289 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 20,769 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

**TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY CENTRE AND CLASS
OF EXAMINATION—1950**

Examinations		Class of Examination								
Centre	Number	Com- pressor	Fireman	4th class	3rd class	2nd class	1st class	Hoisting	Traction	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2	1		19	18	5		3		46
Brantford.....	2		1	18	14	12		2	1	48
Brockville.....	3	1	9	26	31	9	1		2	79
Chatham.....	1	2		12	10	8		5		37
Cornwall.....	1	1	1	14	8	7	1		2	34
Fort Frances.....	1			3	2			9		14
Guelph.....	1			10	7					17
Haileybury.....	1	3	1	4						8
Hamilton.....	3			42	31	5	2	4	10	94
Huntsville.....	1			5	3			1		9
Kapuskasing.....	1			4	3	1	1	7	1	17
Kenora.....	1			7	6	1		7		21
Kingston.....	3		2	30	29	12		6		79
Kirkland Lake.....	2	1		2				1		4
Kitchener.....	2	4		34	25	12	2	1		78
London.....	2		3	35	36	20		8		102
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	2	4	3					10
North Bay.....	1			18	6			3		27
Orillia.....	1		1	6	2	2		5	1	17
Ottawa.....	2	2	7	61	50	29	3	21	2	175
Parry Sound.....	1				2	4				6
Peterborough.....	2			13	16	3		1	1	34
Port Arthur.....	2	1	1	42	22	13	2	32		113
Red Lake.....	1			7	2	1				10
Renfrew.....	2	3		24	9	3		13		52
St. Catharines.....	2	2		7	9		1	5		24
Sarnia.....	1	14		12	14	7	4	7		58
Sault Ste. Marie...	1	1		13	9	3		7		33
Sudbury.....	2	1	1	38	40	17	1	6	2	106
Terrace Bay.....	1			8	2	1				11
Timmins.....	2	5	6	16	8	7	1	13	2	58
Walkerton.....	1			7	6			2		15
Windsor.....	2	7		54	33	16	2	11		123
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	52	50	35	595	456	198	21	180	24	1,559
Total, Toronto...	(a)	26	35	637	470	244	76	194	21	1,703
Grand Total		76	70	1,232	926	442	97	374	45	3,262

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than holidays.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS

	1949		1950		Uninsured ¹	
	New	Used	New	Used	1949	1950
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers	1,434	661	1,514	592	2,582	2,715
Unfired pressure vessels	3,614	432	4,091	423	4,520	4,910
Total	5,048	1,093	5,605	1,015	7,102	7,625
Pressure piping installations . . .	81		89			

¹Uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels inspected annually under section 56 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Class	1949	1950
	No.	No.
"A"—new boilers and unfired pressure vessels	3,522	3,174
"B"—used boilers and unfired pressure vessels	933	763
"C"—low pressure boilers accepted by affidavit	610	449
"D"—pressure vessels accepted by affidavit	1,603	1,318
"E"—boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit	94	81
Duplicates	87	88
Total	6,849	5,873
Uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels ¹	3,496	6,665 ²

¹These certificates issued under section 56 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

²This figure comprises 2,890 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 3,775 certificates issued from the branch office. The number of certificates issued in the field has not been shown in previous reports.

TABLE C-3.—REVENUES EARNED

Source	1949	1950
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fees for		
Survey and registration of designs.....	4,953.00	5,708.00
Inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels.....	29,306.00	32,042.00
Pressure piping installation inspections.....	647.50	660.00
Inspections of used boilers and pressure vessels.....	6,300.50	6,544.50
Heating boilers accepted by affidavit.....	1,220.00	898.00
Pressure vessels accepted by affidavit.....	3,206.00	2,688.00
Boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit.....	188.00	162.00
Transfer seals for tanks.....	956.00	1,383.50
Regulations.....	8.50	9.50
Total.....	46,785.50	50,095.50
Travelling expenses.....	3,977.25	3,503.35
Qualification tests of welding operators—expenses.....	2,790.00	2,745.00
Fees for annual inspections ¹	18,780.25	20,024.00
Expenses for annual inspections ¹	186.00	177.50
Grand total.....	72,519.00	76,545.35
Total amount of moneys transmitted to the Treasury of Ontario—		
Boiler Inspection Branch.....	55,519.68	56,124.14
Composite Inspection Branch ¹	18,919.14	20,465.44
Total.....	74,438.82	76,589.58

¹Inspections made under section 56 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

D—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP BY
DESIGNATED TRADES—1950**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Unsatisfactorily	Certificates of apprenticeship issued	April 1, 1949	March 31, 1950
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	665	99	16	336	1,508	1,722
Bricklayer.....	49	4		34	124	135
Carpenter.....	105	30	2	73	267	267
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	180	21	10	103	446	492
Mason.....	3			2	9	10
Painter and decorator.....	22	5		14	39	42
Plasterer.....	42	2	1	9	55	85
Plumber.....	150	23	1	62	360	424
Sheet metal worker.....	73	10	2	29	129	161
Steamfitter.....	41	4		10	79	106
Motor Vehicle Repairer	617	124	4	241	1,420	1,668
(a) Mechanical.....	511	97	4	211	1,187	1,386
(b) Body.....	82	14		17	147	198
(c) Specialized service.....	24	13		13	86	84
Hairdresser	34	18	16	33	126	93
Barber	3			4	16	15
Total	1,319	241	36	614	3,070	3,498

**TABLE D-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1950**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	206	464	501	444	107	1,722
Bricklayer ¹	25	38	41	31	.....	135
Carpenter ¹	42	80	72	73	.....	267
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	33	124	185	150	.....	492
Mason ¹	2	1	4	3	.....	10
Painter and decorator ¹	13	9	9	11	.....	42
Plasterer ¹	11	38	20	16	.....	85
Plumber ²	41	110	88	107	78	424
Sheet metal worker ¹	24	40	60	37	.....	161
Steamfitter ²	15	24	22	16	29	106
 Motor Vehicle Repairer ²	 147	 295	 409	 393	 424	 1,668
 Hairdresser ³	 18	 29	 46	.....	.....	93
 Barber ³	 2	 1	 12	.....	.....	15
Total	373	789	968	837	531	3,498

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE D-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1950 BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1950
	During 1950	1928-1950	During 1950	1928-1950	During 1950	1928-1950	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades—							
Bricklayer.....	49	453	4	54	34	264	135
Carpenter.....	105	811	30	145	75	399	267
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	180	1,326	21	212	113	622	492
Mason.....	3	28	.....	6	2	12	10
Painter and decorator.....	22	279	5	67	14	170	42
Plasterer.....	42	245	2	28	10	132	85
Plumber.....	150	1,417	23	327	63	666	424
Sheet metal worker.....	73	540	10	106	31	273	161
Steamfitter.....	41	347	4	99	10	142	106
Total.....	665	5,446	99	1,044	352	2,680	1,722
Comparative totals, 1949.....	571	4,781	101	945	274	2,328	1,508
Motor Vehicle Repairer—							
(a) Mechanical.....	511	3,077	97	672	215	1,019	1,386
(b) Body.....	82	374	14	78	17	98	198
(c) Specialized service.....	24	262	13	66	13	112	84
Total.....	617	3,713	124	816	245	1,229	1,668
Comparative totals, 1949.....	611	3,096	165	692	168	984	1,420
Hairdresser.....	34	1,652	18	541	49	1,018	93
Barber.....	3	107	.....	24	4	68	15
Grand totals all trades, 1950	1,319	10,918	241	2,425	650	4,995	3,498
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1949.....	1,236	9,599	319	2,184	484	4,345	3,070

**TABLE D-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1950**

Designated Trade (see details in Table D-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	752	1,555	2,307
2. Hairdresser.....	209	158	367
3. Barber.....	54	59	113
Total.....	1,015	1,772	2,787

¹Arrangements are made through local apprenticeship committees for examinations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer in centres other than Toronto.

**TABLE D-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1950**

Designated Trade and Examination Centre	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer	121	2,307
Barrie	2	49
Belleville	2	56
Brantford	1	22
Brockville	2	34
Chatham	2	49
Clinton	2	22
Cornwall	2	30
Hamilton	6	121
Harriston	2	45
Huntsville	2	24
Kapuskasing	2	14
Kenora	1	17
Kingston	2	36
Kirkland Lake	2	25
Kitchener	3	65
Lindsay	1	18
London	9	169
North Bay	2	23
Ottawa	6	114
Owen Sound	2	29
Peterborough	2	42
Port Arthur	5	102
Renfrew	2	34
St. Catharines	3	69
Sarnia	2	48
Sault Ste. Marie	2	20
Simcoe	1	1
Sudbury	2	32
Timmins	2	24
Toronto	37	752
Welland	3	68
Windsor	7	153
2. Hairdresser	27	367
Hamilton	5	68
London	1	9
North Bay	1	11
Ottawa	4	36
Toronto	13	209
Windsor	3	34
3. Barber	101	113
Fort William	16	16
Hamilton	14	14
Lindsay	1	1
London	5	5
Ottawa	2	2
Pembroke	1	1
Sarnia	3	3
Timmins	2	2
Toronto	42	54
Windsor	14	14
Woodstock	1	1
Total	249	2,787

TABLE D-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1950

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	43	1,800 ¹	1,843	17,747	65	17	19,672
Hairdresser.....	32	307	339	6,436	11	5	6,791
Barber.....	50	130 ²	180	3,471	13	3	3,667
Total.....	125	2,237	2,362	27,654	89	25	30,130

¹This figure includes 736 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

²This figure includes 16 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

TABLE D-4.—LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1949, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

	Licenses		
	In force at December 31, 1948	New applications made during 1949	In force at December 31, 1949
	No.	No.	No.
Designated trade of			
Hairdresser.....	12	.....	11
Barber.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12	.....	11

TABLE D-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENSES—1950

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated trade of			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	26,906.50	221.00	26,685.50
Hairdresser.....	8,312.78	80.00	8,232.78
Barber.....	4,075.00	21.00	4,054.00
Miscellaneous.....	52.29	2.50	49.79
Total.....	39,346.57	324.50	39,022.07

**TABLE D-6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN
DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1950**

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades	Motor vehicle repairer	Hairdresser	Barber	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract	3,352¹	3,356²			6,708
At present under contract.....	601	695			1,296
Attained journeyman status after job and school training	2,216	1,891			4,107
Discontinued training ³	535	770			1,305
Evaluated	2,001	6,000			8,001
Granted journeyman status.....	251	2,123			2,374
Granted interim certificate.....	1,750	3,877			5,627
Attained Journeyman Status After School Training or Evaluation			563	370	933
Total	5,353	9,356	563	370	15,642

¹In addition, there were 89 persons placed in jobs after school training but not under contract.

²In addition, there were 50 persons placed in jobs after school training but not under contract.

³Discontinued training for following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside of Ontario, return to previous employment or unsuitable.

E—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES

**TABLE E-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1950**

Industry	Zone	Published in The Ontario Gazette
Baking.....	Ottawa.....	December 2, 1944
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	April 9, 1949
	Aurora and Newmarket.....	January 28, 1950
	Aylmer.....	December 21, 1946
	Barrie.....	July 10, 1948
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships and Grimsby.....	November 20, 1948
	Belleville.....	May 1, 1948
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	November 26, 1949
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville.....	January 28, 1950
	Brampton.....	January 28, 1950
	Brantford.....	May 22, 1948
		September 18, 1948—amendment
	Brockville.....	July 10, 1948
	Brussels.....	See Blyth
	Burlington.....	December 4, 1948
	Campbellford.....	December 2, 1944
	Carleton Place and Perth.....	January 28, 1950
	Chatham.....	December 14, 1946
	Clinton, Goderich and Seaforth.....	July 24, 1948
	Clinton—Louth Townships.....	See Beamsville
	Cobourg.....	August 28, 1948
	Collingwood.....	September 18, 1948
	Cornwall.....	July 24, 1948
	Elora and Fergus.....	January 28, 1950
	Essex County.....	July 30, 1949
	Fergus.....	See Elora
	Fort Frances.....	December 2, 1944
	Galt, Hespeler and Preston.....	October 9, 1948
	Gananoque.....	July 20, 1946
	Goderich.....	See Clinton
	Gravenhurst.....	See Bracebridge
	Grimsby.....	See Beamsville
	Guelph.....	May 1, 1948
	Hamilton.....	May 22, 1948
	Hespeler.....	See Galt
	Huntsville.....	See Bracebridge
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	December 2, 1944
	Kingston.....	May 21, 1949
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	July 10, 1948
	Lindsay.....	May 21, 1949
	London.....	October 9, 1948
	Lucknow.....	See Blyth
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold.....	May 29, 1948
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour.....	January 28, 1950
	Newmarket.....	See Aurora
	Niagara Falls.....	May 22, 1948
	North Bay.....	January 28, 1950
	Orillia.....	July 10, 1948
	Oshawa.....	July 10, 1948
	Ottawa.....	June 5, 1948
	Owen Sound.....	November 20, 1948
	Paris.....	July 24, 1948
	Pembroke.....	October 9, 1948
	Penetanguishene.....	See Midland
	Perth.....	See Carleton Place
	Peterborough.....	June 5, 1948
	Petrolia and Forest.....	December 9, 1944
	Port Arthur and Fort William.....	March 3, 1945
	Port Colborne—Humberstone.....	December 9, 1944
	Port Dalhousie.....	See Merritton

**TABLE E-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1950 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	Published in The Ontario Gazette
Barbering (Concluded).....	Port Hope.....	August 28, 1948
	Port McNicoll.....	See Midland
	Prescott, Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg.....	December 14, 1946
	Preston.....	See Galt
	Renfrew.....	February 19, 1949
	St. Catharines.....	See Merritton
	St. Mary's.....	September 18, 1948
	St. Thomas.....	July 13, 1946
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	January 22, 1949
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	December 9, 1944
	Seaforth.....	See Clinton
	Simcoe, Hagersville, Jarvis, Waterford, Port Dover, Delhi, Port Rowan, South Walsingham, St. Williams.....	October 19, 1946
	Smith's Falls.....	June 19, 1948
	Stratford.....	June 19, 1948
	Sudbury.....	August 14, 1948—amendment
	Teeswater.....	December 9, 1944
	Thorold.....	See Blyth
	Tillsonburg, Eden, Staffordville, Vienna, Port Burwell, Brownsville, Courtland.....	See Merritton
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area	October 19, 1946
	Toronto.....	December 16, 1944
		April 24, 1948
		June 5, 1948—amendment
	Township of Teck.....	December 16, 1944
	Trenton.....	March 23, 1946
	Victoria Harbour.....	See Midland
	Welland.....	December 16, 1944
	Windsor.....	May 22, 1948
	Wingham.....	See Blyth
	Woodstock.....	October 9, 1948
Brewing.....	Province of Ontario.....	December 16, 1944
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Ottawa.....	July 24, 1948
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering	Galt.....	December 16, 1944
Building.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	December 16, 1944
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	March 20, 1948
	Brantford.....	December 16, 1944
	Brockville.....	June 19, 1948
		August 14, 1948—amendment
	Cornwall.....	August 28, 1948
	Fort Frances.....	July 23, 1949
		October 22, 1949—amendment
	Galt.....	December 16, 1944
	Goderich.....	July 7, 1945
	Guelph.....	July 13, 1946
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	April 12, 1947
	Kingston.....	August 28, 1948
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake.....	December 16, 1944
	Orillia.....	August 24, 1946
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	January 22, 1949
	Ottawa.....	July 17, 1948
	Owen Sound.....	March 20, 1948
	Peterborough.....	December 16, 1944
	Port Arthur and Fort William.....	April 27, 1946
	St. Catharines.....	February 7, 1948
	St. Thomas.....	December 16, 1944
	Sarnia.....	July 13, 1946

**TABLE E-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1950 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	Published in The Ontario Gazette
Carpentry (Concluded)	Sault Ste. Marie	December 16, 1944
	Timmins	July 14, 1945
	Windsor	October 23, 1948
Coal	Toronto	December 16, 1944
Coal hoisting	Toronto	December 16, 1944
Common labourers construction	Ottawa	February 14, 1948
	Windsor	December 16, 1944
Electrical repair and construction	Kingston	July 23, 1949
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake	December 16, 1944
	London	April 12, 1947
	Ottawa	December 21, 1946
	Windsor	October 23, 1948
Hard furniture	Ontario	August 9, 1947
Ladies' cloak and suit	Province of Ontario	July 14, 1945
Lathing	Ottawa	July 24, 1948
Men's and boys' clothing	Ontario	January 28, 1950
Men's and boys' hat and cap	Ontario	February 11, 1950
Painting and decorating	Cornwall	December 25, 1948
	Guelph	April 26, 1947
	Hamilton	December 23, 1944
	Kingston	December 23, 1944
	Oshawa—Whitby	January 11, 1947
	Ottawa	May 7, 1949
	Toronto	December 3, 1949
Plastering	Ottawa	January 1, 1949
	Toronto	December 23, 1944
Plumbing and heating	Belleville	September 18, 1948
	Hamilton	December 23, 1944
	Kitchener—Waterloo	February 15, 1947
	Ottawa	August 30, 1947
		October 11, 1947—amendment
	Port Arthur—Fort William	December 6, 1947
	St. Thomas	December 23, 1944
	Township of Teck	December 23, 1944
	Welland	August 30, 1947
	Windsor	October 22, 1949
Retail gasoline service	Brantford	November 20, 1948
	Hamilton	November 20, 1948
	Toronto	November 20, 1948
	Windsor	November 20, 1948
Sheet-metal-work construction	Belleville	September 18, 1948
	Ottawa	August 14, 1948
	Port Arthur—Fort William	May 31, 1947
	Windsor	August 28, 1948
Soft furniture	Toronto and District	December 23, 1944
Taxi-cab	Toronto	September 24, 1949

F—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO—1950

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE:—Strikes and lockouts are listed in order of date of commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1950					
Knitting factory workers...	Paris	1	100	600	Commenced January 18, 1949; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, union security, pay for eight statutory holidays, extension of vacation plan, etc.; terminated April 8; return of workers.
Pattern makers.....	Toronto	6	66	460	Commenced March 28; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in new agreement under negotiations; terminated April 8; negotiations compromise.
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During Fiscal Year 1950					
Metal factory workers....	Watford	1	123	7,650	Commenced April 12; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, time and one-half after 48 hours, pay for four statutory holidays, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated June 25; conciliation, provincial and civic; compromise.
Tire factory workers, tread tubers.....	Kitchener	1	32	64	Commenced April 22; protesting inability to maintain earnings on established rates; terminated April 26; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory workers, door hangers...	Windsor	1	25	13	Commenced April 29; protest against alleged speed-up; terminated April 29; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Baby carriage factory workers.....	Orillia	1	100	1,300	Commenced May 2; alleged discrimination in dismissal of 18 workers during union organization of plant; terminated May 16; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration re dismissed workers; indefinite.
Carpenters.....	St. Catharines	25	250	3,000	Commenced May 2; for increased vacation pay from 2 to 4 per cent and payment for four statutory holidays; terminated May 17; negotiations, following provincial conciliation; compromise, increase in wages granted.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Labourers.....	Toronto	92	1,200	20,000	Commenced May 2; for a union agree- ment with closed shop clause; termi- nated May 26; conciliation, provin- cial, and return of workers pending application to Ontario Labour Rela- tions Board for union certification; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory workers, jitney drivers...	Windsor	1	20	35	Commenced May 5; protest against job classification for one worker; termi- nated May 6; return of workers pend- ing reference to grievance procedure; indefinite.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Toronto	1	383	1,500	Commenced May 19; protest against dismissal of six workers for refusal to work overtime; terminated May 24; return of workers pending reference to arbitration board; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory workers, door hangers...	Windsor	1	20	20	Commenced May 25; protest against alleged speed-up; terminated May 25; return of workers pending refer- ence to grievance procedure; in- definite.
Metal factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	19	1,495	Commenced May 25; alleged discrimi- nation in dismissal of three workers, and for union recognition and agree- ment; terminated by September 30; application for certification with- drawn by union and endorsed by Ontario Labour Relations Board, October 5.
Railway car factory workers	Hamilton	1	1,500	55,000	Commenced May 26; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages retroactive to March, 1949, and reduced hours; terminated July 14 (work resumed progressively to July 21); conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Shoe factory workers.....	Midland	1	41	120	Commenced May 27; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages; terminated May 31; negotiations; compromise.
Crushed stone and cement block factory workers....	Ottawa	1	50	225	Commenced May 27; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages; terminated June 1; negotiations; compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Ice cream cone factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	30	160	Commenced May 30; alleged discrimination in dismissal of one worker and for union recognition; terminated June 4; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Carpenters.....	London	*	450	1,300	Commenced June 8; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, and other changes; terminated June 11; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Aluminum processing factory workers.....	Kingston	1	1,735	5,000	Commenced June 13; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, pay for eight statutory holidays instead of four, shift differential, check-off, etc.; terminated June 15; negotiations; compromise.
Tire factory workers, pocket builders.....	Kitchener	1	18	54	Commenced June 15; dispute over seniority of one worker; terminated June 17; return of workers.
Shoe factory workers.....	Midland	1	17	45	Commenced June 20; misunderstanding over wage rates for two workers pending ratification of union agreement under negotiations; terminated June 22; return of workers pending signing of agreement; indefinite.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Toronto	1	383	3,400	Commenced June 23; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated July 6; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Bakery workers.....	Windsor	1	115	1,230	Commenced June 29; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, time and one-half after 8 hours, and minimum pay of 48 hours per week for salesmen; terminated July 13; return of workers pending reference to provincial conciliation; indefinite.
Lithographers ²	Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto	28	569	63,400	Commenced June 29; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, insurance and welfare plan, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated by December 14 at all but five establishments; employment conditions considered to be no longer affected by the end of the year; negotiations, compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Laundry workers.....	Windsor	4	199	1,300	Commenced July 11; inter-union dispute re union affiliation; terminated July 19; return of workers under terms of present agreement.
Tire factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	1,200	1,800	Commenced July 15; for a new agreement providing for 40-hour week, time and one-half on Saturday and double time on Sunday; terminated July 18; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto	1	137	1,600	Commenced July 25; alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated August 10; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Tire factory workers.....	Kitchener	1	1,217	1,500	Commenced July 26; protest against suspension of maintenance man for one week following dispute over job classification; terminated July 27; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Farm implement factory workers.....	Toronto	1	3,728	12,000	Commenced July 26; against dismissal of a worker, president of union, for alleged infractions of terms of agreement; terminated July 29; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Farm implement factory workers.....	Brantford	1	705	90	Commenced July 29; to attend mass meeting re strike of farm implement workers in Toronto; terminated July 29; return of workers.
Soft drink factory workers.	Windsor	1	86	6,425	Commenced August 5; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, payment for empties, check-off, seniority, etc., following reference to conciliation board, employment conditions no longer affected by the end of December; indefinite.
Steel and enamelled products factory workers.	Hespeler	1	121	2,375	Commenced August 12; for a new agreement providing for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board; terminated September 9; negotiations; compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Steel drum factory workers.	Hamilton	1	20	335	Commenced August 24; for a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated September 16; negotiations; compromise.
Metal factory workers.	Toronto	1	184	650	Commenced August 26; for implementation of unanimous report of conciliation board for increased wages and union security in new agreement under negotiations, plus wage increase retroactive to June 1; terminated August 31; conciliation, provincial; compromise, wage increase retroactive for four weeks.
Tire factory workers, press room.	Kitchener	1	145	435	Commenced September 7; protest against working with a certain employee; terminated September 11; return of workers.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.	Guelph	1	338	2,780	Commenced September 14; for increased wages, instead of proposed reduction, closed shop, continuance of check-off, etc., in new agreement under negotiations; terminated September 26; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.	Peterborough	1	100	30	Commenced September 19-22; protest against change to hourly rates instead of piece-work, due to moving departments, and dissatisfaction with grievance procedure; terminated by September 22; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto	28	360	1,350	Commenced September 22; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to May 1, 1949, as recommended by conciliation board; terminated September 27; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Paper box factory workers.	Toronto	1	184	690	Commenced September 23; refusal by union to accept unanimous report of conciliation board providing for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations; terminated September 28; return of workers following second vote re acceptance.
Hardware factory workers. .	Peterborough	1	180	45	Commenced September 27; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, extension of vacation plan, etc.; terminated September 27; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Peterborough	1	27	27	Commenced October 3; protest against change to hourly rates instead of piece-work, due to moving departments; terminated October 3; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Tire factory workers.....	Kitchener	1	96	150	Commenced October 4; against dismissal of a worker for insubordination; terminated October 5; conciliation, provincial; compromise, worker suspended for two weeks without pay.
Rubber factory workers....	Toronto	1	925	40,000	Commenced October 12; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, Rand formula for union dues, pay for two additional statutory holidays (one retroactive), following reference to conciliation board; terminated December 13; conciliation, provincial; compromise.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Peterborough	1	3,184	4,500	Commenced October 12; dispute over piece-work rates for 30 girls, following reference to arbitration; terminated October 17; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Web pressmen.....	Toronto	1	5	125	Commenced October 18; dispute over placement of pressmen on the day shift, following discontinuance of the night shift; terminated by November 24; replacement.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Oshawa	1	5,400	102,000	Commenced October 21, 25, 26; against alleged speed-up and resulting dismissal of four workers following work stoppage on October 21; terminated November 21; negotiations; compromise, dismissals changed to suspensions.
Meat packing plant workers.....	Hamilton	1	152	6,400	Commenced October 26; for a new agreement providing for certain changes in hours of work, seniority, payment for statutory holidays, etc., as recommended by conciliation board, and wage increase granted to be retroactive to March 1-49; terminated December 23; negotiations; compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950** *(Continued)*

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Vitreous tile factory workers	Kingston	1	200	50	Commenced October 27; for a new agreement providing for reduced hours with the same take-home pay, union shop, and group insurance plan; terminated October 27; return of workers pending strike vote; indefinite.
Automotive parts factory workers (asbestos)	Peterborough	1	120	66	Commenced November 4 and 10; refusal of union to accept recommendation of conciliation board against wage increase in new agreement under negotiations; terminated November 11; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Metal factory workers	Galt	1	150	400	Commenced November 8; alleged infraction of seniority in dismissal of nine workers when staff reduced; terminated November 10; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Taxi drivers	Toronto	12	300	600	Commenced November 15; dispute over seniority of a worker reinstated after dismissal; terminated November 16; negotiations and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Meat packing plant workers	Windsor	1	38	640	Commenced November 18; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, and other changes, under consideration by conciliation board; terminated December 12; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Worsted textile factory workers	Trenton	1	118	400	Commenced December 7; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated December 16; return of workers pending further provincial conciliation; indefinite.
Shirt factory workers	Hamilton	1	56	230	Commenced December 9; alleged discrimination in dismissal of female worker; terminated December 15; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Worsted textile factory workers	Trenton	1	117	7,250	Commenced December 28; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated at close of fiscal year.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950 (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Plumbers.....	Ottawa	37	375	375	Commenced December 28; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacation with pay, double time on Saturdays, etc.; terminated December 28; return of workers; indefinite.
Plumbers, steamfitters and helpers.....	Ottawa	37	375	18,000	Commenced January 3, 1950; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, double time on Saturdays, check-off, etc.; un-terminated at close of fiscal year.
Cotton factory workers....	Welland	1	300	500	Commenced February 1; refusal to join union by one worker previously not eligible for union membership because of job rating; terminated February 10; return of workers.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Peterborough	1	435	200	Commenced February 2 and 6; protest against alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement; terminated February 2 and 6; return of workers.
Sportswear factory workers	Toronto	1	11	60	Commenced February 3; alleged discrimination in dismissal of three workers; later information indicates terminated February 10; return of workers pending reference to Ontario Labour Relations Board; indefinite.
Hosiery and clothing factory workers.....	Guelph	1	59	1,170	Commenced February 13; refusal of union to accept clause that wage increases in lower brackets be negotiated in recommendations of conciliation board providing for certain wage increases, reduced hours, hospitalization plan, etc., in union agreement under negotiations; terminated March 10; return of workers pending further negotiations re agreement; indefinite.
Paper box factory workers.	Toronto	2	223	3,100	Commenced March 2; for a new agreement providing for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board; terminated March 21; negotiations; compromise.
Garage mechanics, greasers, etc.....	Toronto	1	12	200	Commenced March 8; for a union agreement providing for guaranteed weekly wage and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; partial return of workers; un-terminated at close of fiscal year.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1950 (Concluded)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ¹
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Hotel employees	Cornwall	3	15	250	Commenced March 9; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, overtime rates, vacations with pay, following reference to conciliation board; un-terminated at close of fiscal year.
Steel products factory workers ³	London, Toronto	3	1,983	500	Commenced March 14; protesting decision of arbitration board to retain 42½-hour week instead of 40 hours provisionally effective January 1-50 in agreement; terminated March 14; return of workers.
Taxi drivers	Sudbury	3	55	550	Commenced March 14; alleged discrimination in dismissal of five drivers; terminated March 25; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending negotiations for a union agreement (drivers reinstated); indefinite.
		331	30,881	387,219	

*No figures available.

¹In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

²Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Toronto, Province of Ontario, and Montreal, Province of Quebec.

³London and Toronto, Province of Ontario, and Montreal, Province of Quebec.

**TABLE F-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921-1950**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
1950—Industries—			
Manufacturing	54	27,290	340,294
Vegetable foods, etc.	1	115	1,230
Tobacco and liquors.	1	86	6,425
Rubber and its products.	7	3,633	44,003
Animal foods.	2	190	7,040
Boots and shoes (leather).	3	195	1,765
Textiles, clothing, etc.	7	761	10,210
Pulp, paper and paper products.	2	407	3,790
Printing and publishing.	2	574	63,525
Metal products.	25	20,929	201,805
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.	3	370	341
Miscellaneous products.	1	30	160
Construction	6	3,010	44,025
Buildings and structures.	6	3,010	44,025
Transportation	2	355	1,150
Other local and highway transport.	2	355	1,150
Service	3	226	1,750
Business and personal.	3	226	1,750
Total	65	30,881	387,219
1949	59	12,570	262,891
1948	100	14,893	192,957
1947	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945	67	32,999	263,621
1944	90	31,497	134,840
1943	98	32,582	171,178
1942	109	28,690	298,393
1941	55	9,188	36,318
1940	36	6,075	50,468
1939	54	5,795	86,997
1938	127	22,749	294,906
1937	78	13,251	148,929
1936	50	9,120	78,511
1935	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934	94	18,198	256,311
1933	39	7,380	109,240
1932	26	2,432	50,401
1931	18	2,827	66,268
1930	21	4,315	50,513
1929	43	5,175	75,870
1928	52	5,622	59,889
1927	25	4,403	56,695
1926	17	1,839	46,402
1925	21	2,499	27,447
1924	19	3,943	95,196
1923	16	1,946	198,319
1922	23	2,712	367,893
1921	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only, November 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935. Fiscal year changed to cover period April 1 to March 31. Previously fiscal year had been November 1 to October 31.

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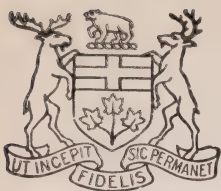
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THIRTY-SECOND

REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1951

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



ONTARIO

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1951

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of
the Province of Ontario

Sessional Paper Number 13, 1952

TORONTO

Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1952



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY
MINISTER

To His Honour

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-second annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Daley

Minister

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Administrative Personnel and Organization Chart	10, 11
PART I - TEXT	
Factory Inspection Branch	15
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	23
Boiler Inspection Branch	25
Conciliation Service	29
Ontario Labour Relations Board	33
Industry and Labour Board	37
Apprenticeship Branch	37
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	43
The Industrial Standards Act	47
Minimum Wage Branch	51
PART II - TABLES	
Index of Tables	57

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To The Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-second annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

In presenting the report I wish to refer to a very few of its high-lights as examples of the greater volume of work performed in the Department and of the increased responsibilities placed upon us during the fiscal year 1950-51. In addition, the new legislation coming under the Department during the fiscal period will be reviewed in this part of the report, and also items of interest concerning the staff.

In dealing with the work of the Department during the fiscal year, and in reviewing the outline of this work in the report, I was conscious of the great effect produced upon our duties by the industrial and commercial development which continued in Ontario during the fiscal period.

Generally, the services provided by the Department were increasingly utilized. From the textual and tabular material presented, it is apparent that the total number of inspections of industry was higher, and I find on studying earlier records that it is the largest number of inspections made by the Department during any fiscal year.

Similarly, the work of examining plans for the construction of factories, shops, bakeshops and office buildings was greater. In this respect I wish to refer you to the graphic material on the value of construction as represented by these plans. The sharp increase over previous fiscal years is almost startling.

On perusing the records on apprenticeship training for the fiscal year 1950-51 I have concluded that the results of our efforts in this field have been gratifying. The tabular report on the number of contracts of apprenticeship registered shows an appreciable increase over the figures for the previous fiscal year.

In their efforts to assist employers and employees to arrive at satisfactory agreements, the conciliation officers were very busy during the fiscal year. They handled more cases than in any other fiscal year and the figures indicate they were successful in effecting more collective agreements. The effective methods of the conciliation officers have made their services of great value to industry.

In our effort to be of service to the people of Ontario, we have realized the co-operation of labour and management. I would like to refer in particular to the work done in collaboration with the Department by the various committees representing industry under The Apprenticeship Act and The Industrial Standards Act. We have also been fortunate to have had the co-operation of the personnel of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in respect of The Minimum Wage Act. We are also grateful to have had the continued support of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Health under the direction of Dr. J. G. Cunningham in our efforts to improve working conditions for the workers.

It is with regret that I record here the death on June 29, 1950 of Mr. William John Corbett, an employer representative on the Ontario Labour Relations Board. Mr. Corbett was a member of the first Ontario Labour Relations Board established in 1944 and he contributed in the ensuing years a valuable service both to labour and management.

Representatives of the Department attended a meeting of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation in Montreal in May, 1950, and, also, a meeting of the International Association of Governmental Officials in Boston in October, 1950.

As a protection for employees against discrimination in employment in respect of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin, The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951 was passed at the 1951 session of the Ontario Legislature. This Act will not come into force until June 4, 1951 when a new branch will be established in the Department for its administration and also for the enforcement of another new Statute passed at the same session which will come into force on January 1, 1952. This is The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. The latter legislation was designed to protect female employees against discrimination with respect to remuneration.

A most important development was the complete revision of The Steam Boilers Act and section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and their consolidation into The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, presented at the 1951 session of the Ontario Legislature as Bill No. 80, which was passed and will come into force on a day to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor by his Proclamation.

It is anticipated that an amendment made to the regulations under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act will make their provisions of greater value to the workers.

It is not my custom to mention in my report the performance of duty by any particular member of the staff but in one instance this fiscal year I feel justified in referring to the valuable work of the Chief Inspector of the Boiler Inspection Branch, Mr. John Nicholson Briggs, in assisting the Province of Newfoundland to draft regulations relating to boilers and other pressure vessels. In this work the Chief Inspector performed a worthy service and I express my appreciation for his able representation of the Department.

During the fiscal year 1950-51 the following persons were appointed as inspectors of the Department with the branch named:

Mr. M. J. Bouchard, appointed to the Factory Inspection Branch November 20, 1950.

Miss B. J. Gregg, appointed to the Factory Inspection Branch September 1, 1950.

Mr. C. M. Hercus, appointed to the Apprenticeship Branch January 2, 1951.

Miss F. E. S. Hutton, appointed to the Factory Inspection Branch November 1, 1950.

Mr. J. H. Ohrt, appointed to the Factory Inspection Branch July 1, 1950.

Mr. G. F. Robbins, appointed to the Factory Inspection Branch May 15, 1950.

Four persons went on superannuation during the fiscal year, and I wish to acknowledge and express appreciation for their years of faithful service which in each case totalled over 20 years. They were:

Mr. G. Chambers, Head Clerk, Minimum Wage Branch, retired on superannuation March 11, 1951—retained on staff temporarily.

Mr. F. J. Hawes, Director, Apprenticeship Branch, retired on superannuation March 9, 1951—retained on staff temporarily.

Mr. J. F. Marsh, Inspector and Placement Officer, Apprenticeship Branch, retired on superannuation June 30, 1950.

Mrs. Ellen Scott, Inspector, Factory Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation April 23, 1950.

It is with regret that I record the death of the following members of the staff who in the performance of their work contributed a worthy service to the Province:

Mr. A. Grass, Inspector, Factory Inspection Branch, died June 17, 1950.

Mr. Walter Henderson, Inspector, Industry and Labour Board, died June 4, 1950.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. Metzger

Deputy Minister

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Main Office	Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
	Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
	Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
	Cashier	Mary Waizman
	Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
	Conciliation Officers and Industrial Standards Officers	A. C. Dennis William Dunn G. Fenwick James Hutcheon E. C. Potter
	Special Placement Officer	F. H. Avery
	Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe
Apprenticeship Branch	Director of Apprenticeship	Fred J. Hawes
	Assistant to Director	George H. Simmons
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	Chairman	John Sharp
	Members	A. L. Lacey W. J. Scott
Boiler Inspection Branch	Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
Factory Inspection Branch	Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
	Mechanical Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson
Industry and Labour Board	Chairman	Eric Billington
	Members	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland
Minimum Wage Branch	Director	Patterson Farmer
	Senior Investigator	Margaret Stephen
Ontario Labour Relations Board	Chairman	P. M. Draper
	Registrar	D. W. Mather
	Examiners	A. M. Brunskill J. M. Flannery

DATE:	MARCH 31	1951
TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT	198	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, (NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)	756	
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	954	
TOTAL PERSONNEL		

MINISTER OF LABOUR	
HON. CHARLES DALEY	ROOM TEL
SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER AND DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARY	6302 7734
MRS. M. M. BYRNES	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO PARLIAMENT BUILDING - TORONTO	
ORGANIZATION CHART WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY	

PERSONNEL - 2

NOTE
EXCEPT AS NOTED, ALL
PERSONNEL NUMBERS ARE
LOCAL ON EMPLOYMENT

WORKMEN'S BOARD COMPENSATION BOARD CANADA LIFE BUILDING	
CHAIRMAN	ROOM TEL
E. E. ROBERTSON	4502
SECRETARY	R. 4532
S. R. JOHNSTON	
ADMINISTERS THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT	

PERSONNEL - 756

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS	
CHAIRMAN	ROOM TEL
JOHN SHARP	884 188-9
ADMINISTERS THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 12

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH	
CHIEF INSPECTOR	ROOM TEL
J. N. BOLLES	4566A 153-4
EXAMINERS OF REPORTS AND DESIGNS	
M. J. HUTCHINSON	6568B 153-4
ADMINISTERS THE STEAM BOILERS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 27

CONCILIATION SERVICE	
CHIEF CONCILIATION	ROOM TEL
LOUIS FINE	6407 198-9

PERSONNEL - 9

DEPUTY MINISTER	
J. B. METZLER	ROOM TEL
SECRETARY	6430 180-1
HELEN DAVIS	

PERSONNEL - 66

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH	
CHIEF INSPECTOR	ROOM TEL
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	808 198-6
S. H. GILL, INSPECTOR AND EXAMINER OF PLANS	
C. G. GIBSON	6134 198-6
FACTORY SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT	

PERSONNEL - 62

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	
CHAIRMAN	ROOM TEL
ERIC BILLINGTON	605 1774-9
ADMINISTERS THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT, THE HOURS OF WORK ACT, THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT AND THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT	

PERSONNEL - 10

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH	
DIRECTOR	ROOM TEL
PATRICIA JAMES	6502 182
ADMINISTERS THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS BOARD	

PERSONNEL - 7

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD	
CHAIRMAN	ROOM TEL
P. M. DICKSON	1770
ADMINISTERS THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 13
PER DIEM MEMBERS 6

PART I
TEXT

Factory Inspection Branch^{*}

Inspection Service

Inspection Staff

For inspection purposes Ontario is at present divided into 19 districts with local offices of the Department of Labour located at the strategic industrial centres.

At March 31, 1951, the inspection staff which is under the direction of a chief inspector and an assistant to the chief inspector consisted of 10 female and 27 male inspectors. Included in the latter number are 2 foundry and 2 grain-elevator inspectors.

At the close of the fiscal year being reviewed, there were 3 professional engineers on the staff whose duties include the examination of plans for any new building or the alteration of any existing building intended to be used as a factory, shop or office building. Their duties also include field inspections and building surveys relative to the examination of plans. In addition, there is one engineer's assistant.

Inspections[†]

During the fiscal year 1950-51, 29,198 inspections were made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and 4,245 inspections under other Acts administered by the Department. In total, these inspections are an increase of 2,458 over the total number of inspections made during the previous fiscal year. Tabular information dealing with inspections is shown in Part II of the Department's report, tables A-2 to A-2c, pages 60 to 66.

Under the general inspection services rendered by the Branch, an inspector will report on a violation of any Act he finds in making an inspection of a factory, shop or office building. In the course of a year many statutory violations are thus disclosed which are subsequently reported to the authority enforcing the legislation. However, in the case of certain Acts the provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act specifically require the inspectors to report any violations their inspections disclose. These Acts are shown in the following table along with the number of violations reported by inspectors during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951:

Act	Violations
	No.
The Adolescent School Attendance Act.....	26
The Minimum Wage Act.....	1,380 ¹
The Operating Engineers Act.....	53
	1,459

¹The majority of the violations were failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act.

There were 140 investigations of complaints received during the fiscal year 1950-51 of working conditions in factories, shops and office buildings. Inspection disclosed

^{*}See tables A-1 to A-4, pages 58 to 68.

[†]For information on inspections by the engineering staff, see "Plans for Buildings".

that there were sufficient grounds for complaint in 61 cases and insufficient grounds in 79 cases. The subjects and number of complaints were as follows:

Subject of Complaint	Complaint	
	Upheld after inspection	Not upheld after inspection
	No.	No.
Child labour.....	7	6
Elevators.....	1	2
Excess hours.....	8	11
Fire hazards.....	....	4
Fumes and dust.....	13	7
Heat and light.....	8	10
Home-work.....	....	1
Machinery.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	16	26
Overtime and double shift.....	2	....
Sanitation.....	5	11
	61	79

In addition to the foregoing inspections, the services of the inspection staff were extended on request, as in previous fiscal years, to the following in the manner described:

(1) The Niagara Parks Commission:

Inspection of plants and equipment operated on the property of the Commission.

(2) The Department of Reform Institutions (Ontario):

Inspection of prisons, reformatories, jails and other similar institutions with respect to the protection of the health and safety of the staff and the persons confined in the institutions.

(3) The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario:

Inspection of elevators following their installation in the generating plants operated by the Commission.

(4) The Supervising Coroner for Ontario:

Investigation of fatalities, and giving of evidence at the inquests held on the fatalities.

(5) Prospective Occupants of Existing Premises:

Advice with respect to the suitability of the premises for the proposed occupancy, after inspection of the premises, including directions required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Conferences

The annual conference of inspectors was held in Toronto in January, 1951. Labour legislation, and its application to industry, was the basis of discussion at this conference. A purpose of the annual conference is to keep inspectors abreast of new hazards resulting from new processes and machines.

Papers on technical problems were given by officials of the Branch and the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Health. Open discussion was held on the papers.

Certificates of Inspection

During the fiscal year under review, a certificate of inspection and a permit to operate have been issued under sections 14 and 15 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act to each firm conforming to statutory requirements.

Industrial Hazards

Under sections 60 and 62 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act an employer is required to report an accident occurring at his actual place of business where the accident causes bodily injury to an employee, and if the accident results fatally or prevents the employee from working for more than 6 days. In the case of an explosion, an employer is required under section 61 of the Act to report the explosion whether any person is injured or not.

A statistical analysis of accidents which were reported during the fiscal year 1950-51, including explosions and industrial diseases, will be found in Table A-1, page 58, by the principal industrial groups. Comparison with the similar tabular matter appearing in the Department's report for the fiscal year 1949-50 will show that during the fiscal year being reviewed there was a decrease of 213 in the number of accidents reported under the Act. Total accidents reported under the Act during the year under review were 9,912. Of this number, 9,313 affected men with 45 being fatal, and 599 affected women. None of the cases of injury to women were fatal. There were also 292 accidents reported which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Act.

The 193 cases of industrial diseases shown in Table A-1 were as follows: dermatitis, 168; lead poisoning, 11; pneumoconiosis, 5; silicosis, 5; undulant fever, 4. These cases were distributed among industry as follows: dermatitis, industry in general; lead poisoning, non-ferrous metal groups under the battery industry and allied industries; pneumoconiosis, granite-cutting industry; silicosis, metal trades; undulant fever, meat-packing plants.

During the fiscal year 1950-51, municipal authorities and the Fire Marshal continued to co-operate in the enforcement of the provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act dealing with fire prevention and protection. In this field, systematic inspection is necessary and ways and means for its improvement are constantly being investigated.

In many instances during the fiscal year under review machines and elevators were ordered to be removed from service where they were found to be hazardous and the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act had not been complied with by the employer or owner.

Hours of Employment

Weekly Hours

As in the last several fiscal years, the food-processing and wood-products industries showed the largest number of male and female employees in industry working in excess of a 48-hour week in the fiscal year 1950-51 (see Table A-2b, page 64).

It has been explained in former annual reports that inspection of sawmills and canning factories are made during their peak seasons, and, also, that the persons employed in these plants work the longer hours during a short season, with most of the plants thus involved closed down for long periods during the year.

Authorizations for this overtime work are granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, and, in the case of the canning industry, where many female persons and youths are employed, overtime permits for their employment later than 6.30 p.m. during the emergency period are issued under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Emergency Overtime

Under section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act an overtime permit may be issued to employers authorizing the employment of female employees and youths between 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. of the same day because of an emergency or exigency of trade.

Table A-3, page 67, shows that permits of this kind were issued to 436 firms during the calendar year 1950. There were 1,489 permits issued involving 9,886 female employees, and the permits were used on 6,540 occasions. Comparison with the figures for the calendar year 1949 show that although there were 317 more permits issued in 1950, there were 278 fewer employees involved.

All permits are returned to the Branch on expiration.

Double Shift

Under section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act permits may be issued authorizing the employment of female persons where a factory is operated by a double shift. The hours of labour, however, shall not exceed 8 hours for each shift and shall be performed only between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day. Table A-3, page 67, shows 319 firms received permits in the calendar year 1950. There were 641 permits issued.

There is a tendency exhibited by more and more employers towards the use of the double-shift permit, which is encouraged, instead of the overtime permit in view of the longer working hours which may be performed under a permit authorizing overtime work.

Late Hours (Restaurants)

Three hundred and eighteen permits were issued during the calendar year 1950 to restaurant proprietors under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and more until 2 a.m. (see Table A-3, page 67).

Because of violation of the provisions of the permit, 7 permits were suspended during the year, and were re-issued where there was assurance that their provisions would be observed in future.

In many cases, where investigation has upheld a complaint that the 30-cent bonus provided by the permit for a female employee working after midnight has not been paid, the employer has been required to pay any arrears of the bonus owing before the permit is re-instated.

During the early hours after midnight, restaurants are subject to periodic inspection for any violation of the provisions of the permit.

Recess for Meals, Special Ruling

During the fiscal year 1950-51, the practice continued of authorizing reduced lunch periods for female employees in industry, where it is agreeable to the employees concerned. No complaints were received from the employees involved.

In these cases, the lunch period may not be reduced to less than one-half hour, there must be a lunch-room or cafeteria at the employer's place of business, and the working hours may not exceed 8 a day.

During the fiscal year being reviewed no requests were received from the textile industry for 2 rest periods in each shift of 8 hours instead of a designated lunch period for tenders of automatic machines. A test of this arrangement in the industry was conducted in the fiscal year 1949-50 as outlined in the Department's report covering that period, and where authority had been granted no complaints were received from employees involved.

Child Labour

During the fiscal year 1950-51, inspection disclosed 63 cases of child labour which involved the employment of persons under 14 years of age contrary to section 25 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Home-Work

During the calendar year 1950, 410 permits were issued to employers under section 49 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, authorizing them to give out work to be done in homes at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board (see Table A-3, page 67). Home-workers' permits were issued during the same period to 3,836 persons to undertake the work of manufacturing or assembling personal or household articles in their homes.

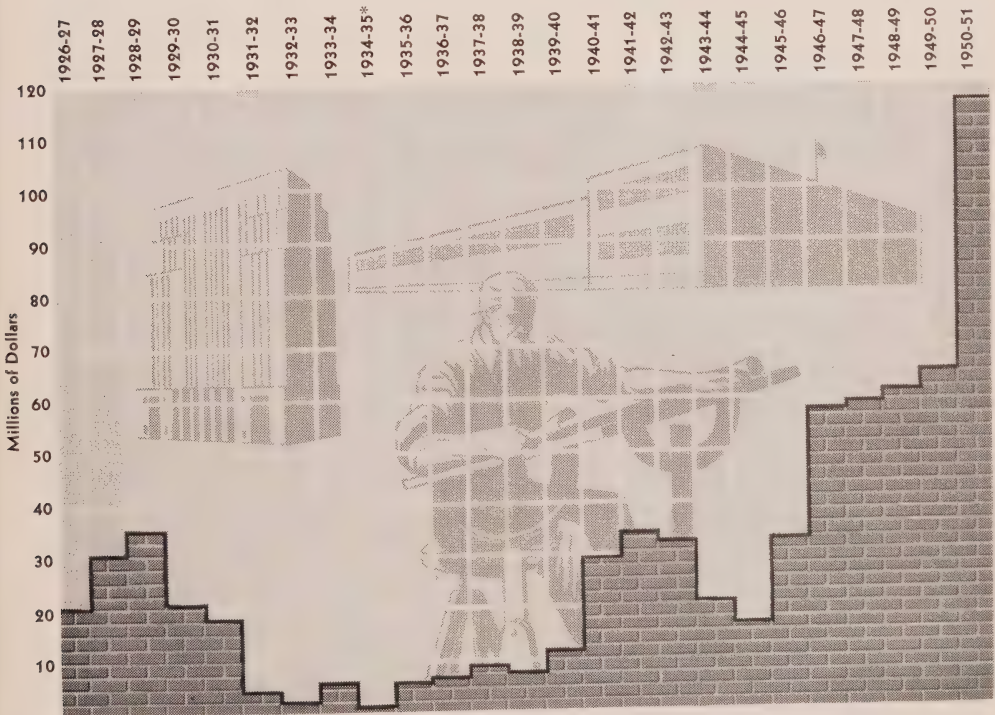
Comparable figures for the calendar year 1949 are 478 permits to employers and 4,236 home-workers' permits.

Plans for Buildings

Plans Approved

Under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, before commencing the erection of any building or the alteration of any existing building which it is intended to use as a factory, or where the building or proposed building is over 2 storeys in height and is intended to be used as a shop, bakeshop or office building, the owner is required to submit to the Branch for approval drawings and specifications, in duplicate, of the construction.

Estimated Values of Buildings Approved 1926-27 to 1950-51



*Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

During the fiscal year 1950-51 the number of plans approved totalled 1,528. The value of construction represented by these approvals was \$116,826,900 which exceeded previous maximum total construction costs for the fifth consecutive year (see Table A-4, page 68).

There were 200 approvals of plans for buildings each costing \$100,000 or more which is a gain of 59 per cent over the 126 major buildings approved during the fiscal year 1949-50.

The total increase in construction values was 79.4 per cent and in the number of plans approved 42.8 per cent over the previous fiscal year which, to some degree, reflects the continued industrial and commercial growth in Ontario. These increased amounts also indicate the large increase in unit costs of materials and labour.

Perusal of the tabular material on plans approved during the fiscal period under review will show that under the manufacturing industry the largest expenditures on construction were made by iron and steel products, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies. The manufacturing industry as a whole accounted for 57.34 per cent of the total cost of construction expended by industry as compared with 44.54 per cent in the previous fiscal year.

Under the manufacturing group, particular reference is made to the construction of 2 large factories costing about \$5,000,000 each. Both of these factories followed the current practice of having their manufacturing departments on the ground floor, and one of them being of windowless design presented unusual problems involving proper ventilation, regular and emergency lighting and safe exits.

As a consequence of the construction of large office buildings by financial, insurance and real estate firms, expenditure on construction in this classification was greater than in the other non-manufacturing industries.

During the fiscal year 1950-51, construction expenditures in the public utilities group almost tripled as compared with the previous fiscal year, the reason being the erection of automatic telephone exchanges, steam electric generating stations, large warehouses and workshops for telephone and electrical power services. In this group there were 2 large steam electric generating stations constructed, one at Toronto and the other at Windsor, which mark a milestone in the history of industrial development in Ontario.

During the fiscal year, a great deal of the work of examining plans involved improvements to exit facilities in industrial and commercial buildings. Extensive alterations were made to many factories and office buildings where inspectors directed the owners to provide at least one tower stairway continuously enclosed with fire-resistive materials and either an exterior steel fire escape or an additional tower stairway.

These alterations were in many cases difficult to execute in that problems were created by the location of production machinery, building services or adjoining property lines. In this field, the engineering staff frequently drafted the specific directions for the alterations for the inspectors, and, after making an examination of the proposed plans of the alterations, the engineers were of assistance to the owners of the buildings by suggesting, where necessary, alternate arrangements for the fulfilment of the directions.

Many alterations to buildings and equipment, which were begun in other fiscal years or in the one being reviewed, as required by the grain-elevator regulations were completed during the fiscal year 1950-51.

Interviews

In respect of the examination and approval of the 1,528 plans, there were 1,285 interviews with architects, engineers and owners. In addition to the usual matters dealing with designs which involve the safety, health and welfare of persons employed



FACTORY

Exemplifies the modern trend: work-rooms on ground floor; offices on second floor; large glass areas, providing maximum natural light.

in the completed structures, the discussions at these interviews were concerned with the processes and operations to be conducted in the buildings, and the measures to be taken as a protection against any resulting occupational hazards.

Comparable figures for the previous fiscal year were 955 interviews.

Inspections

During the fiscal year 1950-51, the engineering staff made 200 field inspections to facilitate the examination of drawings and to make engineering surveys of matters relating to buildings such as structural stability, adequacy of exits and fire protection.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1950-51, there were 12 charges of violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act as follows, with 10 prosecutions: failure to keep proper records, 1; child labour, 1; employment of female employees in restaurants, late hours, 5; improper guarding of machinery, 1; neglect to correct fire hazards, 4. The charge of failure to keep proper records was dismissed and also one case of negligence involving fire hazards.

Fines totalling \$250 were levied by the courts in these cases.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers^{*}

The Board of examiners constituted by The Operating Engineers Act is composed of 3 members, one of whom is designated the chairman. Each of the members possesses the qualifications required by the regulations made under the Act for operating engineers.

The Board is, subject to the regulations, authorized to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act and prescribe the subjects in which applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers and firemen shall be examined and to provide for and conduct the examination of applicants for certificates.

Examinations

During the fiscal year, April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, the Board reviewed 1,842 applications for examination. Of this number, 1,726 applications were recommended for acceptance, 577 being for re-examination of applicants who had failed a previous examination; and 116 of the applications were refused.

The number of applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers and firemen examined by the Board during the year being reviewed shows a decrease of 437 with the comparable figures for the fiscal year 1947-48 which is the peak period of the last several fiscal years. Altogether, the Board examined 3,148 candidates during the fiscal year 1950-51, 1,642 attended examinations conducted at Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and 1,506 were examined at centres other than Toronto (see Table B-3, page 70).

Approximately 41 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total candidates examined failed to obtain sufficient marks to pass their examination. The percentage of examination failures has remained high for several years and is attributed to the candidates lacking a technical and practical knowledge of the examination subjects.

In collaboration with the Boiler Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour of Ontario, the Board examined the qualifications of 3 persons applying for appointment as boiler inspectors.

Certificates of Qualification and Certificates of Registration

There were 20,825 certificates of qualification granted to operating engineers, and 260 certificates of registration issued to plant owners, making a total of 21,085 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act during the fiscal year 1950-51. Table B-2, page 69, shows the distribution of the certificates of qualification issued and refused to operating engineers and firemen, by classification and grade.

^{*}1. This report is based on a report of the Board made pursuant to subsection 3 of section 2 of The Operating Engineers Act.

2. See tables B-1 to B-3, pages 69 to 70.

Inspections

There was reported during the period under review a large number of violations of the Act. In most cases these violations could be a result of the demand for the qualified operating engineer being greatly in excess of the number of engineers available. All violations reported are carefully investigated.

Two hundred and sixty routine inspections of plants were made during the fiscal year 1950-51.

Revenue

The net revenue of \$38,719.88 for the fiscal year 1950-51 shows an increase of \$803.23 when compared with the preceding fiscal period. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations and certificates, moneys collected from the sale of text-books, and miscellaneous.

Details on revenue for the period being reviewed are shown in Table B-1, page 69.

Boiler Inspection Branch*

Inspection

Inspection Staff

At March 31, 1951, the Boiler Inspection Branch had 19 inspectors of boilers, pressure vessels and plants on its staff, including the Chief Inspector.

The inspectors are assigned to particular districts. For inspection purposes Ontario has been divided into 11 districts, the City of Toronto being one of these districts. One inspector is assigned to each of the 10 districts outside of Toronto, and the remaining inspection staff works in or from Toronto.

Inspections

Inspectors' reports showed 6,376 new boilers and pressure vessels inspected during construction and installation in the fiscal year 1950-51 as compared with 5,605 in the previous fiscal year. As each boiler or pressure vessel requires an average of 3 inspections during its construction, the total number of inspections involving new boilers and pressure vessels during the fiscal year 1950-51 was about 19,128.

New steam and refrigeration plants and extensions to existing plants installed and inspected during the fiscal period under review totalled 75, 14 less than in the previous fiscal year.

In addition to the inspection of the 6,451 new boilers, pressure vessels and plants referred to above, 2,246 other new boilers and pressure vessels are recorded. They were not inspected during construction but accepted on an affidavit of the manufacturer. This is a total of 8,697 new boilers, pressure vessels and plants constructed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951. Comparable total for the previous fiscal year was 7,542.

The figures in the foregoing paragraph may be found in Table C-1, page 71. In referring to this table, a decrease of 198 will be noted in the number of inspections of uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels for the fiscal year 1950-51 as compared with the fiscal year 1949-50, and also a decrease of 119 inspections of used boilers and unfired pressure vessels.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, inspectors found 28 boilers and pressure vessels in an unsafe condition, as follows: boilers, 19; refrigerating systems, 1; unfired pressure vessels, 8. They were condemned and sealed and ordered "out of service".

Approval and Registration of Designs of Boilers, Pressure Vessels and Plants

An increased number of applications was received during the fiscal year 1950-51 for the registration of designs and specifications of boilers, pressure vessels and plants. Of the total applications received, 1,000 designs were approved and registered, 103 more than in the previous fiscal year. It was necessary to return 49 of the 1,000 designs for correction before they were finally approved.

The work of scrutinizing and registering these designs involved stamping 3,012 drawings.

*See tables C-1 to C-3, pages 71 to 72.

Welding

It is a part of the duty of a boiler inspector to test the competency of welding operators to ascertain their efficiency in applying the methods and procedures of welding boilers, pressure vessels and pressure piping which have been approved and accepted by the provinces of Canada enforcing boiler laws as a means for obtaining safe welding.

In testing a welding operator's qualifications it is necessary for the inspector to observe the actual welding process and, then, to test specimens of the weld for soundness and ductility.

An identification card is issued to an operator who passes a test, which expires at the end of 12 months or at any time there is a change in welding procedures or the operator changes his place of employment. On expiration of his identification card, the operator may not weld until he has had a further test and the inspector has reported thereon.

Where the welding of a welding operator is found to be faulty, he may not weld until he has passed a further test.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, there were 676 welding establishments visited to test the competency of welding operators employed there. This is an increase of 108 over the previous fiscal year.

Below is a table showing details on the tests given during the fiscal year being reviewed:

Type of Test	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
	No.	No.	No.
Metallic-arc process.....	1,598	564	2,162
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	104	102	206
	1,702	666	2,368

Explosions Investigated

Explosions of boilers and pressure vessels which occurred and were investigated in the fiscal year 1950-51 are summarized below:

- (1) Hydrocarbon escaping from a pressure vessel installed in a synthetic rubber plant caused a fire in the sewer system of the plant. The fire was fortunately brought under control, and a serious explosion was prevented.

The only damage was to some recording instruments.

- (2) The cover attached to a 13-quart cast-aluminum pressure cooker installed in a bakery was blown off when a rupture disc failing to rupture at its predetermined pressure created excessive pressure.

The cover on its upward flight tore an electric meter from a wall, and, then, struck the 10-foot-high ceiling. The recoil from the projected cover bent the hot-plate on which the pressure cooker sat to a depth of 2 inches. The rupture disc had been rendered inoperative because of the opening in the cover being plugged with a solidified meat substance.

The damage caused by the explosion was slight and confined to property.



Inspector (left) tests the qualifications of a welding operator.



Inspector tests specimen of weld.

- (3) An air-tank, 14 inches in diameter and 24 inches in length, used for operating an oil burner mounted on a truck for cooking potato chips to sell to transient customers, exploded and killed the operator.

Air pressure was customarily raised by a hand-pump, but on this occasion the operator had a sore hand and charged the tank with air pressure from a gasoline service station. The result was an excessive charge of air, which ruptured the tank.

- (4) The chemical action of the contents of a steam jacketed kettle reduced the inner bottom head in thickness until it became too weak to withstand the steam pressure of 90 pounds in the jacket.

The head tore from its discharge nipple, and the steam from the jacket sprayed the contents of the kettle over the operator. The operator suffered bad scalds.

- (5) A furnace explosion completely wrecked an oil-fired, cast-iron, hot-water-heating boiler used to heat a ladies' dress-wear shop. The delayed action of the ignition caused gas to accumulate in the furnace and the gas-passages of the boiler. The explosion occurred when the ignition went into operation.

In addition to damage to the boiler, stock and equipment suffered considerable damage. The walls and ceiling of the basement were disfigured, also.

- (6) The temperature control failing to stop the operation of a mechanical stoker almost completely wrecked a large cast-iron, hot-water-heating boiler connected to a closed system. The resulting rise in water temperature temporarily transposed the boiler into a steam boiler, and the water relief valve became inadequate to relieve all the steam generated. The pressure, thus increased, ruptured the flat surface of the rear section of the boiler.

There was extensive damage to the building where the boiler was installed, caused by fire resulting from the explosion.

- (7) The safety valve blew off a boiler in a large rubber manufacturing plant, suddenly relieving the boiler of its pressure of 200 pounds with a terrific roar.

Excessive tightening of the flange bolts on the safety valve at an earlier date had apparently caused a fracture in the body of the valve.

- (8) Welding repairs to a creosote tank mounted on a truck resulted in the death of one person and injuries to another when the head of the tank blew off.

Fumes generated from creosote residue in the tank were ignited by the welding process.

It appeared that the proper procedure for steaming out a tank of this type before starting repairs was not followed.

Conciliation Service

The conciliation work of the Department of Labour in assisting parties to settle disputes was handled during the fiscal year 1950-51 under The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and The Labour Relations Act which was passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature and proclaimed in force on September 1, 1950. The latter Act repealed The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and the regulations made thereunder.

In respect of conciliation work generally, it is found that the intervention of a conciliation officer in a dispute will in most cases effect a settlement or at least have the result of narrowing down the matters at issue. If the dispute goes to a conciliation board, the points to be considered by the board almost invariably have been reduced through the efforts of a conciliation officer.

In summary, the functions of Conciliation Service during the fiscal period from April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951 are as follows:

- (1) Conciliation and arbitration of disputes.
- (2) Preliminary investigations of alleged violations of the Labour Relations Acts of 1948 and 1950.
- (3) Preliminary investigations with respect to conferences, and convening conferences and reporting thereon, under The Industrial Standards Act.

The following is a résumé of the work done during the period being reviewed with respect to these items.

Conciliation

Conciliation where Procedure for Request for Conciliation Provided by Statute

Under The Labour Relations Act, 1948 a request for the services of a conciliation officer to assist the parties to a dispute to conclude a collective agreement, or a renewal or revision thereto, was directed to the Minister of Labour, and he determined whether or not it would be granted. Where the request was granted a conciliation officer was instructed by the Minister to meet with the parties and attempt to resolve the dispute. This procedure was changed by The Labour Relations Act (1950) in that the request for conciliation services is directed to the Ontario Labour Relations Board. Where the Board grants the request, the Minister appoints a conciliation officer.

During the fiscal year under review 443 requests for conciliation services were granted. In 303 of these 443 cases a settlement of the dispute was effected by the conciliation officer, and in 140 of the cases a conciliation board was appointed.

Conciliation After Report of Conciliation Board

During the fiscal year there were 18 requests made to the Minister by the employer or the trade union involved in a dispute which remained dead-locked even after the report of a board of conciliation. In each instance the parties were called into conference with the Minister and the Chief Conciliation Officer or with a conciliation officer acting for the Chief Conciliation Officer, and a settlement was effected.

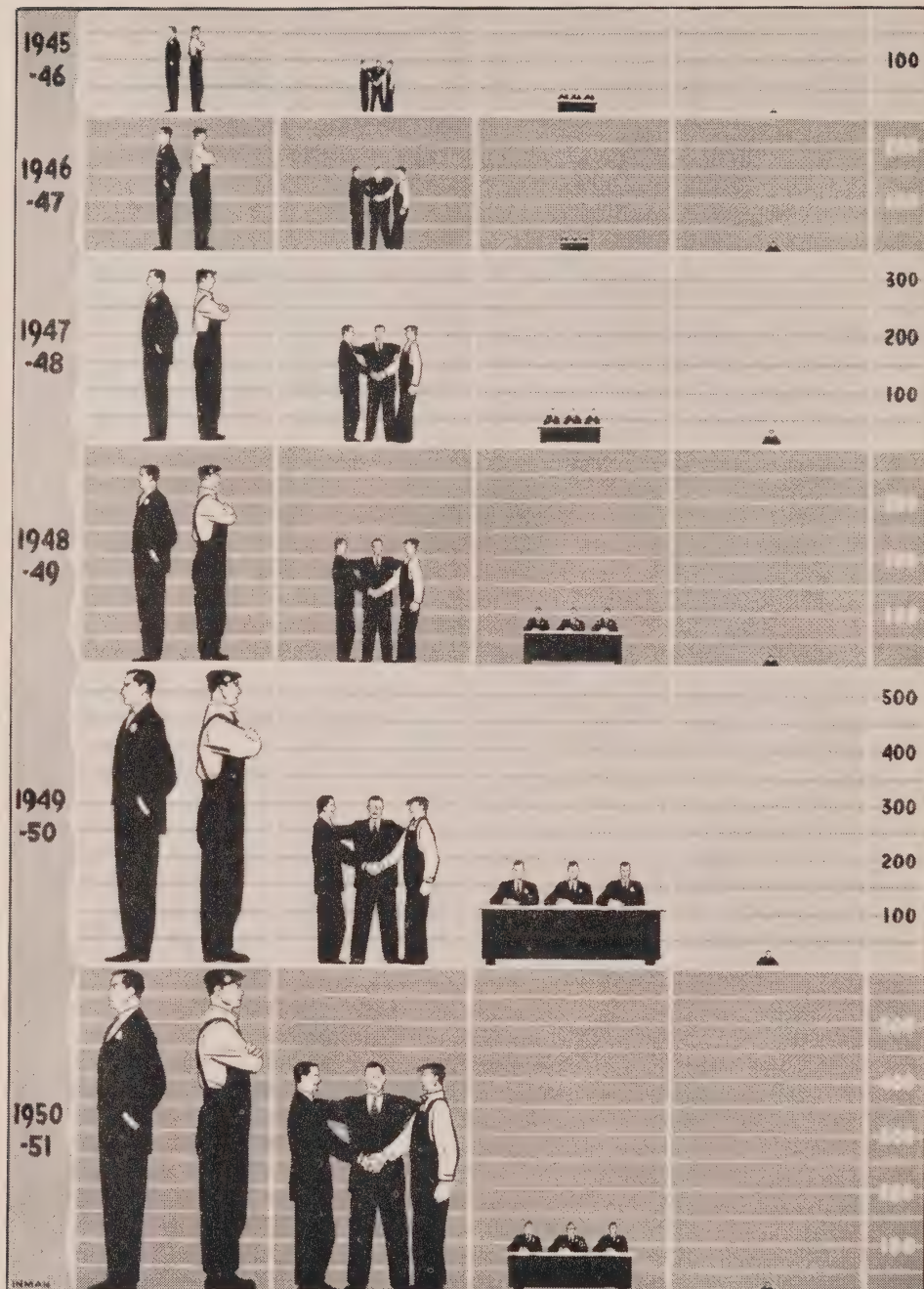
Conciliation Cases Handled 1945-46 to 1950-51*

Conciliation
Cases
Handled

Collective
Agreements
Effected

Conciliation
Boards
Appointed

Industrial Inquiry
Commissions or
Commissioners
Appointed



*Figures for fiscal years 1945-46 to 1949-50 revised since the publication of the 1949-50 report.

Direct Conciliation of Disputes

On some occasions a dispute will arise for the settlement of which there is no established procedure. In such instances the parties will often apply to the Minister and ask his assistance to resolve the dispute. The Minister may assign a conciliation officer to deal with the matter and the conciliation officer will call the parties together and take part in the negotiations to settle their differences.

During the fiscal year 1950-51, the Minister granted 22 requests for assistance of this nature. In all of the 22 cases a settlement of the dispute was secured.

Conciliation in Strikes and Lockouts

During the fiscal year 1950-51, the services of conciliation officers were rendered in 27 work stoppages involving 32 employers and some 13,490 employees and causing a time loss of 107,093 man-working days. Settlement was brought about in each case.

A summary of strikes and lockouts in Ontario during the fiscal year being reviewed is shown in Table F-1, commencing on page 82. Comparative figures covering the fiscal years 1920-21 to 1950-51 are in Table F-1a, page 94. The Labour Gazette is the source for these tables.

Arbitration

On a number of occasions where difficulty has arisen in regard to arbitration under collective agreements, conciliation officers have assisted in drafting terms of reference for arbitration of a matter, or matters, in dispute between an employer and a trade union.

On many occasions conciliation officers have helped in drafting, improving or clarifying language in collective agreements which has had the effect of reducing the number of cases submitted to arbitration under such agreements.

In a few instances a conciliation officer has acted as arbitrator under a collective agreement, but this practice is not one of general application.

During the fiscal year under review there were 5 cases of arbitration dealt with which covered 19 grievances.

Alleged Violations of the Labour Relations Acts of 1948 and 1950

During the fiscal year being reviewed conciliation officers handled 87 complaints of alleged discrimination or unfair labour practices contrary to the Labour Relations Acts of 1948 and 1950. In 58 of these cases settlement was arrived at.

As a result of the conciliation officer's report, the Minister appointed an Industrial Inquiry Commission where the case had been handled under The Labour Relations Act, 1948 or where under the subsequent legislation, a commissioner, in each of the remaining 29 cases to hear evidence under oath and to report thereon pursuant to the legislation.

The Industrial Standards Act

Conciliation officers are also appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act convene conferences of the employers and employees of an industry within a designated zone or zones, whose representatives have petitioned the Minister for a conference.

During the fiscal year 1950-51, 19 conferences were conducted by the officers at which 17 schedules establishing maximum hours and days of labour and minimum wages were agreed to and subsequently approved of by the Minister of Labour and, upon his

recommendation, were declared to be in force by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Further details on this subject are given in the part of this annual report of the Department of Labour entitled, "Industry and Labour Board".

Below is a table showing the distribution of the conferences convened, by industry.

Industry	Conferences
	No.
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	1
Carpentry.....	3
Common-labourers construction.....	1
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	5*
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	1
Millinery.....	1
Painting and decorating.....	3*
Plumbing and heating.....	3
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	1
	19

*One conference reconvened.

Ontario Labour Relations Board

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature, which on coming into force on September 1, 1950 revoked the 1948 legislation.

This Board replaces the Ontario Labour Relations Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, the Board administered The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and The Labour Relations Act (1950).

Personnel of the Board

The Board consists of a chairman and 4 other members equally representative of employers and employees, as follows: P. M. Draper (Chairman), Toronto; D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; E. N. Davis, Personnel Manager, Campbell Soup Company Limited, Toronto; H. F. Irwin*, Director of Industrial Relations, Primary Textile Institute, Toronto; G. Russell Harvey, Organizer, American Federation of Labor, Toronto.

Applications to the Board

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, there was a total of 1,015 applications of all types filed with the Board, as follows: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 685; applications for conciliation services, 297; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 10; applications for revocation of certification, 7; applications for consent to prosecute, 8; applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful, 2; applications for the cancellation of a collective agreement, 3; applications for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, 3.

A total of 204 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1950-51, as follows: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 172; applications for conciliation services, 25; applications for consent to prosecute, 6; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 1.

Details of the applications filed with the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed under The Labour Relations Act, 1948 and The Labour Relations Act (1950) are as follows:

The Labour Relations Act, 1948

From April 1 to August 31, 1950, 253 applications of all types were filed with the Board under The Labour Relations Act, 1948. These were: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 245; applications for revocation of certification, 7; applications for cancellation of a collective agreement, 1.

*Succeeded W. J. Corbett, deceased.



REPRESENTATION VOTE

Ninety-seven representation votes affecting 11,769 employees conducted during the fiscal year 1950-51.

At the commencement of the fiscal year 1950-51 there were 72 cases outstanding from the previous fiscal year. These were: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 69; applications for revocation of certification, 3.

Certification as Bargaining Agent

Of the 245 applications for certification as bargaining agent, 179 were granted; 50 dismissed and 16 withdrawn. The Board directed that a representation vote be taken in 47 of these applications.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 123 applications for certification, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 96, independent trade unions filed 4, and unaffiliated trade unions, 22.

Of the 69 applications for certification carried over from the previous fiscal year, 49 were granted, 19 dismissed and 1 withdrawn. The Board directed that a representation vote be taken in 6 cases.

Revocation of Certification

Of the 7 applications for revocation of certification, 1 was granted and 6 dismissed.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 1 application for revocation of certification, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 1, independent trade unions filed 3, and unaffiliated trade unions, 2.

Of the 3 applications for revocation of certification carried over from the previous fiscal year, the Board directed that a representation vote be taken in all the cases. The 3 applications were granted.

Cancellation of Collective Agreement

The one application for cancellation of a collective agreement was granted. It was filed by an unaffiliated trade union.

The Labour Relations Act (1950)

From September 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, 762 applications of all types were filed with the Board under The Labour Relations Act (1950). These were: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 440; applications for conciliation services, 297; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 10; applications for consent to prosecute, 8; applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful, 2; applications for the cancellation of a collective agreement, 2; applications for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, 3.

Certification as Bargaining Agent

Of the 440 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed, 179 were granted, 52 dismissed and 37 withdrawn, the remaining 172 being undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year. The Board directed that a representation vote be taken in 30 cases.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 233 applications for certification, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 181, and independent trade unions and trade unions with other affiliates, 26.

Conciliation Services

Of the 297 applications for conciliation services, 244 were granted, 1 dismissed, and 27 withdrawn, the remaining 25 being undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1950-51.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 144 applications for conciliation services, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 110, unaffiliated trade unions filed 12, and employers, 3. There were 28 joint applications in which Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in 11, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates were involved in 14 and unaffiliated trade unions, 3.

Termination of Bargaining Rights

Of the 10 applications for termination of bargaining rights, 6 were granted, dismissed and 2 withdrawn, the remaining 1 being undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1950-51.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 4 cases, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 5, and an independent trade union in 1. Six of the applications were filed by employees, 2 by employers, and 2 were joint applications.

Consent to Prosecute

Of the 8 applications for consent to prosecute, 1 was granted and 1 withdrawn, the remaining 6 being undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1950-51.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 5 of the applications for consent to prosecute, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 1, and independent trade unions and trade unions with other affiliates filed 2.

Declaration that Strike Unlawful

The 2 applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful were withdrawn.

Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates were involved in one of the cases, and an independent trade union was involved in the other one.

Other Applications

The 2 applications filed with the Board for the cancellation of a collective agreement were granted. In both cases an unaffiliated trade union was involved.

With respect to the 3 applications for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, the Board made the necessary findings in 2 of the cases, and the third case was withdrawn.

Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act as a body corporate to administer, enforce and carry out the provisions of any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in the Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Acts at present under the Board are as follows:

- (1) The Apprenticeship Act, administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, which provides for the training of registered apprentices in designated trades, for the issue of certificates of qualification to journeymen engaged in designated trades, and for the licensing of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades.
- (2) The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act which establishes maximum daily and weekly hours of work and a minimum vacation-with-pay period for employees in industry, subject to certain exemptions.
- (3) The Industrial Standards Act which provides for bringing into force schedules of minimum wages and maximum hours and days of labour for industries within designated zones agreed to by the employers and employees of the industries within the zones.
- (4) The Minimum Wage Act, administered through the Minimum Wage Branch, which provides for making orders establishing minimum rates of wages for employees, the orders at present in force being for female employees only.

The Board meets almost daily, by request, with employers and employees, or their representatives, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems.

Details of the work performed under the Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951 are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH*

Contracts of Apprenticeship

Designated Trades

The demand for skilled tradesmen in the motor vehicle repair trade and particularly in the building trades during the fiscal year 1950-51 was as great as in the previous fiscal year. As a consequence there were many opportunities for young persons to enter these trades as registered apprentices.

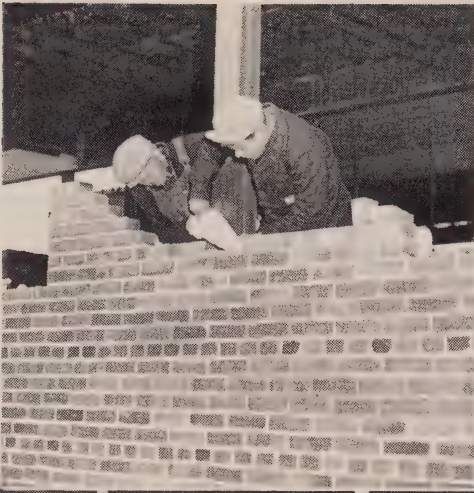
The great volume of construction being undertaken in Ontario has created an acute need for trained craftsmen in the building trades. While the efforts of the trades

*1. This report is based on the report of the Board made pursuant to subsection 2 of section 4 of The Apprenticeship Act.

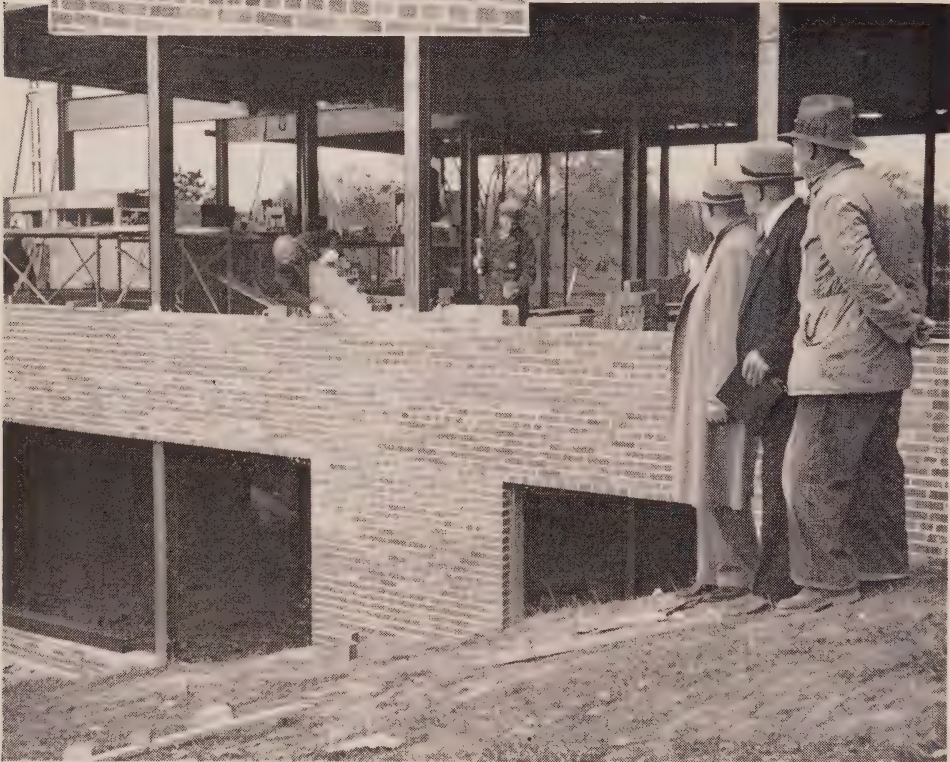
2. See tables D-1 to D-6, pages 73 to 78.

3. In this section "Board" means the Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

4. In this section "designated trades" means bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber and hairdresser, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.



Apprentice (right) receives instruction from journeyman bricklayer.



Department of Labour inspector (centre foreground) and employer (left foreground) discuss work of apprentice (right background).

to meet the shortage have not resulted in sufficient numbers of skilled workers being available, it is expected that the steady increase in the number of apprentices registering in the trades will assist to meet the future requirements for skilled labour.

Of the total number of 1,554 contracts of apprenticeship registered during the fiscal year being reviewed, 736 were in the designated building trades and 760 were in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. Table D-1b, page 75, shows the

increase during the fiscal year 1950-51 in the registration of apprentices in these trades over the previous fiscal year.

There was an increase of only 2 in the number of contracts of apprenticeship registered in the designated trade of barber during the fiscal year 1950-51 as compared with enrolment in the previous fiscal year.

As compared with enrolment in the designated building trades and the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, the number of contracts of apprenticeship registered in the designated trade of hairdresser during the fiscal period under review is not very great. There is a preference on the part of persons entering this trade to be trained at a trade school licensed under The Apprenticeship Act instead of in a hairdressing shop under a contract of apprenticeship. During the fiscal year 1950-51, 53 contracts of apprenticeship were registered, 19 more than in the previous fiscal year.

At March 31, 1951 there were 4,061 apprentices under contract of apprenticeship in designated trades under The Apprenticeship Act (see tables D-1 to D-1b, pages 73 to 75).

Other Trades

Because industry is becoming increasingly interested in the development of skilled trades through an organized apprenticeship plan, the Department assists interested trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act to establish a system of training their apprentices.

Since the apprenticeship plan was set up in 1945 for training bench- and machine-hands for planing-mills and sash and door factories, in collaboration with the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, there have been 117 contracts of apprenticeship registered, 21 being registered during the fiscal year 1950-51. A total of 58 apprentices were under contract of apprenticeship at the end of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Thirty-five persons entered into contracts of apprenticeship during the fiscal year 1950-51 with employers in other trades which are not designated under the Act, as follows: armature winding and motor repair workers, 4; automotive machinists, 3; cabinet makers, 1; instrument- and tool-makers, 1; machinists, 6; marine steel-workers, 1; pipe-fitters, 1; plant carpenters, 1; plant electricians, 6; plant painters and decorators, 1; process instrument mechanics, 2; pulp and paper technicians, 6; tool- and die-makers, 1; welders, 1.

At March 31, 1951 there were 160 persons registered under contract of apprenticeship in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act.

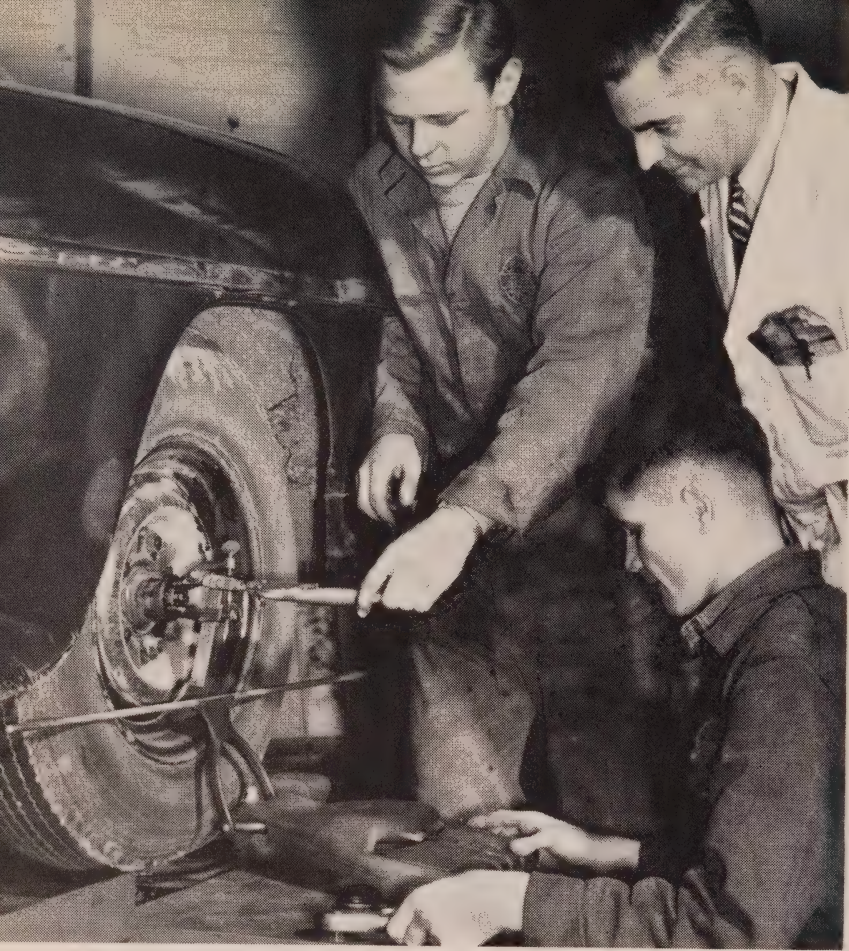
School Training

Designated Trades

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951 school training for apprentices, on the basis of full-time educational day-classes, continued under the joint operation of the departments of Labour and Education. In view of the record number of new apprentices arrangements were discussed by the departments for greater floor space to take care of the larger numbers eligible for school training. It is expected that plans for expansion will be completed in the next fiscal year and they will, therefore, be reported in the annual report for that period.

During the fiscal year 1950-51, 1,285 apprentices attended educational day-classes, an increase of 116 over the total enrolment figures for the previous fiscal year. Of the 1,285 registrations, 942 were in the designated building trades and 343 were in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

As in previous years the apprentices who were not in attendance at educational day-classes were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trade, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1950 to March, 1951.



Apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer study the practical activities of their trade at educational day-classes.

Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser, and the apprentices in this trade are requested to attend evening classes during their entire term of apprenticeship.

Other Trades

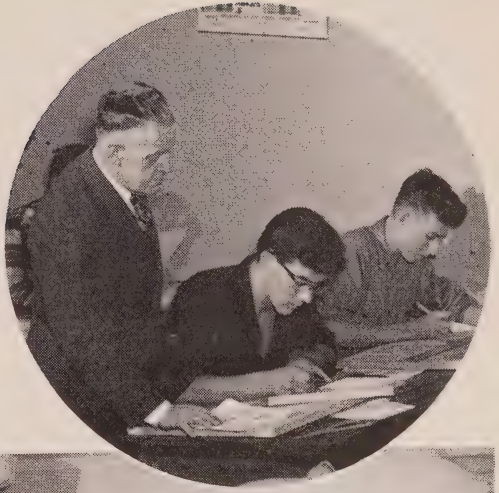
During the fiscal year 1950-51, 30 apprentices registered as bench- and machine-hands with planing-mills and sash and door factories attended educational day-classes.

Certificates of Apprenticeship

Designated Trades

During the fiscal year 1950-51, 707 apprentices registered in designated trades completed their term of apprenticeship, 674 of them received certificates of apprenticeship. Three hundred and eighteen of the certificates were issued to apprentices in the designated building trades, 323 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 8 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber and 25 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser (see tables D-1 and D-1b, pages 73 and 75).

Apprentices instructed individually
at educational day-classes.



Apprentices registered in the designated trade of carpenter
study the principles of their trade at educational day-classes.

Other Trades

Fifteen certificates of apprenticeship were issued to persons completing their apprenticeship training as bench- and machine-hands who were employed with planing-mills or sash and door factories.

Certificates of Qualification

Under The Apprenticeship Act, all persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, other than registered apprentices, have been required to hold current certificates of qualification since 1944. During recent years there has been a great expansion of the trade, and, as a consequence, the number of certificates issued each year has increased. During the fiscal year under review, 20,630 certificates were issued to persons engaged in the trade. In comparison with the number of certificates issued in the previous fiscal year, this is an increase of 958.

At present, certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, but during the fiscal year 1950-51 the Board, on request, again discussed compulsory certification of barbers and hairdressers with representatives of these 2 trades.

Complete details of the number of certificates issued in the 3 designated trades, barber, hairdresser and motor vehicle repairer, during the fiscal year being reviewed are shown in Table D-3, page 77.

Trade Schools

At December 31, 1950, 11 licenses for hairdresser trade schools were in force (see Table D-4, page 77). There are, at present, no trade schools in operation which are concerned with teaching any other designated trade.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, 4 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser satisfied the Board of their ability to instruct in hairdresser schools.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces

The training of discharged members of the forces has declined rapidly since the previous fiscal year. At March 31, 1951 there remained only 605 veterans under contract to employers in designated trades as compared with 1,296 under contract at March 31, 1950. A few of those remaining under contract will not complete their training for a few years. These persons were lately discharged from the forces and were thus prevented from applying for training during the early years of the programme.

Since the commencement of the programme for the training of discharged members of the forces 21,755 veterans have been interviewed with respect to their entry into designated trades. Table D-6, page 78, and the footnotes thereto show the distribution of 16,955 of these persons. Of the remaining persons, 3,600 were offered, but did not accept, instruction in a designated trade at one of the training centres, and 1,200 were advised to seek employment in occupations other than a designated trade.

Provincial Advisory Committees

Provincial advisory committees appointed by the Board under The Apprenticeship Act have met with representatives of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1951 was:

Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), H. J. Ball, Charles Irvine, J. Kenyon, E. F. Longfellow, P. C. Mansell and H. C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, H. Colnett, A. V. Cooper, Ernest Ingles and William Jenoves, representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour; A. M. Moon of the Department of Education, liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Otto Maluske, L. J. McKerral and C. D. Stevenson, representing employers; William Craig, P. C. Hollier and George Macdonald, representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

Walter Crooke and W. O. Weigand, representing employers; G. Duncan and Jean Mackay, representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George Beattie, James R. Clerke, W. Forsyth, A. E. Kress, J. L. Stewart, N. Vivian and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; George Calder, Charles Lambert, H. Lehmann, D. Lyons, John Munro and R. D. Salmond representing employees; Fred J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT*

Hours of Work

Limitations

The Act basically provides that the working hours of an employee in any industrial undertaking shall not exceed 8 in the day and 48 in the week, but allows the limitation of hours of work to be exceeded as follows:

- (1) Where in the opinion of the Board it is not feasible to apply the 8-hour day or the 48-hour week in an industrial undertaking or branch thereof the Board may by order authorize such daily and weekly limit of working hours in the industrial undertaking or branch or by any class or group of employees, as may be agreed upon in writing between organizations or representatives of the employees and employers affected and as the Board may deem proper. (Section 4)
- (2) Where it is urgently required for work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of accident or of force majeure, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking. (Section 6)

Excess Working Hours

By regulation 5 made under the Act an employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for overtime of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and, in the case of all other employees, overtime of not more than 100 hours in each calendar year for each employee.

*In this section "Board" means the Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

With respect to the latter provision, the Board granted approval for the performance of overtime work by the employees of 930 employers during the fiscal year 1950-51.

Blanket approval granted during the fiscal year 1949-50 to employees in the highway transport industry for the performance of 10 hours of work a day, 6 days a week, making a total of 60 hours of work a week was amended in 1950-51 to delete the limitation of 10 hours of work a day, but retain the maximum working week of 60 hours.

The Board may, under regulation 4, authorize overtime work in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that overtime work is necessary because of the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed. The Board granted 108 authorizations under this regulation between April 1, 1950 and March 31, 1951.

Emergencies

Where work of an emergency nature is undertaken, under regulation 8 the employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work, report it to the Board stating the reasons therefor, and this emergency work shall not reduce the amount of overtime which may ordinarily be worked with the consent of the Board.

The number of reports of emergency overtime filed by employers requiring the approval of the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed was not as large as in the previous fiscal year. Some reports required investigation before being finally accepted by the Board.

Vacations with Pay*

The Act basically provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a vacation of at least one week with pay for every working year of his employment.

The employer may determine the period when each employee may take the vacation but such period shall not be later than 10 months after the conclusion of the working year of the employee.

The amount of pay for the vacation given to an employee in respect of each working year shall not be less than an amount equal to 2 per centum of the pay received by the employee for all work done by him in the working year.

The Act also provides that, in addition to the penalty imposed on any employer for failure to grant a vacation with pay to any employee, the magistrate entering a conviction may order the employer to pay to such employee an amount equal to the pay he would have received for such vacation or the amount to which he would be entitled under the regulations.

Regulations made under the Act provide that where an employee's employment is discontinued by the employer the employee is entitled to receive vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings for any portion of a working year of employment, but where the employee discontinues his employment of his own accord he is required to complete at least 3 months in the employ of the employer before he is entitled to receive vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings from the commencement date of his employment. An employee engaged in the construction industry is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit irrespective of his employment period.

The employer may, under regulation 12, make deductions from the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where not owing to illness or authorized absence the

*The regulations define "construction industry" as follows: construction industry includes all work in respect to the construction, erection, repair, remodelling or alteration of the whole or any part of a building, road or structure whether above or below the surface of the earth.

employee has been absent from his duties in excess of one working day in each month of the working year. This regulation provides the maximum penalties which the employer may apply against the vacation-with-pay credits of an employee where the employee is absent from his duties without cause. The provisions of this regulation do not apply to an employee engaged in the construction industry.

Vacation-with-pay Stamp Books*

A vacation-with-pay stamp book to which an employer affixes the vacation-with-pay credit stamps of an employee is provided for by regulations, and is issued by the Board to an employee, on request, for a very small charge.

The following statement shows the number of vacation-with-pay stamp books issued during each fiscal year from July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1951:

July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	35,459
April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946.....	84,233
April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	126,659
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	254,747
April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	291,291
April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	271,852
April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951.....	285,318
	<hr/>
	1,349,559

Vacation-with-pay Credit Stamps†

The regulations set forth the procedure for the transmittal of vacation-with-pay credit stamps from the employer to the employee, which, in summary, is as follows: the employer shall, within 10 days after an employee in any industrial undertaking ceasing to be employed presents a vacation-with-pay stamp book to him, affix to it the requisite amount of vacation-with-pay credit stamps in payment of the amount of pay to which the employee is entitled under regulations, and return the vacation-with-pay stamp book to the employee. In the case of an employee working in the construction industry the regulations further provide that where the employee has not ceased to be employed by the employer and has presented his vacation-with-pay stamp book to his employer, the employer shall return the book to the employee on June 30 in each year, having affixed thereto the requisite amount of stamps.

By this system the employer contributes his proper share of vacation pay to his employees, and employees build up a vacation-with-pay credit in proportion to their earnings and irrespective of the number of employers for whom they have worked during the year.

*A vacation-with-pay stamp book may be obtained for 25 cents at any of the following offices of the Department of Labour: Rooms 715-16, Pigott Building, Hamilton; Fraser Building, 53 Queen Street, Ottawa; Room 15, 277 Cameron Street, Court House, Port Arthur; Cashier's Office, Room 6420, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

†Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained

- (a) in denominations of 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1 and \$5, and
- (b) at
 - (i) branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office in the following municipalities: Aylmer, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Pembroke, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Seaforth, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor and Woodstock, and
 - (ii) chartered banks in the following municipalities: Atikokan, Belleville, Brockville, Bruce Mines, Chatham, Cochrane, Cornwall, Espanola, Fort Frances, Fort William, Galt, Kapuskasing, Kenora, Kingston, Kirkland Lake, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Orillia, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Red Lake, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sudbury, Thessalon, Timmins, Waterloo and Welland.



Cashing of Vacation-with-pay Credit Stamps

On or after June 30 of each year employees may present their books at any branch of a chartered bank in Ontario or any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office and, upon proper identification, shall be entitled to receive the cash equivalent of the stamps in their books.

Under the plan of vacation-with-pay credits for employees in the construction industry, and employees in other industrial undertakings subsequent to July 1, 1947, the sale to employers of vacation-with-pay credit stamps to March 31, 1951 has been as follows:

July 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945.....	\$ 377,236.20
April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946.....	969,366.62
April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947.....	1,465,139.63
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.....	3,322,768.95
April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.....	5,330,848.41
April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950.....	5,595,426.38
April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951.....	6,075,824.71

\$23,136,610.90

Prosecutions

For contraventions of the provisions of the Act during the fiscal year 1950-51 penalties were levied against employers by the courts as follows:

Cause	Total Penalties	Total Amount of Penalties
	No.	\$
Failure to produce records.....	13	385
Failure to give vacation pay.....	4	25
Permitting employees to work excessive hours.....	1	75
	18	485

Investigations

Of the 1,760 complaints of violation of the Act received during the period April 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, the ensuing investigations arranged by the Board resulted in almost all of the complaints being satisfactorily adjusted.

Delegations

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Board received 71 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 46; concerning vacations with pay, 25.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT*

The Industrial Standards Act provides that the Minister of Labour may, upon the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry, within a zone or zones which he has designated, authorize an industrial standards officer to convene a conference of the employers and employees in the industry for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in section 7 of the Act. The conference may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour submitted by the conference is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve thereof and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in such schedule, within such designated zone or zones as may be prescribed and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in such schedule. The schedule is then published in The Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act.

Conferences

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, 25 petitions for conferences were made under the Act. The Board conducted an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each petition and, as a result, the Minister authorized industrial standards officers

*1. See Table E-1, commencing page 79.

2. In this section "Board" means the Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

to convene 20 conferences, but with respect to the remaining 5 petitions the Minister did not authorize any conferences. The table below shows the industries and zones affected by the petitions and where conferences were authorized:

Industry and Zone	Conference
Barbering:	
Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard.....	Not authorized
Fort William—Port Arthur.....	Authorized
Ingersoll.....	Not authorized
Wallaceburg.....	Not authorized
Bricklaying and Stonemasonry:	
Cornwall.....	Authorized
Carpentry:	
Belleville.....	Authorized
Ottawa.....	Authorized
St. Catharines.....	Authorized
Common-Labourers Construction:	
Ottawa.....	Authorized
Electrical Repair-and-Construction:	
Belleville.....	Authorized
London.....	Authorized
Oshawa—Whitby.....	Authorized
Ottawa.....	Authorized
Windsor.....	Authorized
Jewellery:	
Toronto.....	Not authorized
Ladies' Cloak and Suit:	
Ontario.....	Authorized
Millinery:	
Ontario.....	Authorized
Painting and Decorating:	
Kingston.....	Authorized
Ottawa.....	Authorized
Toronto.....	Authorized
Plumbing and Heating:	
Oshawa—Whitby.....	Authorized
Ottawa.....	Authorized
Windsor.....	Authorized
Sheet-Metal-Work Construction:	
Ottawa.....	Authorized
Trucking:	
Sarnia.....	Not authorized

Nineteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1950-51, and as a result 12 schedules in force were revoked and replaced by new schedules, and 5 schedules were brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conference, no schedule had existed; 2 conferences did not submit a schedule to the Minister. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown by the following tables:

1. Where, subsequent to the conferences, schedules in force were to be revoked and replaced.

Industry and Zone	Date of Conference	Date of Schedule Coming Into Force
Carpentry:		
Belleville.....	August 30, 1950.....	October 31, 1950
Ottawa.....	September 26, 1950....	March 13, 1951
St. Catharines.....	April 18, 1950.....	(a)
Common-Labourers Construction:		
Ottawa.....	September 26, 1950....	March 6, 1951
Electrical Repair-and-Construction:		
London.....	October 19, 1950.....	March 6, 1951
Ottawa.....	November 20, 1950....	(b)
Windsor.....	March 21, 1951 ¹	(b)
Ladies' Cloak and Suit:		
Ontario.....	October 25, 1950.....	December 26, 1950
Painting and Decorating:		
Kingston.....	January 29, 1951 ²	(b)
Toronto.....	November 30, 1950....	March 6, 1951
Plumbing and Heating:		
Ottawa.....	August 15, 1950.....	November 7, 1950
Oshawa—Whitby.....	December 20, 1950.....	(a)
Windsor.....	December 11, 1950.....	March 6, 1951
Sheet-Metal-Work Construction:		
Ottawa.....	July 17, 1950.....	September 26, 1950

(a) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

(b) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of the fiscal year 1950-51.

¹First conference February 20, 1951.

²First conference October 10, 1950.

2. Where, subsequent to the conferences, first schedules were brought into force.

Industry and Zone	Date of Conference	Date of Schedule Coming Into Force
Bricklaying and Stonemasonry:		
Cornwall.....	May 30, 1950.....	July 18, 1950
Electrical Repair-and-Construction:		
Belleville.....	August 29, 1950.....	October 31, 1950
Oshawa—Whitby.....	October 10, 1950.....	March 6, 1951
Millinery:		
Ontario.....	February 15, 1951.....	(a)
Painting and Decorating:		
Ottawa.....	November 27, 1950....	March 6, 1951

(a) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of the fiscal year 1950-51.

Schedules in Force

At the close of the fiscal year 1950-51 there were 137 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table E-1, commencing page 79.

Pay-roll Assessment of Industries

Under the Act, the Board has determined and designated the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry and the millinery industry as inter-provincially competitive, and has approved provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

Violations of Act and Schedules

Arrears of Wages

During the fiscal year under review, unpaid wages amounting to \$4,604.25 were collected from 21 employers who had failed to pay the minimum rates of wages established by the schedules applying to them. Eighty employees were involved.

Of the total amount, \$3,622.67 collected from 18 employers was paid to 49 employees concerned, and \$394.47 collected from 6 employers and affecting 10 employees was forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$587.11 collected from one employer and involving 21 employees was not dispersed at the end of the fiscal year 1950-51, pending the decision of the Board.

Prosecutions

Twenty-eight prosecutions for alleged contraventions of the Act were instituted as set out below. One case was withdrawn on payment of unpaid wages and 3 were dismissed. Twenty-four convictions were obtained with total fines of \$321 being levied. No appeals were entered.

Industry and Zone	Prosecutions
Barbering:	No.
Hamilton.....	4
London.....	1
Toronto.....	2
Carpentry:	
Cornwall.....	16
Electrical Repair-and-Construction:	
Ottawa.....	1
Painting and Decorating:	
Toronto.....	4

Advisory Committees

Under the Act, the Minister may establish an advisory committee of not more than 5 members for every zone or group of zones to which any schedule applies, to generally assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and regulations and do anything it is authorized to do by a schedule.

During a fiscal year the Board meets with several of these advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH*

General

The original provisions of the current minimum-wage orders came into force on June 1, 1947. Later, in the same year, an amendment was made to the orders which had the effect of bringing under them employees of a telephone company owning or operating a telephone system, switchboard or exchange serving 300 or more subscribers.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, a further amendment to the orders was brought into force which was published as Ontario Regulations 79/50 in The Ontario Gazette of April 29, 1950. This amendment enlarged the part of Zone 1 defined in order 3 relating to metropolitan Ottawa.

The orders apply to Ontario's female employees only. They affect the employment of more than a quarter of a million female employees.

Inspection of Pay-rolls

The procedure of checking the records of employers of female employees through the auditors of the Unemployment Insurance Commission to ensure that employers comply with the minimum-wage orders, which commenced on April 1, 1949, was outlined in the report for the fiscal year 1949-50 and is, therefore, not repeated in this report.

*1. In this section "Board" means the Industry and Labour Board established under The Department of Labour Act.

2. For the provisions of the minimum-wage orders refer to Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950 and to Ontario Regulations 79/50 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 29, 1950.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, the auditors of the Unemployment Insurance Commission reported 17 employers violated the orders. Each of the cases was investigated. In addition, inspectors of the Department of Labour of Ontario made an examination of employers' records with respect to wages, when calling at their place of business.

During the period under review, the Unemployment Insurance Commission submitted the names and addresses of 20,143 new employers in Ontario. In addition, the names and addresses of 905 unrecorded employers were received from departmental inspectors. A copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to the new employers who, it was reasonable to believe, employed female persons and to some of these employers a questionnaire was also sent requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. No action was taken with respect to the new employers not employing female persons.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were sent to some employers who had been recorded in previous years where there was reason to believe that they were not complying with the orders.

Information taken from questionnaires returned by 7,497 employers was, in summary, as follows:

1. Distribution of female employees.

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons ¹
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	7,246	2,160
Zone 2 ²	3,828	1,377
Zone 3 ²	2,368	891
Total.....	13,442	4,428

¹3,069 employers reported no female employees.

²Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, and in Ontario Regulations 79/50 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 29, 1950.

2. Underpayment of 92 female employees, involving 65 firms. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

Arrears of Wages

Arrears of wages amounting to \$511.57 were collected during the fiscal year 1950-51 from 12 employers on behalf of 16 female employees as compared with \$169.26 collected from 13 employers for 16 female employees during the previous fiscal year.

In addition, on instructions from the Department 10 employers paid arrears of wages amounting to \$457.64 direct to 10 employees. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1949-50 were \$284.95 paid direct by 8 employers to 8 female employees.

Complaints

During the fiscal year being reviewed 18 complaints of failure to pay the minimum rates of wages were received as compared with 19 complaints received during the previous fiscal year.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1950-51.

Home-work

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 324 firms during the fiscal year 1950-51 as compared with 358 firms in the previous fiscal year.

Handicapped Employees

Below is a statement of permits granted which authorize the employment of employees who are handicapped at wages fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wages:

	Employers Affected	Female Employees Affected
Permits:	No.	No.
In force April 1, 1950.....	33	38
Cancelled or expired between April 1, 1950 and March 31, 1951, both inclusive.....	9	10
Issued between April 1, 1950 and March 31, 1951, both inclusive.....	2	2
In force March 31, 1951.....	26	30

PART II
TABLES

Tables

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, and the term "1951" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents, by Industry and Sex—1951.....	58
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections, by Industry—1951.....	60
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1951..	62
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry, by Sex—1951.....	64
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry, by Sex and Age—1951.....	66
Table A-3.—Number of Permits Issued to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act during the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1950, by Industry.....	67
Table A-4.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Plans of Buildings—1951.....	68

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1951.....	69
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1951.....	69
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Centre and Class of Examination—1951.....	70

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections.....	71
Table C-2.—Certificates Issued.....	71
Table C-3.—Revenues Earned.....	72

D—Apprenticeship Branch

Table D-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—1951.....	73
Table D-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades, by Year of Apprenticeship—1951.....	74
Table D-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1951, by Designated Trades.....	75
Table D-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades.....	75
Table D-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Examination Centres—1951.....	76
Table D-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1951.....	77
Table D-4.—Licenses Issued to Trade Schools during the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1950, by Designated Trades.....	77
Table D-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification and Trade-school Licenses—1951.....	77
Table D-6.—Distribution of Discharged Members of the Forces in Designated Trades to March 31, 1951.....	78

E—Industrial Standards Schedules

Table E-1.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1951.....	79
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F—Strikes and Lockouts

Table F-1.—Detailed List of Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario—1951.....	82
Table F-1a.—Strikes and Lockouts in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921–1951.....	94

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause ¹	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds	34		3	3	6	3	13	23	6	176	47	33	23	22
2	Cranes and derricks			1				1	3		29	12	1	4	1
3	Elevators	2			1	4	1		3	4	5	2	4	1	1
4	Engines and cars	1		1				2	5		9	7			8
5	Electricity	2		1		1	1		6		6	7	4		1
6	Explosions	5		1				4			9	7	5	1	4
7	Falling substances	63		48	5	31	7	76	129	7	503	224	48	77	119
8	Falls	125		30	13	40	20	55	101	14	266	168	22	36	85
9	Flying missiles	18		17	6	5	2	26	41	4	145	78	29	19	47
10	Hooks, chains and cables			1		2	1	13	6		12	9	2		23
11	Infected wounds	48		7	10	12	19	36	26	1	122	45	27	17	31
12	Jammed between articles	40		13	4	9	1	32	59	6	212	78	27	37	52
13	Hand tools	5		1	1	1	3	17	7	2	46	27	4	10	18
14	Sprains and strains	142		51	14	47	12	95	145	23	525	336	53	81	153
15	Gears, belts, pulleys and shaftings	7		2	2	4		9	9	1	24	4	3	3	8
16	Presses and dies	1		3	1	3	4	5	16	6	106	44	23	39	41
17	Paper machinery			1					109	10	1	1	1		4
18	Metal machinery			1	1	3		4	8		227	86	45	42	4
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery				1			79	8			2			
20	Textile machinery			1		47	28	14					1		
21	Other machinery	49			11	3	5	2	7	3	17	4	3	6	53
22	Centrifugal machinery	1					1				1				
23	Rubber machinery			35											
24	Machinery connections	1				1		1	1	2	3				1
25	Miscellaneous causes	139		29	16	32	25	67	89	17	262	148	39	57	96
26	Scalpings				1										
27	Trucking	27		6	6	7	2	29	35	6	82	29	8	14	27
28	Fumes	4		1					2		1	5	1		
29	Industrial diseases	10		4	2	11	2	8	7	2	37	27	18	14	25
30	Total	724		258	98	269	137	588	845	114	2,826	1,397	401	481	824
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act	23		2		2	1	107	4	20	18	4	2	5	5
32	Grand Total	747		260	98	271	138	695	849	134	2,844	1,401	403	486	829

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61 and 62 of The Factory, Shop and Office

SPECTION BRANCH

INDUSTRY AND SEX—1951

			Transportation, Storage and Communication				Trade			Service						Female		Male		Number		
			Construction	Transportation	Storage (including grain elevators)	Communication	Public Utility Operation	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service	Unclassified	Total	Non-fatal	Fatal		Non-fatal	Fatal
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9	12	6					1		2						2	3	427	19		405	3	
	1	1		1													55			53	2	
1		2						2	3							4	40	1		37	2	
1		1							1								36	2		34		
	1																33	1		26	6	
4	6						1									2	49	3		42	4	
14	23	10	2	6	3		1	3	21						1	27	1,448	43		1,401	4	
2	33	12		2	10	1	3	2	18						4	40	1,112	113		992	7	
2	5	2	5		1				2							2	456	11		445		
		1	2		2												74			74		
3	4	12			2		2	1	17						1	5	448	41		407		
8	12	8	6	2	3				12						2	1	624	16		606	2	
1	1	2	4	2			1	1								2	156	6		150		
19	27	25	3	3	7	1	2	4	46						1	38	1,853	71		1,782		
	2				3			1							1	1	84	3		81		
1	3	11														1	308	48		260		
																	127	19		105	3	
		7						1									429	21		408		
																	90	2		86	2	
																	91	33		58		
2	4	8	1	1	2		1	2	7							1	195	19		176		
																	3			3		
																	35	4		31		
			3							1						1	15			15		
7	15	21	3	1	3		1	3	54						3	52	1,179	83		1,089	7	
		1															2	2				
4	4	2		5	1			6	17						2	14	333	6		325	2	
1		1					1										17			16	1	
1	10	3	2	1	3				4							2	193	32		161		
90	163	139	28	24	40	2	14	26	208							18	198	9,912	599		9,268	45
9	4		51	4	1		13		6							3	8	292	2		246	44
99	167	139	79	28	41	2	27	26	214							21	206	10,204	601		9,514	89

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹		
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act		
		First inspection	Repeat inspection	Total
1	Manufacturing	14,971	3,777	18,748
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,631	575	3,206
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	29	2	31
4	Rubber products.....	70	14	84
5	Leather products.....	320	83	403
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	503	125	628
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,643	462	2,105
8	Wood products.....	1,612	322	1,934
9	Paper products.....	342	89	431
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	831	150	981
11	Iron and steel products.....	1,767	727	2,494
12	Transportation equipment.....	2,745	457	3,202
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	451	220	671
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	348	113	461
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	496	117	613
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	113	11	124
17	Chemical products.....	423	145	568
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	647	165	812
19	Construction	159	28	187
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	549	171	720
21	Transportation.....	189	31	220
22	Storage (including grain elevators).....	304	138	442
23	Communication.....	56	2	58
24	Public Utility Operation	75	6	81
25	Trade	4,882	585	5,467
26	Wholesale trade.....	943	181	1,124
27	Retail trade.....	3,939	404	4,343
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	317	141	458
29	Service	2,878	535	3,413
30	Community or public service.....	47	8	55
31	Government service.....	73	6	79
32	Recreation service.....	88	21	109
33	Business service.....	67	7	74
34	Personal service.....	2,603	493	3,096
35	Unclassified	122	2	124
36	Total	23,953	5,245	29,198

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air, tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1951
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹									Total	Number
The Apprentice- ship Act	The Department of Labour Act and regulations ²	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	The Steam Boilers Act	Total		
246		378	10	6	31	42	111	824	19,572	1
		72			8	7	14	101	3,307	2
		1						1	32	3
		2						2	86	4
		8				1		9	412	5
		11			1	1	1	14	642	6
		23	1		3		7	34	2,139	7
4		41	1		4	4	6	60	1,994	8
7		14				9	13	43	474	9
		17		1	1		1	20	1,001	10
12		56	2		4	6	11	91	2,585	11
219		59			2	4	55	339	3,541	12
		4		5		1	1	11	682	13
4		17			3		1	25	486	14
		29	1		2	3		35	648	15
									124	16
		6			1	3		10	578	17
		18	5		2	3	1	29	841	18
70	314	423	171	1	7	15	7	1,008	1,195	19
5	2	132	1		4	13	5	162	882	20
5	2	121	1		3	4		136	356	21
		11			1	9	5	26	468	22
									58	23
	2	4		1		1		8	89	24
38	4	200	85	1	65	13	6	412	5,879	25
	1	99		1	7	5	1	114	1,238	26
38	3	101	85		58	8	5	298	4,641	27
1		26	4		3	3	6	43	501	28
1,210	28	382	3		112	21	27	1,783	5,196	29
9		10			2	10	8	39	94	30
2	17	17				2	6	44	123	31
23	1	27			2	2	1	56	165	32
3	4	18						25	99	33
1,173	6	310	3		108	7	12	1,619	4,715	34
		2			1	1	1	5	129	35
1,570	350	1,547	274	9	223	109	163	4,245	33,443	36

of Labour.
and crib work.

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹					
		Inspections		Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans—to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		Boilers	Other pressure vessels				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	514	947	896	234	912	2,403
2	Foods and beverages.....	130	59	130	40	178	343
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....			2	1	1	1
4	Rubber products.....	1	1	5	3	12	11
5	Leather products.....	4	6	38	7	26	27
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	5		65	3	47	73
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	36	1	97	9	56	68
8	Wood products.....	98	32	125	21	116	527
9	Paper products.....	3	1	17	8	53	93
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	10	13	64	3	61	80
11	Iron and steel products.....	43	99	76	35	112	491
12	Transportation equipment.....	128	662	89	44	45	309
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	8	5	19	7	16	58
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	5	14	32	12	27	67
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	23	24	13	12	26	108
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	1	2		2	4
17	Chemical products.....	6	7	45	10	74	53
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	13	22	77	19	60	90
19	Construction	8	11	7	3	14	10
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	11	29	69	6	111	33
21	Transportation.....	4	19	17	3	8	4
22	Storage (including grain elevators).....	7	10	52	3	103	27
23	Communication.....						2
24	Public Utility Operation	2	5	3		13	3
25	Trade	108	346	167	41	248	170
26	Wholesale trade.....	19	31	85	21	158	48
27	Retail trade.....	89	315	82	20	90	122
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6	1	141	8	189	4
29	Service	72	41	115	22	22	88
30	Community or public service.....	1		15		1	1
31	Government service.....	1	1	23		1	4
32	Recreation service.....	4	2	4	2	1	2
33	Business service.....	1		10	2		2
34	Personal service.....	65	38	63	18	19	79
35	Unclassified			13	2	6	3
36	Total	721	1,380	1,411	316	1,515	2,714

¹Directions for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1951

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats— for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear—for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
21	111	231	281	11	389	12	259	75	13	3,274	10,583	1
	15	10	37	1	84		12		3	569	1,611	2
				1						6	12	3
			1	1			2	1		17	55	4
4	3	6	14		18	1	17	3	1	114	289	5
	1	4	10		18		33	10	3	111	383	6
3	7	3	52	7	63	7	67	23	2	455	956	7
2	10	15	26		24		79	6	2	369	1,380	8
10	1	4	13		11	2	26	1		140	383	9
	3	11	18		23		2	7	1	116	432	10
1	22	81	35		37	1	22	4		373	1,432	11
	35	36	21		31	1	7	5		423	1,836	12
	1	26	11		12		6	1		106	276	13
	2	10	6	1	8		20	1		85	290	14
1	2	5	8		20		1	3		105	351	15
		8			8		1			19	46	16
	4	5	7		8		4	1	1	81	306	17
	5	7	22		24		12	9		185	545	18
		2	3		6		1	1		32	98	19
	3	1	5		17			5		67	357	20
	1		3		1			4		19	83	21
	2	1	2		14			1		48	270	22
					2						4	23
		3			1					13	43	24
2	18	15	29	7	59	1	4	103	38	669	2,025	25
1	8	3	10	5	22		3	1	1	182	598	26
1	10	12	19	2	37	1	1	102	37	487	1,427	27
2	4	2	7		16	1		3		95	479	28
2	13	6	18		48		2	195	12	760	1,416	29
					2					8	28	30
		2			2					9	43	31
1	2							1	6	16	41	32
1					3			4		13	36	33
	11	4	18		41		2	190	6	714	1,268	34
		1			2					12	39	35
27	149	261	343	18	538	14	266	382	63	4,922	15,019	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	1,027	5,839	3,444	74,239	1,895	45,813	73	3,786	6,439	129,677
2	Foods and beverages	108	947	392	6,953	441	8,919	40	3,138	981	19,957
3	Tobacco and tobacco products			12	913	2	206	4	409	18	1,528
4	Rubber products	5	21	14	1,638	16	1,493			35	3,152
5	Leather products	13	63	112	1,883	93	3,010			218	4,956
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	10	44	161	4,531	133	6,949	1	59	305	11,583
7	Clothing (textile and fur)	47	509	766	16,217	140	7,300			953	24,026
8	Wood products	102	208	195	901	194	1,840	21	114	512	3,063
9	Paper products	26	305	115	3,428	73	2,534	1	38	215	6,305
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	61	642	342	5,257	234	1,003			637	6,902
11	Iron and steel products	201	585	305	7,005	274	3,779	2	3	782	11,372
12	Transportation equipment	147	704	244	4,049	107	1,154	1	1	499	5,908
13	Non-ferrous metal products	117	190	130	2,880	32	1,105			279	4,175
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies	22	432	157	9,123	46	3,477			225	13,032
15	Non-metallic mineral products	50	192	85	812	29	490	2	20	166	1,514
16	Products of petroleum and coal	9	103	12	30					21	133
17	Chemical products	64	625	168	3,443	12	342	1	4	245	4,414
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	45	269	234	5,176	69	2,212			348	7,657
19	Construction	22	62	29	334					51	396
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	63	541	122	2,243	39	165	6	7	230	2,956
21	Transportation	23	46	30	173	18	57	4	5	75	281
22	Storage (including grain elevators)	27	162	67	395	15	46	2	2	111	605
23	Communication	13	333	25	1,675	6	62			44	2,070
24	Public Utility Operation	8	60	10	15	1	4			19	79
25	Trade	231	1,207	1,144	11,508	1,329	5,627	34	141	2,738	18,483
26	Wholesale trade	132	537	266	2,215	100	552	5	32	503	3,336
27	Retail trade	99	670	878	9,293	1,229	5,075	29	109	2,235	15,147
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26	1,044	28	626	10	60			64	1,730
29	Service	165	627	529	5,021	1,213	7,764	52	225	1,959	13,637
30	Community or public service	4	7	7	157	3	30	1	4	15	198
31	Government service	3	68	5	79	14	94			22	241
32	Recreation service	16	66	10	152	7	34			33	252
33	Business service	14	178	17	109	2	96			33	383
34	Personal service	128	308	490	4,524	1,187	7,510	51	221	1,856	12,563
35	Unclassified	8	5,888	45	10,461	6	59			59	16,408
36	Total	1,550	15,268	5,351	104,447	4,493	59,492	165	4,159	11,559	183,366

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1951

Male										Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total			
Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
263	4,576	4,293	183,849	4,906	167,745	1,012	14,192	10,474	370,362	500,039	1
72	960	339	11,259	958	21,916	274	5,159	1,643	39,294	59,251	2
		13	795	3	442	4	256	20	1,493	3,021	3
4	61	21	3,041	23	3,351			48	6,453	9,605	4
3	15	105	2,721	101	5,387	1	12	210	8,135	13,091	5
4	352	148	6,262	163	8,241	9	239	324	15,094	26,677	6
14	45	799	9,654	140	4,170	1	33	954	13,902	37,928	7
29	100	339	5,078	547	16,842	235	5,176	1,150	27,196	30,259	8
7	29	108	4,505	121	17,230	3	65	239	21,829	28,134	9
39	1,111	537	11,220	107	1,981	6	28	689	14,340	21,242	10
23	479	532	49,621	609	37,964	43	789	1,207	88,853	100,225	11
29	211	310	34,052	1,286	20,950	381	1,363	2,006	56,576	62,484	12
6	109	193	6,708	389	7,039	1	3	589	13,859	18,034	13
3	39	175	20,801	85	8,562	2	122	265	29,524	42,556	14
5	381	137	3,947	136	5,763	38	630	316	10,721	12,235	15
1	8	52	1,424	28	188	4	102	85	1,722	1,855	16
11	607	198	6,600	81	4,499	6	205	296	11,911	16,325	17
13	69	287	6,161	129	3,220	4	10	433	9,460	17,117	18
1	5	60	1,719	30	481	14	236	105	2,441	2,837	19
24	388	121	2,622	165	3,181	82	1,479	392	7,670	10,626	20
2	10	28	370	75	1,305	49	1,125	154	2,810	3,091	21
17	259	72	1,618	88	1,868	33	354	210	4,099	4,704	22
5	119	21	634	2	8			28	761	2,831	23
1	42	23	1,689	23	319	10	20	57	2,070	2,149	24
360	797	975	10,118	1,626	12,504	247	1,275	3,208	24,694	43,177	25
47	412	373	5,387	276	3,113	40	334	736	9,246	12,582	26
313	385	602	4,731	1,350	9,391	207	941	2,472	15,448	30,595	27
16	1,013	43	736	62	306	4	4	125	2,059	3,789	28
73	410	378	3,412	989	5,503	77	369	1,517	9,694	23,331	29
1	2	15	207	9	82	3	9	28	300	498	30
2	79	2	43	21	378	2	8	27	508	749	31
19	160	9	163	23	139	3	15	54	477	729	32
12	86	21	216	7	105			40	407	790	33
39	83	331	2,783	929	4,799	69	337	1,368	8,002	20,565	34
6	2,903	41	7,211	5	31			52	10,145	26,553	35
744	10,134	5,934	211,356	7,806	190,070	1,446	17,575	15,930	429,135	612,501	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,
BY SEX AND AGE—1951**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	128,791	882	4	129,677	369,760	598	4	370,362	500,039
Foods and beverages.....	19,623	333	1	19,957	39,111	182	1	39,294	59,251
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,526	2		1,528	1,492	1		1,493	3,021
Rubber products.....	3,146	6		3,152	6,445	8		6,453	9,605
Leather products.....	4,921	35		4,956	8,086	48	1	8,135	13,091
Textile products, (except clothing)...	11,407	174	2	11,583	15,021	73		15,094	26,677
Clothing (textile and fur).....	23,911	114	1	24,026	13,857	44	1	13,902	37,928
Wood products.....	3,045	18		3,063	27,124	71	1	27,196	30,259
Paper products.....	6,277	28		6,305	21,813	16		21,829	28,134
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	6,866	36		6,902	14,307	33		14,340	21,242
Iron and steel products.....	11,361	11		11,372	88,823	30		88,853	100,225
Transportation equipment.....	5,886	22		5,908	56,560	16		56,576	62,484
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,167	8		4,175	13,853	6		13,859	18,034
Electrical apparatus and supplies....	12,990	42		13,032	29,511	13		29,524	42,556
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,508	6		1,514	10,711	10		10,721	12,235
Products of petroleum and coal.....	133			133	1,722			1,722	1,855
Chemical products.....	4,404	10		4,414	11,894	17		11,911	16,325
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7,620	37		7,657	9,430	30		9,460	17,117
Construction	396			396	2,440	1		2,441	2,837
Transportation, Storage and Communication	2,916	40		2,956	7,670			7,670	10,626
Transportation.....	281			281	2,810			2,810	3,091
Storage (including grain elevators)...	604	1		605	4,099			4,099	4,704
Communication.....	2,031	39		2,070	761			761	2,831
Public Utility Operation	79			79	2,070			2,070	2,149
Trade	18,229	246	8	18,483	24,429	220	45	24,694	43,177
Wholesale trade.....	3,311	24	1	3,336	9,220	26		9,246	12,582
Retail trade.....	14,918	222	7	15,147	15,209	194	45	15,448	30,595
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,721	9		1,730	2,059			2,059	3,789
Service	13,417	218	2	13,637	9,596	98		9,694	23,331
Community or public service.....	198			198	299	1		300	498
Government service.....	241			241	508			508	749
Recreation service.....	246	6		252	433	44		477	729
Business service.....	381	2		383	394	13		407	790
Personal service.....	12,351	210	2	12,563	7,962	40		8,002	20,565
Unclassified	16,384	24		16,408	10,140	5		10,145	26,553
Total	181,933	1,419	14	183,366	428,164	922	49	429,135	612,501

**TABLE A-3.—NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO EMPLOYERS UNDER THE
FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT DURING THE CALENDAR
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1950, BY INDUSTRY**

Industry	Permits				
	Emergency overtime	Double shift	Home- work	Late hours	Total
Manufacturing	361	295	382		1,038
Foods and beverages.....	90	63	1		154
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		1			1
Rubber products.....	2	5	6		13
Leather products.....	7	4	20		31
Textile products, (except clothing).....	20	36	36		92
Clothing (textile and fur).....	72	25	178		275
Wood products.....	7	6	7		20
Paper products.....	16	31	7		54
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	41	17	15		73
Iron and steel products.....	14	23			37
Transportation equipment.....	4	6	26		36
Non-ferrous metal products.....	20	10			30
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	15	24			39
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	9			12
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2	1			3
Chemical products.....	15	14	4		33
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	33	20	82		135
Construction					
Transportation, Storage and Communication	2				2
Transportation.....	2				2
Storage (including grain elevators).....					
Communication.....					
Public Utility Operation					
Trade	16	4	8		28
Wholesale trade.....	6	1	2		9
Retail trade.....	10	3	6		19
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate					
Service	37	18	5	318	378
Community or public service.....	1				1
Government service.....		1			1
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....	1		1		2
Personal service.....	35	17	4	318 ¹	374
Unclassified	20	2	15		37
Total	436	319	410	318	1,483

¹Permits issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m.

TABLE A-4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED PLANS OF BUILDINGS—1951

Industry	Plans Approved ¹	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	1,046	66,985,000	57.34
Foods and beverages.....	135	7,029,900	6.01
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	25,800	.02
Rubber products.....	13	649,700	.55
Leather products.....	11	192,500	.16
Textile products, (except clothing).....	42	1,457,500	1.25
Clothing (textile and fur).....	41	1,468,600	1.26
Wood products.....	94	1,596,900	1.37
Paper products.....	40	4,172,300	3.58
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	48	2,788,800	2.39
Iron and steel products.....	187	15,503,700	13.30
Transportation equipment.....	128	13,935,950	11.91
Non-ferrous metal products.....	40	1,732,300	1.48
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	72	7,032,000	6.02
Non-metallic mineral products.....	40	2,560,500	2.19
Products of petroleum and coal.....	3	17,100	.01
Chemical products.....	101	5,555,550	4.76
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	49	1,265,900	1.08
Construction	42	888,700	.76
General contractors.....	15	307,300	.26
Special trade contractors.....	27	581,400	.50
Transportation, Storage and Communication	76	5,038,400	4.30
Transportation.....	26	929,900	.79
Storage (including grain elevators).....	42	2,420,700	2.07
Communication.....	8	1,687,800	1.44
Public Utility Operation	24	9,564,000	8.19
Trade	168	10,839,600	9.27
Wholesale trade.....	90	8,087,100	6.92
Retail trade.....	78	2,752,500	2.35
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	120	21,677,000	18.59
Service	52	1,834,200	1.55
Community or public service.....	2	10,000	*
Government service.....	5	950,000	.81
Recreation service.....	4	344,000	.29
Business service.....	7	165,100	.14
Personal service.....	34	365,100	.31
Total	1,528	116,826,900	100.00

¹Plans submitted for approval under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

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B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1951

Revenue		
1. Fees—		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$34,957.00
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		265.00
		<hr/>
		\$35,222.00
2. Text-books		4,297.00
3. Miscellaneous		75.13
		<hr/>
Gross Revenue		\$39,594 13
Refunds		
1. Fees—		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$ 824.50
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		5.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 829.50
2. Text-books		14.75
3. Miscellaneous		30.00
		<hr/>
Total Refunds		874.25
		<hr/>
Net Revenue		\$38,719.88

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1951

Class	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor	36	13	1		414	464	44
Fireman	34	14	3		352	403	24
4th class	592	136	16	16	6,408	7,168	306
3rd class	226	166	16	12	5,280	5,700	450
2nd class	79	101	7	2	2,152	2,341	273
1st class	3	16			396	415	66
Hoisting	198	53	3	18	2,806	3,078	114
Traction	33	4		5	814	856	14
Duplex	8			1	391	400	
Total	1,209	503	46	54	19,013	20,825¹	1,291

¹In addition, there were 260 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 21,085 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

**TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY CENTRE AND CLASS
OF EXAMINATION—1951**

Examinations		Class of Examination								
Centre	Number	Com- pressor	Fireman	4th class	3rd class	2nd class	1st class	Hoisting	Traction	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2	4		13	12	1	2	8	1	41
Brantford.....	2	4		17	23	14		3	1	62
Brockville.....	1			6	6	1	1	1		15
Casummit Lake....	1	1		3						4
Chatham.....	1	1		9	3	4				17
Cornwall.....	1	1		12	7	2		2		24
Fort Frances.....	1			2	2			7		11
Geraldton.....	1	4		3	1					8
Guelph.....	1			6	9					15
Haileybury.....	1	2	2	7	1			1		13
Hamilton.....	3	13	2	36	29	19	2	8	3	112
Huntsville.....	1			1				2	2	5
Kapuskasing.....	1		2	5	5			7	2	21
Kenora.....	1			6	8	2		5		21
Kingston.....	1			5	6	2		2		15
Kirkland Lake....	2	3		6	4			4		17
Kitchener.....	2			21	25	19	4			69
London.....	2	1	2	34	32	10	2	6		87
Niagara Falls.....	1			4	5	3		2		14
North Bay.....	1			11	7	6		6		30
Orillia.....	1			2	2	2		1		7
Ottawa.....	3	5	14	92	76	41	9	18	1	256
Parry Sound.....	1			3	1	1		3		8
Peterborough.....	2			12	2	1	1	3		19
Pickle Lake.....	1	2		4	1					7
Port Arthur.....	2	4	2	42	53	22	7	29		159
Red Lake.....	1			10	2					12
St. Catharines....	1			3	10	2	1	4		20
Sarnia.....	1	6		5	15	11	1	4		42
Sault Ste. Marie..	1			18	7	2		7	12	46
Sudbury.....	2	1	2	25	32	6	2	11	3	82
Timmins.....	2	6	6	33	30	11	3	11	3	103
Walkerton.....	1			8	7	1		1		17
Windsor.....	2	4	1	45	43	20	1	13		127
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	48	62	33	509	466	203	36	169	28	1,506
Total, Toronto ..	(a)	31	27	563	461	259	67	209	25	1,642
Grand Total .		93	60	1,072	927	462	103	378	53	3,148

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS

	1950		1951		Uninsured ¹	
	New	Used	New	Used	1950	1951
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	1,514	592	1,711	507	2,715	2,576
Unfired pressure vessels.....	4,091	423	4,665	389	4,910	4,851
Total.....	5,605	1,015	6,376	896	7,625	7,427
Pressure piping installations...	89		75			

¹Uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels inspected annually under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Class	1950	1951
	No.	No.
"A"—new boilers and unfired pressure vessels.....	3,174	2,774
"B"—used boilers and unfired pressure vessels.....	763	607
"C"—low pressure boilers accepted by affidavit.....	449	2,124
"D"—pressure vessels accepted by affidavit.....	1,318	101
"E"—boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit.....	81	21
Duplicates.....	88	41
Total.....	5,873	5,668
Uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels ¹	6,665 ²	6,861 ³

¹These certificates issued under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

²This figure comprises 2,890 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 3,775 certificates issued from the branch office.

³This figure comprises 3,419 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 3,442 certificates issued from the branch office.

TABLE C-3.—REVENUES EARNED

Source	1950	1951
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fees—		
Survey and registration of designs	5,708.00	6,379.00
Inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels	32,042.00	35,830.50
Pressure piping installation inspections	660.00	567.50
Inspections of used boilers and pressure vessels	6,544.50	5,269.00
Heating boilers accepted by affidavit	898.00	4,248.00
Pressure vessels accepted by affidavit	2,688.00	215.00
Boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit	162.00	42.00
Transfer seals for tanks	1,383.50	290.00
Regulations	9.50	
Total	50,095.50	52,841.00
Travelling expenses	3,503.35	3,104.25
Qualification tests of welding operators—expenses	2,745.00	3,380.00
Fees for annual inspections ¹	20,024.00	19,442.05
Expenses for annual inspections ¹	177.50	227.00
Grand total	76,545.35	78,994.30
Total amount of moneys transmitted to the Treasury of Ontario—		
Boiler Inspection Branch	56,124.14	58,122.29
Composite Inspection Branch ¹	20,465.44	19,480.64
Total	76,589.58	77,602.93

¹Inspections made under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

D—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY
DESIGNATED TRADES—1951**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1950	March 31, 1951
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	736	126	318	12	1,722	2,002
Bricklayer.....	58	6	26	1	135	160
Carpenter.....	113	25	56	1	267	298
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	199	27	92	5	492	567
Mason.....	4	1	2	.....	10	11
Painter and decorator.....	17	4	7	1	42	47
Plasterer.....	29	5	10	2	85	97
Plumber.....	195	34	68	2	424	515
Sheet metal worker.....	78	15	35	.....	161	189
Steamfitter.....	43	9	22	.....	106	118
Motor Vehicle Repairer	760	148	323	10	1,668	1,947
(a) Mechanical.....	623	122	273	9	1,386	1,605
(b) Body.....	102	14	28	.....	198	258
(c) Specialized service.....	35	12	22	1	84	84
Barber	5	.....	8	1	15	11
Hairdresser	53	10	25	10	93	101
Total	1,554	284	674	33	3,498	4,061

TABLE D-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1951

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	222	491	569	631	89	2,002
Bricklayer ¹	36	37	41	46	.....	160
Carpenter ¹	35	88	95	80	.....	298
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	66	119	147	235	.....	567
Mason ¹	1	5	1	4	.....	11
Painter and decorator ¹	7	16	12	12	.....	47
Plasterer ¹	8	25	37	27	.....	97
Plumber ²	46	116	152	127	74	515
Sheet metal worker ¹	13	57	50	69	.....	189
Steamfitter ²	10	28	34	31	15	118
Motor Vehicle Repairer ²	145	372	477	475	478	1,947
Barber ³	2	3	6	.....	.....	11
Hairdresser ³	28	35	38	.....	.....	101
Total	397	901	1,090	1,106	567	4,061

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE D-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1951, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1951
	During 1951	1928-1951	During 1951	1928-1951	During 1951	1928-1951	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades—							
Bricklayer.....	58	511	6	60	27	291	160
Carpenter.....	113	924	25	170	57	456	298
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	199	1,525	27	239	97	719	567
Mason.....	4	32	1	7	2	14	11
Painter and decorator.....	17	296	4	71	8	178	47
Plasterer.....	29	274	5	33	12	144	97
Plumber.....	195	1,612	34	361	70	736	515
Sheet metal worker.....	78	618	15	121	35	308	189
Steamfitter.....	43	390	9	108	22	164	118
Total.....	736	6,182	126	1,170	330	3,010	2,002
Comparative totals, 1950.....	665	5,446	99	1,044	352	2,680	1,722
Motor Vehicle Repairer—							
(a) Mechanical.....	623	3,700	122	794	282	1,301	1,605
(b) Body.....	102	476	14	92	28	126	258
(c) Specialized service.....	35	297	12	78	23	135	84
Total.....	760	4,473	148	964	333	1,562	1,947
Comparative totals, 1950.....	617	3,713	124	816	245	1,229	1,668
Barber.....	5	112	.....	24	9	77	11
Comparative totals, 1950.....	3	107	.....	24	4	68	15
Hairdresser.....	53	1,705	10	551	35	1,053	101
Comparative totals, 1950.....	34	1,652	18	541	49	1,018	93
Grand totals all trades, 1951	1,554	12,472	284	2,709	707	5,702	4,061
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1950.....	1,319	10,918	241	2,425	650	4,995	3,498

**TABLE D-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1951**

Designated Trade (see details in Table D-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	810	1,238	2,048
2. Barber.....	54	66	120
3. Hairdresser.....	271	214	485
Total.....	1,135	1,518	2,653

¹Arrangements are made through local apprenticeship committees for examinations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer in centres other than Toronto.

**TABLE D-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND
EXAMINATION CENTRES—1951**

Designated Trade and Examination Centre	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	125	2,048
Barrie.....	3	55
Belleville.....	2	52
Brantford.....	2	31
Brockville.....	2	28
Chatham.....	1	29
Clinton.....	1	11
Cochrane.....	1	13
Cornwall.....	2	31
Dryden.....	1	14
Fort Frances.....	1	14
Hamilton.....	6	101
Harriston.....	1	18
Huntsville.....	2	14
Iroquois Falls.....	1	15
Kapuskasing.....	1	4
Kenora.....	1	14
Kingston.....	2	31
Kirkland Lake.....	2	14
Kitchener.....	4	78
Lindsay.....	2	20
London.....	4	75
North Bay.....	2	28
Ottawa.....	5	108
Owen Sound.....	1	18
Peterborough.....	1	14
Port Arthur.....	5	81
Renfrew.....	2	40
St. Catharines.....	2	33
Sarnia.....	1	23
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3	26
Simcoe.....	2	24
Smith's Falls.....	2	12
Smooth Rock Falls.....	1	7
Sudbury.....	2	32
Timmins.....	1	10
Toronto.....	46	810
Welland.....	2	21
Windsor.....	5	99
2. Barber.....	120	120
Fort William.....	14	14
Hamilton.....	18	18
Lindsay.....	3	3
London.....	5	5
Ottawa.....	2	2
Sarnia.....	4	4
Sudbury.....	3	3
Timmins.....	6	6
Toronto.....	54	54
Windsor.....	10	10
Woodstock.....	1	1
3. Hairdresser.....	30	485
Hamilton.....	5	76
London.....	4	49
North Bay.....	1	10
Ottawa.....	4	44
Toronto.....	13	271
Windsor.....	3	35
Total.....	275	2,653

TABLE D-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1951

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	14	1,476 ¹	1,490	19,052	71	17	20,630
Barber.....	77	120 ²	197	2,648	3	4	2,852
Hairdresser.....	19	383	402	4,306	10	2	4,720
Total.....	110	1,979	2,089	26,006	84	23	28,202

¹This figure includes 457 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

²This figure includes 1 certificate of qualification issued to a discharged member of the forces.

TABLE D-4.—LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1950, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Designated Trade	Licenses		
	New applications made during 1950	In force	
		December 31, 1949	December 31, 1950
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....			
Hairdresser.....		11	11
Total.....		11	11

TABLE D-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENSES—1951

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated trade of			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	27,548.00	170.00	27,378.00
Barber.....	3,706.50	16.00	3,690.50
Hairdresser.....	7,967.00	77.00	7,890.00
Miscellaneous.....	66.35		66.35
Total.....	39,287.85	263.00	39,024.85

**TABLE D-6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN
DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1951¹**

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades ²	Motor vehicle repairer	Barber	Hairdresser	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract	3,385³	3,443⁴			6,828
At present under contract.....	243	362			605
Attained journeyman status after job and school training	2,504	2,259			4,763
Discontinued training ⁵	638	822			1,460
Evaluated	2,041	6,963			9,004
Granted journeyman status.....	251	2,966			3,217
Granted interim certificate.....	1,790	3,997			5,787
Attained Journeyman Status after School Training or Evaluation			370	563	933
Total	5,426	10,406	370	563	16,765

¹Refer to text, page 42.

²Consist of the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker and steamfitter.

³In addition, there were 138 persons placed in jobs after school training who did not enter into contract with their employer. Ninety have attained journeyman status and 48 are still being trained in their trade.

⁴In addition, there were 52 persons placed in jobs after school training who did not enter into contract with their employer. Forty-seven have attained journeyman status and 5 are still being trained in their trade.

⁵Discontinued training for the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside of Ontario, return to previous employment or unsuitable.

E—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES

TABLE E-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1951

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Baking.....	Ottawa.....		December 2, 1944	94/44
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora and Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer and Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships and Grimsby....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Tees- water and Wingham.....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		
	Brantford.....	155		
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....		December 2, 1944	102/44
	Carleton Place and Perth....	158		
	Chatham.....		December 14, 1946	150/46
	Clinton, Goderich and Seaforth	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships...	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162		
	Elora and Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		December 2, 1944	109/44
	Galt, Hespeler and Preston...	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166		
	Hamilton.....	167		
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		December 2, 1944	115/44
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	169		
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold.	172		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour.....	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176		
	Oshawa.....	177		
	Ottawa.....	178		
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....	181		
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		

**TABLE E-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1951 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Concluded)	Peterborough	182		
	Petrolia and Forest		December 9, 1944	132/44
	Port Arthur and Fort William		March 3, 1945	281/44
	Port Colborne—Humberstone .		December 9, 1944	134/44
	Port Dalhousie	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	Port Hope	183		
	Port McNicoll	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott, Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg		December 14, 1946	151/46
	Preston	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew	184		
	St. Catharines	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	St. Mary's	185		
	St. Thomas	186		
	Sarnia—Point Edward	187		
	Sault Ste. Marie		December 9, 1944	141/44
	Seaforth	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe, Hagersville, Jarvis, Waterford, Port Dover, Delhi, Port Rowan, South Walsingham, St. Williams . .		October 19, 1946	123/46
	Smith's Falls	188		
	Springfield	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford	189		
	Sudbury		December 9, 1944	145/44
	Teeswater	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Thorold	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	Tillsonburg, Eden, Strafford- ville, Vienna, Port Burwell, Brownsville, Courtland		October 19, 1946	122/46
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area		December 16, 1944	147/44
	Toronto	190		
	Township of Teck		December 16, 1944	146/44
	Trenton		March 23, 1946	27/46
	Victoria Harbour	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland		December 16, 1944	150/44
	Windsor	191		
	Wingham	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock	192		
Brewing	Province of Ontario		December 16, 1944	154/44
Bricklaying and stonemasonry .	Cornwall	193		
	Ottawa	194		
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering	Galt		December 16, 1944	155/44
Building	Kitchener—Waterloo		December 16, 1944	156/44
Carpentry	Belleville	195		
	Brantford		December 16, 1944	158/44
	Brockville	196		
	Cornwall	197		
	Fort Frances	198		
	Galt		December 16, 1944	161/44
	Goderich		July 7, 1945	44/45
	Guelph		July 13, 1946	77/46
	Kenora—Keewatin		April 12, 1947	30/47
	Kingston	199		
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake .		December 16, 1944	162/44
	Orillia		August 24, 1946	96/46
	Oshawa—Whitby	200		
	Ottawa		March 3, 1951	32/51
	Owen Sound	202		

**TABLE E-1.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1951 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Carpentry (Concluded).....	Peterborough.....	203	December 16, 1944	164/44
	Port Arthur and Fort William		April 27, 1946	44/46
	St. Catharines.....		December 16, 1944	166/44
	St. Thomas.....		July 13, 1946	76/46
	Sarnia.....	204	December 16, 1944	167/44
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		July 14, 1945	54/45
	Timmins.....			
	Windsor.....			
Coal.....	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	169/44
Coal hoisting.....	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	170/44
Common-labourers construction	Ottawa.....		February 24, 1951	22/51
	Windsor.....		December 16, 1944	172/44
Electrical repair-and- construction.....	Belleville.....	208	December 16, 1944	174/44
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake.		February 24, 1951	23/51
	London.....		February 24, 1951	27/51
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		December 21, 1946	162/46
	Ottawa.....	209		
	Windsor.....			
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	210		
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....		December 16, 1950	267/50
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	211		
Men's and boys' clothing.....	Ontario.....	212		
Men's and boys' hat and cap ..	Ontario.....	213		
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		March 31, 1951 ¹	44/51
Painting and decorating.....	Cornwall.....	214	April 26, 1947	33/47
	Guelph.....		December 23, 1944	183/44
	Hamilton.....		December 23, 1944	184/44
	Kingston.....		January 11, 1947	171/46
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	216	February 24, 1951	25/51
	Ottawa.....		February 24, 1951	24/51
	Toronto.....			
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	217	December 23, 1944	187/44
	Toronto.....			
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....	217	December 23, 1944	188/44
	Hamilton.....		February 15, 1947	6/47
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....			
	Ottawa.....	218		
	Port Arthur—Fort William...	219	December 23, 1944	190/44
	St. Thomas.....		December 23, 1944	191/44
	Township of Teck.....			
	Welland.....	220	February 24, 1951	26/51
	Windsor.....			
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford.....	228		
	Hamilton.....	229		
	Toronto.....	230		
	Windsor.....	231		
Sheet-metal-work construction.	Belleville.....	222		
	Ottawa.....	223		
	Port Arthur—Fort William...	224		
	Windsor.....	225		
Soft furniture.....	Toronto and District.....		December 23, 1944	193/44
Taxi-cab.....	Toronto.....	226		

¹In force 10 days after publication in The Ontario Gazette.

F—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO—1951¹

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE: Strikes and lockouts are listed in the order of date of commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1951					
Worsted textile factory workers.....	Trenton	1	117	2,600	Commenced December 28, 1949; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated by June 27; return of workers and replacement.
Plumbers, steamfitters and helpers.....	Ottawa	31	228	3,000	Commenced January 3, 1950; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, double time on Saturdays, check-off, etc.; terminated April 21; negotiations; compromise, increase in wages granted.
Garage mechanics, greasers, etc.....	Toronto	1	5	100	Commenced March 8; for a union agreement providing for guaranteed weekly wage and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated by April 28; return of workers and replacement.
Hotel employees.....	Cornwall	8	100	6,550	Commenced March 9; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, overtime rates, vacations with pay, following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 6; return of workers.
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During Fiscal Year 1951					
Township employees.....	York Township	1	244	360	Commenced April 10; for a new agreement providing for increased wages to parity with Toronto rates, and other changes; terminated April 11; negotiations; compromise.
Boat factory workers.....	Niagara-on- the-Lake	1	6	50	Commenced April 14; for increased wages; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of April.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	Oshawa	1	292	500	Commenced April 18; alleged infraction of seniority in promotion of a worker to a supervisory position; terminated April 19; negotiations.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Toronto	1	368	650	Commenced April 21; dispute over interpretation of seniority clause in agreement; terminated April 25; return of workers pending reference to grievance procedure; indefinite.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Wood cabinet factory workers.....	Owen Sound	1	207	1,550	Commenced April 24; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, and group insurance and welfare plan; terminated May 3; negotia- tions; compromise.
Auto electric parts factory workers.....	Sarnia	1	600	1,200	Commenced May 2; for settlement of various grievances; terminated May 3; return of workers pending settle- ment; indefinite.
Hardware factory workers...	Peterborough	1	168	6,040	Commenced May 4; for a new agree- ment providing for a 42½-hour week instead of 45 with same take-home pay, increased minimum wage rates, improved seniority and stabilization of piece-work rates, following refer- ence to conciliation board; termi- nated June 23; negotiations; com- promise.
Lumber mill workers.....	Kiosk	1	42	42	Commenced May 8; dispute over cook- house conditions and poor meals; terminated May 8; negotiations and replacement; partially successful, new cookhouse staff.
Waitresses and dishwashers.	Sudbury	2	40	2,690	Commenced May 11; for union recog- nition and agreement providing for increased wages; terminated August 10; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending decision on certification of union by Ontario Labour Relations Board; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory workers, spray painters...	Windsor	1	38	30	Commenced May 22; protest against not being asked to work on May 24; terminated May 23; return of workers.
Painters and decorators....	Windsor	5	125	350	Commenced May 22; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated May 26; negotiations.
Plumbing supplies factory workers.....	London	2	524	19,400	Commenced May 22; for a new agree- ment providing for union shop, in- creased wages, check-off, reduced hours, pension plan, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 11 and 14; concilia- tion, civic, and negotiations; com- promise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)
(Source: The Labour Gazette)**

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Tire factory workers, wire wrappers.....	Kitchener	1	36	30	Commenced June 2; suspension of workers for alleged slowdown in protest against new time standard; terminated June 5; return of workers pending negotiations for new standard (workers reinstated); indefinite.
Furniture factory workers..	Chesley	1	14	585	Commenced June 6; for a signed agreement providing for increased wages, hospitalization plan, etc.; terminated by end of July; no settlement.
Radiator factory workers...	Windsor	1	172	470	Commenced June 6; protest against transfer of a worker without approval of union steward; terminated June 8; negotiations.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Toronto	1	60	135	Commenced June 8; against dismissal of union steward following dispute re overtime work; terminated June 12; conciliation, provincial; compromise, dismissal changed to two-day suspension.
Brass products factory workers.....	Galt	1	36	2,700	Commenced June 15; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, Rand formula for union dues, payment for statutory holidays, extension of vacations with pay, following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 13; return of workers.
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto	1	120	2,700	Commenced June 16; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 42 to 35 per week, following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 14; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Laundry machinery factory workers.....	Toronto	1	32	2,390	Commenced June 16; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, extension of vacations with pay, additional union security, etc., following reference to conciliation board; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of October; indefinite.
Canning factory workers...	Chatham	1	230	1,035	Commenced June 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to arbitration and conciliation boards; terminated June 23; conciliation, provincial; compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)
(Source: The Labour Gazette)**

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Aluminum foundry workers.	Etobicoke	1	272	18,772	Commenced June 29; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and Rand formula for union dues; terminated October 20; conciliation, provincial; compromise.
Chemical factory office workers.....	Windsor	1	56	900	Commenced July 6; for a new agree- ment providing for seniority and arbitration procedure, increased wages, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 27; conciliation, provincial, and negotiations; compromise.
Tire factory workers, curers and builders.....	New Toronto	1	180	540	Commenced July 10; protesting change in piece-work rates and transfer of union steward to another shift; terminated July 12; conciliation, provincial; compromise, adjustment in rates.
Can and canning equipment factory workers.....	Toronto, New Toronto	3	564	14,700	Commenced July 12; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 17; ne- gotiations; compromise.
Electrical apparatus factory workers, welders.....	Peterborough	1	12	50	Commenced July 14; against suspen- sion of four welders for refusal to do certain repair work; terminated July 21; return of workers.
Steel mill ironworkers and pipefitters.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	95	400	Commenced July 16; for adjustment of work schedule on five-day week; ter- minated July 20; return of workers.
Sheet metal workers.....	Toronto	3	35	350	Commenced July 17; against carpen- ters installing certain metal frames; terminated July 28; carpenters ceased work on frames pending reference to jurisdictional board; indefinite.
Structural steel fabricators.	Windsor	1	450	225	Commenced July 21; protest against alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement providing for in- creased wages, pension and medical- hospitalization plan, payment for seven statutory holidays, etc.; ter- minated July 21; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Painters and decorators....	Toronto	44	1,200	4,800	Commenced July 25; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 28; concilia- tion, provincial; compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)**
(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Electric power production and distribution workers.	Orillia	1	70	18	Commenced July 25; for union recog- nition and agreement; terminated July 25; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Electricians	Windsor	*	200	600	Commenced August 3; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 7; negotia- tions; compromise.
Civic employees	Hamilton	1	915	26,500	Commenced August 10; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and 40-hour week with same take- home pay as for 44 hours, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 16; concilia- tion, provincial and negotiations; compromise.
Gold miners and millworkers	South Porcupine	1	404	2,100	Commenced August 16; for a union agreement providing for inclusion of cost-of-living bonus in basic wage rate, payment for four statutory holidays, extension of vacation plan, check-off, pension plan, etc.; termi- nated August 23; negotiations; compromise.
Metal factory workers	Hamilton	1	339	675	Commenced August 21; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated August 23; negotiations; compromise, increase in wages granted.
Non-operating railway workers, hotel employees, etc. ³	Ontario	4	31,500	248,000	Commenced August 22; for new agree- ments providing for increased wages of 7c. per hour (or 5c. plus cost-of- living bonus), date of establishment of 5-day, 40-hour week with the same take-home pay as for 48-hour week, and duration of agreement, following reference to conciliation boards and federal mediator; terminated August 30; return of workers under Main- tenance of Railway Operations Act, passed by special session of Parlia- ment, pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Bus drivers, mechanics, etc..	Oshawa	1	85	85	Commenced August 22; in sympathy with strike of non-operating railway workers; terminated August 23; return of workers.

TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Wood products factory workers.....	Oakville	1	140	2,760	Commenced August 31; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, shift bonus, reduced hours, and payment for statutory holidays; terminated September 26; return of workers pending further negotiations; compromise.
Sanitarium employees.....	Guelph	1	100	100	Commenced September 7; alleged discrimination in dismissal of union officers; terminated September 7; negotiations.
Basket factory workers....	Grimsby	1	135	1,200	Commenced September 14; for increased wages; terminated September 26; return of workers pending certification of union as bargaining agency; indefinite.
Die casting and electro- plating factory workers...	Wallaceburg	2	450	1,350	Commenced September 25; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, check-off, payment for statutory holidays, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 27; conciliation, civic, and negotiations; compromise.
Grocery warehousemen and truck drivers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	19	181	Commenced September 26; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated October 7; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Metal factory workers.....	Fort Erie	1	87	4,500	Commenced September 27; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, and revision of incentive plan; terminated December 12; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Tire factory workers.....	Kitchener	1	1,197	3,190	Commenced September 27; protest against dismissal of maintenance man for unsatisfactory service, terminated September 29; negotiations; compromise, worker reinstated at another job.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	3	8,000	5,000	Commenced September 28 and 29; protesting alleged delay in negotiations for increased wages; terminated September 28 and 29; return of workers.

TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (*Continued*)
 (Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	3	8,632	3,200	Commenced October 2; protesting alleged delay in negotiations for increased wages; terminated October 3; return of workers.
Cleaners and dyers.....	Toronto	1	202	4,000	Commenced October 4; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, Rand formula for union dues, adjustment of overtime rates, and payment for seven statutory holidays, following reference to conciliation board; employment conditions no longer affected by the middle of November; indefinite.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Toronto	1	63	2,200	Commenced October 5; demand for increased wages by a union other than the present certified bargaining agency; terminated by November 30; replacement and return of workers.
Automotive parts foundry workers.....	Sarnia	2	394	1,970	Commenced October 6; for payment for time required to replace damaged cores; terminated October 15; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Small arms factory workers.	Long Branch	1	165	330	Commenced October 16; for union recognition and agreement providing for increased wages; terminated October 17; return of workers.
Truck and trailer body factory workers.....	Brantford	1	350	260	Commenced October 18; protest against proposed suspension of two workers for cause; terminated October 18; negotiations; compromise, one worker suspended for two days.
Brewery warehouse workers.	Windsor	1	36	18	Commenced October 21; misunderstanding over transfer of six workers; terminated October 21; negotiations; compromise, transfers to be on a progressive basis.
Rubber factory workers....	Kitchener	1	65	130	Commenced November 6; dispute over time standards and other grievances; terminated November 8; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Foundry workers.....	Port Colborne	1	134	240	Commenced November 8; for a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated November 9; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)
(Source: The Labour Gazette)**

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	5	10,500	7,000	Commenced November 22; dispute re job allocation following lay-offs be- cause of material shortages; termi- nated November 22; return of workers.
Carpenters and labourers....	Cornwall	2	40	280	Commenced November 23; for dis- missal of foreman, following dispute with a carpenter; terminated Decem- ber 1; negotiations (see later strike).
Textile factory workers....	Cornwall	1	445	400	Commenced December 4; protest against removal of time-study checkers in carding room; terminated December 4; negotiations.
Carpenters.....	Cornwall	2	29	75	Commenced December 18; for re- employment of three carpenters fol- lowing strike on Nov. 23-50; ter- minated December 20; negotiations.
Bus drivers.....	Windsor	1	75	25	Commenced December 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, 40-hour week with same take- home pay as for 48 hours, and other changes, following reference to con- ciliation board; terminated Decem- ber 19; negotiations; compromise.
Subway construction rodmen.....	Toronto	1	17	25	Commenced January 4, 1951; jurisdic- tional dispute re rodmen; terminated January 5; conciliation, provincial.
Hotel employees.....	Windsor	1	16	50	Commenced January 6; for a closed shop clause in new agreement under negotiations; terminated January 10; negotiations.
Milk salesmen.....	Timmins	1	11	11	Commenced January 13; protest against discharge of a union worker; terminated January 13; negotiations.
Wholesale auto parts distri- bution workers.....	Chatham	2	240	180	Commenced January 16; protesting two-day suspension of a female worker for cause; terminated Janu- ary 16; return of workers.
Plumbers.....	Belleville	6	40	40	Commenced January 18; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated January 18; negotiations.
Brass and copper factory workers.....	New Toronto	1	975	5,850	Commenced January 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, 40-hour week with the same take-home pay as for 44-48 hours, Rand formula for union dues, and payment for all statutory holidays; terminated January 25; conciliation, provincial; compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)
(Source: The Labour Gazette)**

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Flour mill and bag factory workers.....	Port Colborne	2	450	700	Commenced January 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, 44-hour week, cost-of-living escalator clause, and union shop; terminated January 20; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Tire builders.....	Kitchener	1	289	289	Commenced January 19; dispute over one-day lay-off of eight tire builders while equipment repairs made; terminated January 19; return of workers.
Can and canning equipment factory workers.....	Toronto, New Toronto	3	558	1,100	Commenced January 24; for inclusion of workers in Canadian plants in master agreement in effect in United States plants; terminated January 25; negotiations; compromise, master agreement covering Canadian plants only.
Steel erectors.....	Toronto	1	8	32	Commenced January 24; inter-union dispute—protest against working with carpenters of another affiliation; terminated January 29; return of workers; indefinite.
Carpenters.....	Fort William, Port Arthur	5	40	720	Commenced January 29; jurisdictional dispute as to whether metal sheeting should be applied by carpenters or sheet metal workers; terminated February 21; return of workers pending reference to arbitration board; indefinite.
Farm implement factory workers.....	Toronto	1	3,000	375	Commenced January 31; protest against terms of new tentative agreement, following provincial conciliation; terminated January 31; return of workers.
Labourers.....	Hamilton	1	40	20	Commenced February 2; for increased wages; terminated February 2; return of workers.
Steel products factory workers ⁴	London, Toronto	3	1,899	7,600	Commenced February 2, 5, 6 and 13; for increased wages; terminated February 16; conciliation, provincial, and negotiations; compromise on wage increase, plus cost-of-living escalator clause.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Continued)
(Source: The Labour Gazette)**

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Foundry and machine shop workers.....	Toronto	1	392	880	Commenced February 8; for settlement of grievance re method of weighing materials on moulding conveyor; terminated February 12; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Tire factory workers.....	Kitchener	1	827	1,600	Commenced February 9; protest against 3-day suspension of a curing press operator for negligence; terminated February 14; return of workers.
Brewery warehouse and retail store workers.....	Windsor	8	62	62	Commenced February 10; alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement providing for increased wages pending report of conciliation board; terminated February 10; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Refrigerator factory workers	Brantford	1	200	4,600	Commenced February 13; inter-union dispute re bargaining agency; terminated March 15; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending vote re union affiliation; indefinite.
Painters, decorators and paperhangers.....	London	16	100	300	Commenced February 16; for union shop clause in union agreement under negotiations; terminated February 20; return of workers pending reference to provincial conciliation; indefinite.
Bookbinders.....	Toronto	1	27	545	Commenced February 20; protest against decision to eliminate union shop clause from memorandum of agreement signed February 16; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of March; indefinite.
Knitting factory workers...	Whitby	1	30	150	Commenced February 26; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and check-off following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 2; negotiations; compromise.
Steel barrel factory workers.	Hamilton	1	19	90	Commenced February 28; protest against suspension of a worker following disagreement with foreman; terminated March 6; conciliation, provincial.

TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (*Continued*)
(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Flour mill workers.....	Humberstone	1	165	1,270	Commenced March 2; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated March 16; conciliation, provincial, and negotiations; compromise, increase in wages granted.
Fibrous glass factory workers.....	Sarnia	1	75	145	Commenced March 3, 5, 13 and 14; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated March 14; negotiations; compromise, increase in wages and cost-of-living escalator clause.
Sportswear factory workers.	Toronto	1	28	270	Commenced March 6; for a union agreement; terminated March 19; negotiations and return of workers pending certification of union; indefinite.
Carpenters.....	Toronto	1	24	155	Commenced March 8; jurisdictional dispute as to whether labourers or carpenters should erect forms for poured concrete floors; terminated March 16; negotiations; compromise, work to be done on a 50-50 basis.
Furniture factory workers..	Kitchener	1	88	1,340	Commenced March 12; for union recognition and agreement providing for extension of vacation plan, payment for statutory holidays, overtime rates, sickness and accident insurance, following reference to conciliation board; unternminated at close of fiscal year.
Hotel employees.....	Windsor	1	58	900	Commenced March 12; for a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated at close of fiscal year.
Furniture factory workers..	Waterloo	1	31	400	Commenced March 14; alleged discrimination in lay-off of nine workers; unternminated at close of fiscal year.
Motor vehicle factory workers, painters.....	Windsor	1	25	150	Commenced March 19; protest against alleged excessive fumes in body-paint division; terminated March 27; negotiations.
Silk and nylon factory workers.....	Galt, Mitchell	2	146	580	Commenced March 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, elimination of wage differential between the two plants, and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 22; negotiations; compromise.

**TABLE F-1.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS
IN ONTARIO—1951¹ (Concluded)
(Source: The Labour Gazette)**

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Milk salesmen and dairy workers.....	Toronto	15	2,165	4,300	Commenced March 21; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, retroactive to October 1, 1950, fol- lowing reference to conciliation board; terminated March 23; con- ciliation, provincial; compromise, increase retroactive to December 15, 1950.
Tire factory workers.....	Kitchener	1	150	350	Commenced March 21; protesting new method of payment for calender operations; terminated March 26; return of workers pending reference to provincial conciliation; indefinite.
Silk and rayon factory workers.....	Dunnville	1	20	120	Commenced March 22; alleged dis- crimination in dismissal of four workers; unterminated at close of fiscal year.
Wholesale grocery warehouse workers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	7	42	Commenced March 24; alleged dis- crimination in dismissal of one worker; unterminated at close of fiscal year.
Motor vehicle factory workers, stock room and jitney drivers.....	Windsor	1	200	125	Commenced March 30; for employ- ment of an extra helper; terminated March 30; return of workers.
		254 ⁵	83,861	447,647	

*No figures available.

¹This data is subject to revision of the annual reviews issued by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

²In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

³In Canada 6 establishments were involved, involving 125,000 workers, with a time loss of 1,000,000 days.

⁴In addition, Quebec one establishment, 411 workers, 1,650 day's loss; Manitoba, one establishment, 40 workers, 150 day's loss.

⁵Refer to footnote against asterisk.

**TABLE F-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921-1951**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
1951—Industries:			
Mining	1	404	2,100
Manufacturing	63	45,381	140,628
Vegetable foods, etc.....	2	680	1,735
Vegetable products.....	1	165	1,270
Rubber and its products.....	7	2,744	6,129
Fur and leather products.....	1	120	2,700
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	6	786	4,120
Printing and publishing.....	1	27	545
Miscellaneous wood products.....	8	663	7,927
Metal products.....	35	40,065	115,157
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	2	131	1,045
Construction	14	2,126	10,747
Buildings and structures.....	13	2,109	10,722
Miscellaneous.....	1	17	25
Transportation and Public Utilities	4	31,730	248,128
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	1	75	25
Other local and highway transport.....	1	85	85
Electricity and gas.....	1	70	18
Steam railways.....	1	31,500	248,000
Trade	7	2,540	4,794
Service	9	1,680	41,250
Public administration.....	2	1,159	26,860
Business and personal.....	7	521	14,390
Total	98	83,861	447,647
1950.....	65	30,881	387,219
1949.....	59	12,570	262,891
1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
1940.....	36	6,075	50,468
1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
1935.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

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Ontario, the Ontario Department of Labour

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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ONTARIO

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1952

1951/52



CORONATION DEAR

1953



ONTARIO

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF LABOUR

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1952

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of
the Province of Ontario

Sessional Paper Number 13, 1953

TORONTO

Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1953



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY
MINISTER

To His Honour

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-third annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles. Daley
Minister

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Organization Chart	9
Administrative Personnel	11

PART I - TEXT

Factory Inspection Branch	15
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	22
Boiler Inspection Branch	23
Conciliation Service	27
Ontario Labour Relations Board	31
Fair Employment Practices Branch	34
Industry and Labour Board	36
Apprenticeship Branch	36
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	41
The Industrial Standards Act	45
Minimum Wage Branch	47

PART II - TABLES

Index of Tables	53
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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To the Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-third annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952.

A perusal of the reports on the activities of the various branches of the Department of Labour will indicate that Ontario has continued to make important industrial progress.

In order to take care of the increased industrial activity and to provide adequate coverage, the Province was re-divided for factory inspection purposes and the number of districts was increased from 19 to 31. This has meant an increase of 10 in the number of inspectors in the Factory Inspection Branch. For the heavier load in the Boiler Inspection Branch, the inspection staff was increased by 5.

Conciliation Service had the busiest year in its history. In all, the conciliation officers were active in over 700 matters.

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was also extremely busy during the year. It handled a total of 1,312 cases of all types. During the fiscal year Mr. E. Norris Davis resigned as a member of the Board and was replaced by Mr. George S. P. Ferguson.

It is to be noted that, as in previous fiscal periods, the Board of examiners of operating engineers also experienced a busy year, and a marked increase occurred in the number of applicants examined for certificates of qualification as operating engineers.

I wish to acknowledge the continued good work performed by the other branches and divisions of the Department during the fiscal year 1951-52, all of which it is not possible for me to mention in detail here.

The fiscal year under review saw 2 important pieces of legislation brought into effect, The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. In order to administer this new legislation the Fair Employment Practices Branch of the Department of Labour was established.

The administration of The Athletics Control Act was transferred by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the Department of Labour during the fiscal year.

In the administration of all the legislation coming within its jurisdiction, the Department is grateful for the assistance extended by labour and management, and other interested parties.

During the year there were numerous changes in staff. In addition to the changes in the personnel of the Boiler Inspection Branch and the Factory Inspection Branch, there were 3 appointments to the inspection service of the Apprenticeship Branch. One engineer was added to the engineering service of the Department. Two additional conciliation officers were appointed. In one case the new conciliation officer was transferred from the Apprenticeship Branch.

During the fiscal year, Mr. F. H. Avery, Special Placement Officer, Mr. Patterson Farmer, Director of the Minimum Wage Branch, and Mr. J. F. McAvoy, Inspector of the Factory Inspection Branch, attained their period for retirement. Mr. Avery and Mr. Farmer continued in the employ of the Department on a temporary basis. Mr. McAvoy had been in indifferent health in the past few months of his employment. I should like to record my appreciation of his many years of devoted service to the Department.

I wish to pay tribute to the memory of Mrs. Gladys P. Ward, a member of the staff of the Main Office, and of Mr. Thomas Keys, an inspector of the Apprenticeship Branch. Both of them rendered loyal and faithful service to the Department of Labour, and their passing brought sorrow to their many friends in the Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

Deputy Minister

DATE :	MARCH 31	1952
TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR (NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)	228	
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	844	
TOTAL PERSONNEL	1,072	

NOTE
EXCEPT AS NOTED, ALL
LOCAL OFFICES ARE
LOCAL ON EMS-12.11

MINISTER OF LABOUR	Room TEL
HON. CHARLES DRALEY	6902 3201
MINISTER'S SECRETARY	
MRS K.M. BURNES	

PERSONNEL - 2

DEPUTY MINISTER	Room TEL
J.B. METTLER	6430 3204
SECRETARY	
HELEN DAVIS	

PERSONNEL - 25

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS TORONTO (EAST BLOCK) ORGANIZATION CHART WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD 330 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO	Room TEL
CHAIRMAN	
E. S. STACEY	
SECRETARY	
S.R. JAMNISON	RM-880
ADMINISTERS THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT	

PERSONNEL - 844

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS	Room TEL
CHAIRMAN	
JOHN BARRETT	6026 3138
ADMINISTERS THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 12

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH CHIEF INSPECTOR	Room TEL
J.M. BRIGGS	6524 3116
EXAMINERS OF REPORTS	
W.M. BARRETT	6568 3127
L.J. HUTCHINSON	
ADMINISTERS THE STEAM BOILERS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 33

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH	Room TEL
DIRECTOR	
JOHN BARRETT	6027 3221
ADMINISTERS THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951, AND THE REMOTE EMPLOYERS FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951	

PERSONNEL - 12

CONCILIATION SERVICE CHIEF CONCILIATION CLERK	Room TEL
LOUIS FINE	6407 3221

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	Room TEL
B.M. GILBERT	6503 3231
MECHANICAL ENGINEER	
AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	
A.C. CLISON	6534 3234
ADMINISTERS THE FACTORY SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT	

PERSONNEL - 74

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH DIRECTOR	Room TEL
R. SIMMONS	
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR	
G.M. SIMMONS	6447 3203
ADMINISTERS THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	

PERSONNEL - 31

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD CHAIRMAN AND INDUSTRIAL	Room TEL
STANDARDS OFFICER	
ERIC BILLINGTON	6462 3241
ADMINISTERS THE INDUSTRIAL ACT, THE TRAVELERS OF WORK, AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT, AND THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT	

PERSONNEL - 11

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH DIRECTOR	Room TEL
PATTERSON FRAMES	6402 3208
ADMINISTERS THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD	

PERSONNEL - 7

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD CHAIRMAN	Room TEL
P.M. DRAIDY	
ADMINISTERS THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT	

PERSONNEL - 16
PER DIEM MEMBERS - 4

OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER 455 SPADINA AVENUE, TORONTO	Room TEL
ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER	
ALW. STEEL	301 MAYHAR
ADMINISTERS THE ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT	

PERSONNEL - 1

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Main Office

Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
Cashier	Mary Waizman
Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
Conciliation Officers and Industrial Standards Officers	W. B. Davis A. C. Dennis William Dunn G. Fenwick G. L. Greenaway James Hutcheon
Special Placement Officer	F. H. Avery
Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe

Apprenticeship Branch

Director of Apprenticeship	Fred J. Hawes
Assistant to Director	George H. Simmons

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Chairman	John Sharp
Members	A. L. Lacey W. J. Scott

Boiler Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
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Factory Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson

Fair Employment Practices Branch

Director	Louis Fine
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Industry and Labour Board

Chairman	Eric Billington
Members	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland

Minimum Wage Branch

Director	Patterson Farmer
Senior Investigator	Margaret Stephen

Ontario Labour Relations Board

Chairman	P. M. Draper
Registrar	D. W. Mather
Examiners	A. M. Brunskill J. M. Flannery

PART I
TEXT

Factory Inspection Branch

Inspection Service

Inspection Staff

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the inspection staff was greatly increased. At March 31, 1952, there was a total of 49 inspectors, as follows: the Chief Inspector; the assistant to the Chief Inspector; female inspectors, 11; male inspectors, 36. The latter number includes 2 foundry and 2 grain-elevator inspectors. One of the inspectors of grain elevators is also concerned with the enforcement of the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the protection of workmen engaged in such work as the construction of tunnels and open caissons.

In addition to the district inspectors, there is a staff of 4 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant, whose duties include the examination of plans for any new building or the alteration of any existing building intended to be used as a factory, shop, or office building. One of the engineers was appointed during the fiscal year under review.

Inspection Districts

For the purposes of inspecting the industrial establishments of the Province, Ontario is divided into districts, and 1 inspector, or more, is assigned to each district. In the larger centres the Department has established local offices to serve the public in surrounding areas.

In recent years the whole inspection structure has been subject to constant study and periodical revision in the anticipation of improving inspection services. This work has involved a survey of industry, by locality, made from the Department's inspection records, and, as a result, boundaries of existing districts were altered during the fiscal year under review to make several new inspection districts. At March 31, 1952, there were 31 inspection districts as compared with 19 at the end of the previous fiscal period.

Inspections¹

Almost 42,000 inspections of industry were performed during the fiscal year 1951-52, an increase of some 25 per cent over inspections made in the previous fiscal year.

Table A-2, page 56, of this report gives a statistical analysis of inspections, by industry, made during the fiscal year 1951-52. Study of the table will reveal that of the total, 36,499 inspections were made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and 5,410 under other Acts administered by the Department.

Where an inspector finds a violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspector gives the employer, or the owner of the building, a direction for obtaining compliance with the Act. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, a total of 18,229 directions were given by inspectors as shown in Table A-2a, page 58. It was found that in many of these cases the person to whom the direction was given was co-operative in correcting the violation promptly. In some instances, however, where the offence involved machinery or an elevator, and if the hazard was very great or the direction was not given attention, the machinery or elevator was ordered to be removed from service.

¹For information on inspections by the engineering staff, see "Plans for Buildings".

In the inspection of any premises under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act the inspector will report on a violation of any of the Department's Acts revealed by his inspection. In the course of a year many statutory violations are thus disclosed, and these violations are subsequently reported to the authority enforcing the legislation. In the case of certain Acts, the provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act specifically require the inspectors to report any violations their inspections disclose. These Acts, with the number of violations reported by inspectors during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, are as follows: The Adolescent School Attendance Act administered by the Department of Education, 27; The Minimum Wage Act, 1,655²; The Operating Engineers Act, 27.

There were 125 investigations of complaints received during the fiscal year 1951-52 of unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings, as compared with 140 in the previous fiscal year. Inspection disclosed that in 68 cases there was ground for complaint, whereas in the other 57 cases inspection did not substantiate the complaint. These cases concerned: child labour, 5—all complaints substantiated by inspection; dangerous machinery, 2—1 complaint substantiated by inspection; elevators, 2—neither of the complaints substantiated by inspection; excess hours, 18—12 complaints substantiated by inspection; fire hazards, 3—1 complaint substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust, 29—15 complaints substantiated by inspection; heat and light, 16—11 complaints substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous reasons, 32—10 complaints substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift, 1—complaint substantiated by inspection; sanitation, 17—12 complaints substantiated by inspection.

As in previous years, the services of the inspection staff were extended, on request, to the following in the manner described:

- (1) The Department of Reform Institutions (Ontario):
Inspection of prisons, reformatories, jails, and other similar institutions, with respect to the protection of the health and safety of the staff and persons confined in the institutions.
- (2) The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario:
Inspection of elevators following their installation in the generating plants operated by the Commission.
- (3) The Niagara Parks Commission:
Inspection twice a year of plants and equipment operated on the property of the Commission.
- (4) Prospective Occupants of Existing Premises:
Inspection of premises to ascertain their suitability for the proposed occupancy, and advice and directions as required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act subsequent to the inspection.
- (5) The Supervising Coroner for Ontario:
Investigation of fatalities, and giving of evidence at the inquests held on the fatalities.

Conferences

The annual conference of inspectors was held in Toronto in January, 1952. As at previous conferences, labour legislation, and its application to industry, was the basis of discussion at the conference. A purpose of the annual conference is to keep inspectors abreast of new hazards resulting from new processes and machines.

Papers on technical problems were given by officials of the Elevator Division of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association, the Division of Industrial Hygiene of

²The majority of the violations was failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act.

the Department of Health, and officials of the Factory Inspection Branch. Open discussion was held on the papers.

The Branch was represented at the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation and at meetings of the National Fire Protection Association.

Members of the Branch worked on committees for developing safety standards in respect of woodworking machinery and elevators. The assistant to the Chief Inspector was the chairman of the committee dealing with woodworking machinery. The committees are sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association.

Certificates of Inspection

During the fiscal year 1951-52, a certificate of inspection and a permit to operate were issued under sections 14 and 15 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act to each firm conforming to statutory requirements.

Industrial Hazards

Sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act require an employer to report to the Chief Inspector any accident at his place of business, as follows: a fire, accident, or industrial disease, causing bodily injury to an employee and preventing him from working more than 6 days, to be reported immediately on the expiration of 6 days; an explosion to be reported within 24 hours whether any person is injured or not; a death or fatal injury to be reported within 24 hours.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the Chief Inspector received reports of 10,360 accidents, an increase of 448 as compared with 9,912 accidents in the previous fiscal year. A statistical analysis of these accidents, by industry, is shown in Table A-1, page 54. It will be noted that of the total accidents reported under the Act 9,798 affected men with 44 being fatal, and 562 affected women. None of the cases of injury to women were fatal. The table shows the Chief Inspector received reports of 360 accidents which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Act.

The 174 cases of industrial diseases shown in the table were distributed among industry as follows: dermatitis, 150 cases in industry in general with most cases occurring in the metal-working trades arising out of cutting oils and in the plastic industry arising out of dusts and solvents; lead poisoning, 11 cases in the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and battery manufacture; pneumoconiosis and silicosis, 10 cases in the granite-cutting industry, cement industry, and the metal trades; undulant fever, 3 cases in the meat-packing industry.

Hours of Employment

Weekly Hours

While the trend continues towards the shorter working-week, a large number of employees are working the longer hours, and some in excess of 48 hours a week, owing to the seasonal nature of the industry in which they are employed. Table A-2b, page 60, shows the weekly hours of some 721,700 employees.

As in previous fiscal years, the food-processing and wood-products industries in the fiscal year under review showed the largest number of employees in industry working in excess of a 48-hour week. The information has appeared in former reports, but it is of sufficient interest and value to repeat in this report, that inspection of saw-mills and canning factories are made during their peak seasons, and the persons employed in these plants work the longer hours during a short season, most of the plants thus involved being closed down for long periods during a year.

Authorizations for this overtime work are granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, and, in the case of the canning industry, where many female persons and youths are employed, overtime permits for their employment later than 6.30 p.m. during the emergency period are issued under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Emergency Overtime

Under section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act an overtime permit may be issued to employers authorizing the employment of female employees and youths between 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. of the same day because of an emergency or exigency of trade.

Table A-3, page 63, shows that a permit of this kind was issued to 516 firms during the year ending December 31, 1951. There were 1,460 permits issued involving 8,016 female employees, and the permits were used on 6,162 occasions. Comparison with the figures for the year ending December 31, 1950, shows that although there were 80 more employers using this permit in 1951, there were 1,870 fewer employees involved.

All permits are returned to the Branch on expiration.

Double Shift

Under section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act permits may be issued authorizing the employment of female persons where a factory is operated by a double shift. The hours of labour, however, shall not exceed 8 hours for each shift and shall be performed only between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day. Table A-3, page 63, shows 360 firms received permits in the year ending December 31, 1951. There were 779 permits issued.

There is a tendency exhibited by more and more employers towards the use of the double-shift permit, which is encouraged instead of the overtime permit in view of the longer working hours which may be performed by an employee under a permit authorizing overtime work.

Late Hours (Restaurants)

Three hundred and seventy-four permits were issued during the year ending December 31, 1951, to restaurant proprietors under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and more until 2 a.m. (see Table A-3, page 63).

Because of violation of the provisions of the permit, 11 permits were suspended during the year, and were re-issued after payment of the 30-cent bonus provided by the permit for a female employee working after midnight.

During the early hours after midnight, restaurants are subject to periodical inspection for any violation of the provisions of the permit.

Recess for Meals, Special Ruling

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the practice continued of authorizing reduced lunch periods for female employees in industry, where the request was made by the employees concerned. No complaints were received from the employees involved.

In these cases, the lunch period may not be reduced to less than one-half hour, there must be a lunch-room or cafeteria at the employer's place of business, and the working hours may not exceed 8 a day.

Child Labour

During the fiscal year 1951-52, inspection disclosed 54 cases of child labour which involved the employment of persons under 14 years of age contrary to section 25 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (see Table A-2c, page 62).

Home-Work

Table A-3, page 63, sets forth the distribution in industry of 394 permits to employers during the year ending December 31, 1951, under section 49 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, which authorized the employers to give employment to home-workers at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board. Home-workers' permits were issued during the same period to 2,935 persons to undertake the work of manufacturing or assembling personal or household articles in their homes. It has been noted that most persons applying for a home-worker's permit have responsibilities at home or a handicap which prevent them working in a factory.

Comparable figures for the year ending December 31, 1950, are 410 permits to employers and 3,836 home-workers' permits.

Plans for Buildings

Plans Approved

Under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, before commencing the erection of any building or the alteration of any existing building which it is intended to use as a factory, or where the building or proposed building is over 2 storeys in height and is intended to be used as a shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building, the owner is required to submit to the Department for approval drawings and specifications, in duplicate, of the construction. If the drawings and specifications comply with requirements, they are certified, and the owner may proceed with the erection or alterations only in accordance with the certified drawings and specifications. One copy of the plans is returned to the owner and the other is retained in the Department.

In respect of the examination of plans, the Department is experiencing increasing co-operation from municipal inspectors of buildings. In many localities, a municipal permit for construction is not issued until the plans for the work have been approved by the Department.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the number of plans approved under section 13 of the Act totalled 1,382 and the value of the proposed construction work which these plans represented, and which is based upon owners' estimates, was \$104,088,400, as compared with construction values estimated at \$116,826,900 for 1,528 plans approved in the previous fiscal year.

It is noteworthy, however, that construction values for the fiscal year under review are approximately 60 per cent greater than those for 1949-50, and the percentage increase of the number of plans approved was 29.1.

Of the 1,382 plans approved there were 207 plans for buildings each costing \$100,000 or more, as compared with 200 in the previous fiscal year.

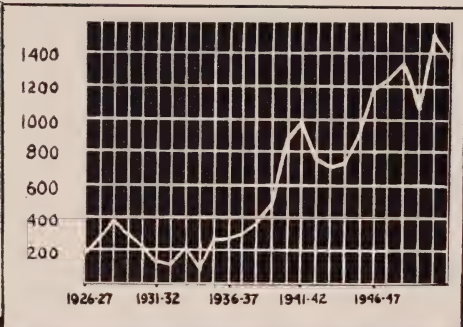
Analysis of Plans Examined.—It will be observed from Table A-4, page 64, that the manufacturing industry with a total expenditure of \$80,514,600 which represented 993 plans approved accounted for 77.31 per cent of the total cost of approved construction. Corresponding expenditures for this industry for the previous fiscal year totalled \$66,985,000 which represented 1,046 plans approved and 57.34 per cent of the total construction costs for the period.

As in the previous fiscal year, the largest expenditures in the manufacturing industry during the fiscal year under review were in the following groups: iron and steel products; transportation equipment; electrical apparatus and supplies. Expenditures in the iron and steel products were greatly in excess of the money spent in each of the other 2 groups. The number of plans approved for the 3 groups was 29.2 per cent of the total number of plans approved in all industries.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, under the transportation equipment group problems

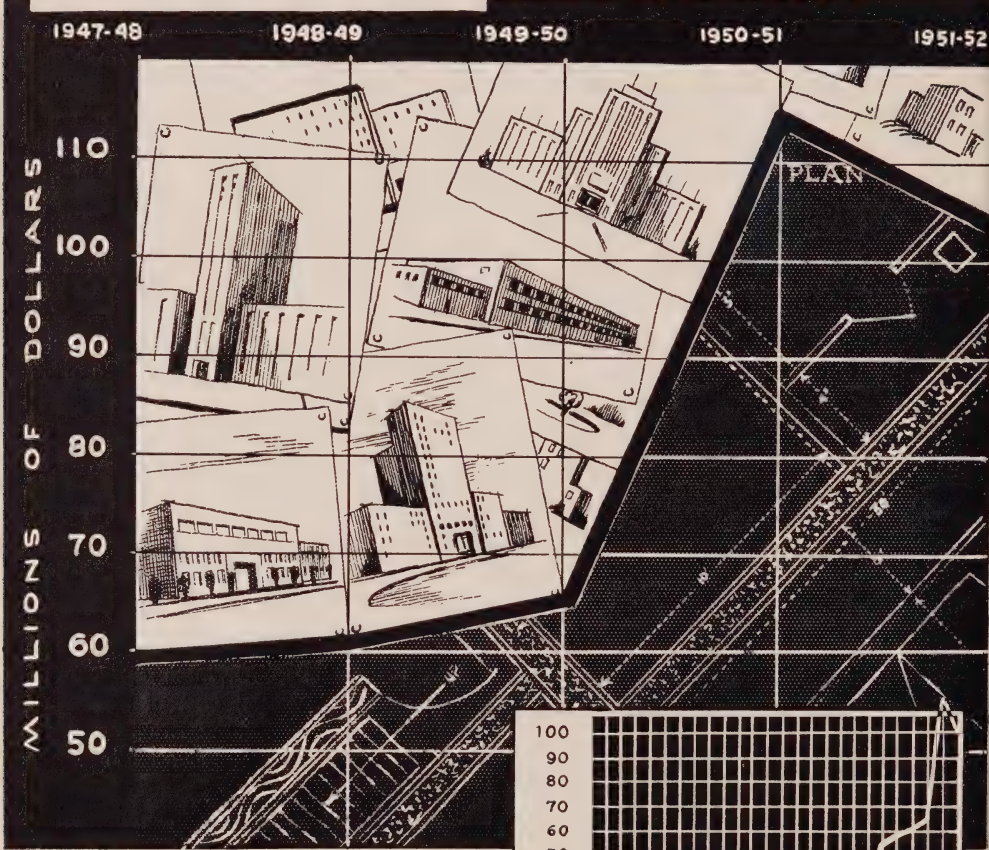
of an unusual nature involving sound and safety were dealt with by the Plan Examiner in his examination of designs of structures to be used in the manufacture of jet engines.

It will be noted on further perusal of the table that in construction values of new buildings the chemical products group was fourth in all industry with 85 plans approved, which is due in part to the rapid growth of the chemical and petro-chemical industries located in Sarnia and vicinity. One of these new petro-chemical industries is concerned with the manufacture of carbon black, which has not been previously manu-



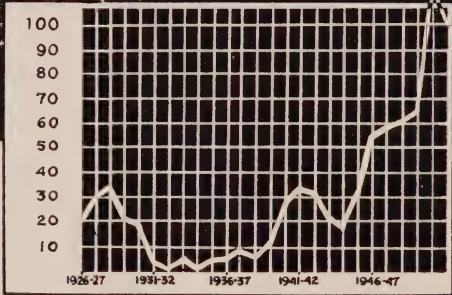
PLANS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS
1926-27 TO 1951-52 *

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VALUES
OF PLANS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS
1947-48 TO 1951-52



ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VALUES
OF PLANS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS
1926-27 TO 1951-52 *
(millions of dollars)

*Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.



factured in Ontario. It is of interest to report the approval of plans of a plant for the manufacture of a nylon intermediate chemical in the area of the St. Lawrence River where large quantities of cooling water and good transportation facilities are available.

The year was marked by the examination of many plans for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing structures.

Plans were approved during the fiscal year for a large addition to a grain elevator and for alterations to several existing grain elevators as required by the grain-elevator regulations.

Interviews

In the examination of plans, a plan examiner takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners.

During the fiscal year under review, these meetings which for the purposes of this report are described as "interviews" totalled 1,165 in respect of the 1,382 plans examined and approved during the period, as compared with 1,285 interviews on 1,528 plans in the previous fiscal year.

Inspections

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the engineers of the Department made 444 inspections of new constructions to ascertain that they corresponded to the certified plans filed in the Department, as compared with 200 inspections in the previous fiscal year. This inspection service is a recent procedure and has a salutary effect on builders in that there are fewer deviations on their part from the approved plans.

It has been noted that buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect conform in most cases with the certified plans. However, where any deviation from the plans is found, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform with the Act and regulations.

Other Services

For the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department, technical information including drawings is compiled in bulletin form on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

In keeping with the policy of the Department to assist in furthering safe building standards, the Examiner of Plans is a member of the committee established for the revision of the National Building Code. This work is sponsored by the National Research Council.

As in previous fiscal years, a lecture was delivered to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments which is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal. The subject of the lecture dealt with fire inspection practices in respect of factories and mercantile buildings.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the following 36 prosecutions were made against employers for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and 28 convictions were registered, 2 cases were dismissed, and 6 cases were withdrawn: accidents unreported, 3; child labour, 3; late or excess hours, 20; operation of factories without certificate of inspection, 2; unsafe elevators, 1; unsafe working conditions, 7.

Fines totalling \$685 were levied by the courts in these cases.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

The Board of examiners of operating engineers appointed under The Operating Engineers Act is composed of 3 members, one of whom is designated as the chairman.

The Board has, subject to the regulations, authority to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, to prescribe the subjects in which applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers and firemen shall be examined, and to provide for and conduct the examination of applicants for certificates of qualification. The Board reports on examinations to the Minister of Labour giving its recommendation as to each applicant.

Examinations

From April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952, the Board reviewed 1,686 applications for examination. Of these, 1,545 were accepted, and 141 were refused owing to the insufficiency of the applicants' practical operating experience. In addition, 747 applications for re-examination were received, and accepted.

A marked increase occurred in the number of applicants for certificates of qualification examined in the fiscal year 1951-52. Over 360 more candidates were examined by the Board than in the previous year. In total, there were 3,517 persons examined (see Table B-3, page 66). Approximately 45 per cent of the candidates examined failed to get a pass mark.

Certificates of Qualification and Certificates of Registration

The strong demand for the qualified operating engineer is reflected in the substantial increase in the number of certificates of qualification issued during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, over preceding fiscal periods. As compared with the total of 20,825 for the fiscal year 1950-51, this increase was 843, the total being 21,668.

In addition, there were 304 certificates of registration issued to plant owners, making a total of 21,972 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act during the fiscal year 1951-52 (see Table B-2, page 65).

Inspections

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, 422 inspections of plants were made by the inspector, an increase of 162 over the number of inspections made in the previous fiscal year.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1951-52 there were 10 charges of violations of The Operating Engineers Act, with 6 convictions. The remaining 4 charges were withdrawn.

Revenue

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, the net revenue was \$41,430.39, an increase of \$2,710.51 over the previous fiscal year (see Table B-1, page 65).

Boiler Inspection Branch

Inspection

Inspection Staff

To keep apace of the demands upon its services the inspection staff increased in number from 19 at March 31, 1951, to 24 at March 31, 1952. These totals include the Chief Inspector and 2 examiners of reports and designs.

Inspection Districts

For boiler inspection purposes Ontario is divided into districts, and in the larger industrial centres of the Province the Department has established district offices.

Some district boundaries were altered during the fiscal year under review owing to the new appointments to the inspection staff, and 2 new divisions were made bringing the total number of districts to 13. The City of Toronto is counted as 1 district.

One inspector has been assigned to each district outside Toronto, and the remaining inspectors work in or from Toronto.

Inspections

In the inspection field, the fiscal year has been marked by the continuation of the building programme in the Province. Comparison with statistics for the previous fiscal year discloses some 2.5 per cent increase in the total number of inspections performed during the fiscal year under review. Of interest is the increase in the number of inspections of pressure piping installations and of used boilers and pressure vessels. In the latter cases, it appears that an inadequate supply of new boilers and pressure vessels created a demand for the used boiler and pressure vessel.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, a total of 21,752 inspections were made of boilers, pressure vessels, pressure piping installations, and plants. Of this total, 15,030 inspections were made under The Steam Boilers Act and 6,722 under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In addition, the inspectors investigated 67 complaints. On inquiry, it was learned that in some cases there was no cause for complaint and in the other cases the complaints dealt with matters outside the jurisdiction of the Branch.

Table C-1, on page 67, of this report gives a comparative statistical summary of inspections for the fiscal years 1950-51 and 1951-52. In 1950-51, 6,376 new boilers and pressure vessels were inspected whereas in 1951-52 there were 7,271 new boilers and pressure vessels inspected, reflecting an increase of about 14 per cent.

Further study of the table will reveal that in comparison with 1950-51 there was in the fiscal year under review an increase of approximately 13.8 per cent in inspections of used boilers and pressure vessels and of 29.4 per cent in the case of pressure piping installations. However, the statistics show a decrease of about 9.5 per cent in the number of uninsured boilers and pressure vessels inspected during 1951-52.

Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—Where an inspector finds a boiler or pressure vessel cannot be used safely he orders it out of service and seals the boiler or pressure vessel with a label showing it is condemned. The inspector also takes possession of its certificate of inspection. A boiler or pressure vessel which has been condemned may not be operated unless it has been repaired as required by the Chief Inspector and a further inspection has been made and a certificate of inspection issued for the boiler or pressure vessel.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, inspectors condemned 11 boilers and 11 pressure vessels. In most of these cases, the vessel was beyond repair.

Other New Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—In addition to the inspection of 7,271 new boilers and pressure vessels, there is a record of 2,132 other new boilers and pressure vessels constructed during the fiscal year 1951-52, but being of a small size they were accepted on an affidavit of the manufacturer, and not inspected during construction. However, 12 months after their installation, these boilers and pressure vessels will be inspected at least once annually.

Certificates.—Table C-2, page 67, shows a comparative summary of certificates issued in the fiscal years 1950-51 and 1951-52, which authorize the operation of boilers and pressure vessels.

Welding.—To carry out the work of inspecting the welding on a boiler, pressure vessel, or plant, an inspector is required to develop an understanding of the fundamentals of welding and of the proper methods to be employed and the procedures to be followed.

In addition, the inspector is trained in the principles of X-ray and gamma rays. These are methods employed for finding a defect in a weld, and requires skill to obtain a true image of the weld and to interpret a radiograph correctly.

The inspector is trained to understand such common causes of defects as slag inclusion, lack of fusion, and porosity, in the weld, and to determine the means to overcome them.

Approval and Registration of Designs of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Plants

Where a boiler or pressure vessel is to be constructed for use in Ontario, its design is submitted in triplicate to the Chief Inspector for approval and registration in the Department before its construction is commenced. The design is examined and if it meets with requirements 1 copy of the design is returned to the manufacturer marked "approved" and bearing a registration number. A manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from a registered design. This is also the procedure for the approval and registration of a plant to be installed in Ontario.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, of the total designs received, 1,313 designs were approved and registered as compared with 1,000 in 1950-51. It was necessary to return 37 of the 1,313 designs for correction before they were approved.

Tests of Welding Operators

It is a part of the duties of an inspector to test the competency of welding operators to determine their efficiency and the type of welding they are able to do.

In testing a welding operator, the inspector does not instruct the operator in the method and procedure of welding but observes his efficiency in applying the approved welding procedures, and ascertains that the operator is not using any improper practices. The inspector tests a specimen of the weld for soundness and ductility.

Where the welding of a welding operator is found to be faulty, the operator may not weld until he has passed a further test.

The competency of a welding operator is tested approximately once annually, or the operator may be subject to a test at any time there is a change in welding procedures or he changes his place of employment.

An identification card is issued to an operator who passes a test. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 1,955 identification cards issued.

In testing the competency of welding operators during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, inspectors visited 853 welding establishments as compared with 676 in 1950-51. Table C-3, page 68, reports on welding operators tested during the fiscal year 1951-52. It will be observed from the table that a total of 2,872 persons were tested. In comparison with the total for the previous fiscal year this is an increase of 504.

Investigation of Explosions

It is the duty of the owner, or the person in charge, of a boiler or pressure vessel to notify the Chief Inspector immediately of the details of an explosion or rupture of the boiler or pressure vessel, or of an accident arising out of its operation or use that causes injury or death to a person.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, there were 8 reports of accidents, details of which are as follows:

- (1) Accident: Explosion of a cast-iron elbow, 3 inches in diameter, attached to a 2-stage air compressor. One employee was killed.

Cause: Investigation did not determine the cause of the explosion but it did disclose that the provision made for the expansion of a 4-inch air main was inadequate, a condition which may have caused excessive strain on the body of the elbow-fitting. The length of the air main between the compressor and the air receiver was 2,640 feet.

- (2) Accident: Explosion in a furnace. One employee was badly burned. The top section of an old, cast-iron, hot-water heating boiler was blown off and the door and windows of the boiler-room were smashed outwardly.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose from the improper use of the hot-water heating boiler. The boiler had been put out of operation as a heating unit and was used for the incineration of rubbish.

The investigation further revealed that no relief valve was installed, and with the stop valves on the inlet and outlet pipes tightly closed the boiler would become a potential bomb immediately a fire was started in the furnace and if the boiler inadvertently filled with water. Fortunately, there was no water in the boiler.

- (3) Accident: Explosion of a cast-iron steam table, 26½ inches in width and 50 inches in length. The explosion occurred when the vessel was being warmed for operation. Flying parts of the vessel tore a hole in the roof of the building where the vessel was installed and caused other damage to property. The vessel had been in operation for 10 years.

The explosion was severe but as it did not occur during regular working hours no person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the vessel failed under pressure because of a series of fatigue cracks which had apparently developed over a period of time owing to thermal stresses set up by alternate heating and cooling. The vessel was fabricated from a registered design and approved for 160 pounds.

- (4) Accident: Ruination of an 11-section, cast-iron, steam heating boiler. Intense heat partially melted all sections of the boiler. No fire resulted.

Cause: Investigation determined that the automatic water-feeding device on the boiler failed at a time the boiler was operating under automatic control. The automatic fuel cut-off did not function, and the mechanical stoker continued to operate until the boiler was useless.

- (5) Accident: Gush of water and steam from the man-hole of a horizontal-return-tubular boiler. The operator of the boiler was severely scalded from the waist down, and died 12 hours after being admitted to hospital.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the accident arose out of an effort to remove the man-hole cover from the boiler. In raising steam in the boiler the gasket on the man-hole cover developed a leak and needed to be replaced. The fires were withdrawn and pressure in the boiler reduced preparatory to removing the man-hole cover. Two efforts were made to remove the man-hole cover and on the second attempt steam and water gushed out of the man-hole.

- (6) Accident: Explosion of a jacket heater. Two employees were killed. There was considerable property damage.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of isolating the jacket heater from its pressure relieving device. The jacket heater was fitted with stop valves on its inlet and outlet pipes which were found after the explosion to be closed.

With the valves closed the water relief valve installed in common with the jacket heater and a hot-water storage tank was inoperative.

- (7) Accident: Explosion of a large retort containing cans of vegetable products. No person was injured. The cast-iron top head of the vessel and a steel basket containing cans were hurled through the roof of the building where the vessel was located.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of the top head giving way simultaneously around its circumference at its thinnest part. Shock from water hammer in the retort may have caused the break. Examination of the ruptured head revealed no old fracture.

The vessel was 1 of 13 similar vessels operating at pressures less than 15 pounds at which the safety-valve on each vessel was set.

- (8) Accident: Explosion in a furnace. Smoke-breeching was destroyed and the windows of the boiler-room smashed.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of an accumulation of gas in the smoke-breeching igniting when the oil burner of the jacket heater went into operation.

Revenue

A comparative statistical summary of revenue earned during the fiscal years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given in Table C-4, page 68.

Conciliation Service

The conciliation officers in the performance of their numerous duties during the fiscal year under review handled more than 700 cases. It is noteworthy that in over 60 per cent of 681 cases involving a dispute, a settlement was effected. It has been found that the intervention of a conciliation officer in a dispute will in most cases effect a settlement, or narrow down the matters at issue. If a dispute goes to a conciliation board the points to be considered almost invariably have been reduced through the efforts of a conciliation officer.

At March 31, 1952, there were 7 persons, including the Chief Conciliation Officer, performing the duties of a conciliation officer, as compared with 6 at March 31, 1951.

Functions of Conciliation Officers Under Legislation

The Labour Relations Act

Requests for Conciliation Services

Sections 13 and 14 of the Act provide the procedure in respect of requests for conciliation services and the appointment of a conciliation officer, where negotiations for a collective agreement following certification of a trade union, or negotiations for the renewal of an agreement in operation, have been unsuccessful. Upon the joint request of the parties to a dispute, or upon the request of either party, that conciliation services be made available to the parties, the Ontario Labour Relations Board may grant the request. Where the Board grants a request for conciliation services the Minister of Labour appoints a conciliation officer.

It is the duty of the conciliation officer to confer with the parties and endeavour to effect a collective agreement, and, within 14 days from his appointment, report the result of his endeavour to the Minister. The 14-day period may be extended by the agreement of the parties or by the Minister of Labour upon the advice of the conciliation officer that a collective agreement may be made within a reasonable time, if the period is extended. However, if the conciliation officer is unable to effect a collective agreement, the Minister proceeds with the appointment of a conciliation board under section 15 of the Act.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, there were 521 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer under section 14 of the Act, and in 57 cases (unreported in 1951 as pending) conciliation officers appointed prior to April 1, 1951, functioned. In 299 of these 578 cases the conciliation officers were able to effect a collective agreement; in 215 cases the conciliation officers were unable to effect a collective agreement, however, through their endeavours in respect of 16 of the 215 cases only 199 conciliation boards were required. In the remaining cases, 2 of the requests for conciliation services were withdrawn by the applicants, and in 62 cases the conciliation officers were still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

In the 516 cases reported upon by conciliation officers during the fiscal year 113,385 employees were involved.

Inquiries into Complaints

Under section 57 of the Act the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to inquire into any complaint that a person has been dealt with contrary to the

Act. The conciliation officer reports the results of his inquiry and endeavours to the Minister, and where he is unable to effect a settlement of the matter complained of, the Minister may appoint a commissioner under section 58 of the Act who has all the powers of a conciliation board appointed under the Act.

During the period April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952, the Minister appointed conciliation officers to inquire into 100 complaints, and in 6 cases (unreported in 1951 as pending) conciliation officers appointed prior to April 1, 1951, functioned.

In 56 of the 106 cases the conciliation officers were able to effect a settlement of the matters complained of; in 46 cases conciliation officers were unable to effect a settlement; and in 4 cases the conciliation officers were still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

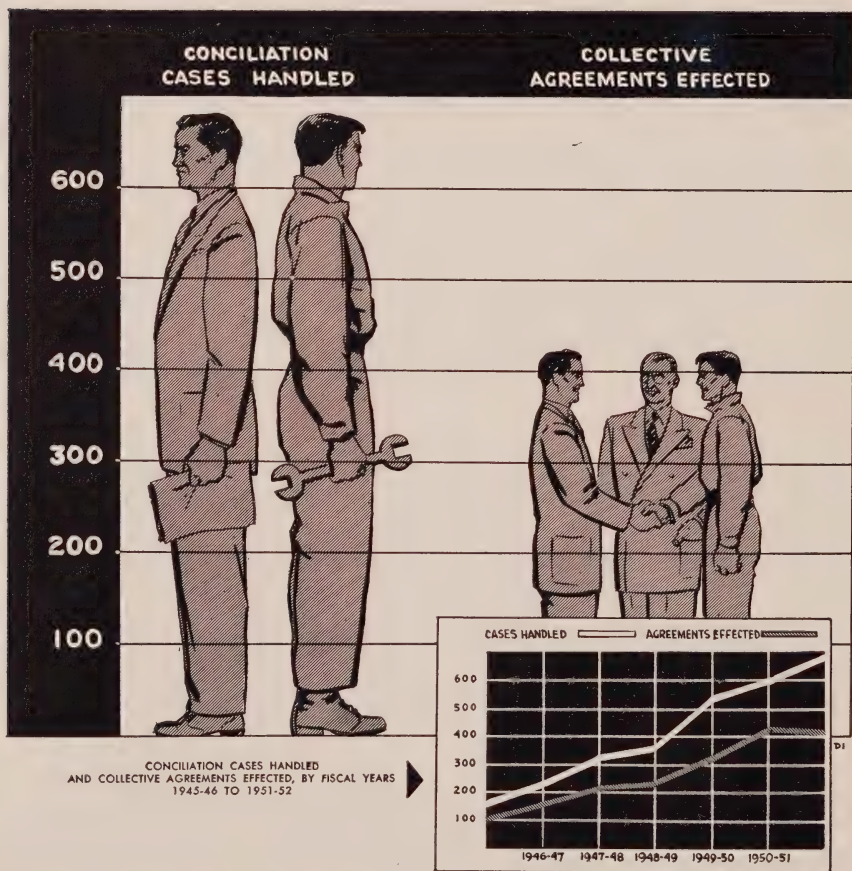
The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951

The duties of the conciliation officers of the Department were extended during the fiscal year under review with conciliation proceedings under this new legislation.

The Chief Conciliation Officer is the Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch established on June 4, 1951, for the administration of these Acts.

The work performed by conciliation officers under the Acts is reported in the section entitled "Fair Employment Practices Branch".

CONCILIATION CASES HANDLED
AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS EFFECTED
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1951-52



Other Functions of Conciliation Officers but not Provided for by Legislation

The functions of a conciliation officer are not confined to conciliation proceedings provided by legislation. Very often there is need for the services of a conciliation officer where there is no statutory provision for his appointment. In these cases the services of a conciliation officer are available where the request for the conciliation officer comes from either of the parties to the dispute, or both, and if both parties are willing to accept the services of a conciliation officer, but where the interests of the public are seriously concerned a conciliation officer may be appointed without a request from the parties.

Conciliation after Report of Conciliation Board

Where the recommendations of a conciliation board are not acceptable to the parties, the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute during the period between the issuance of the board's report and the date on which a strike may be called.

During the fiscal year under review, there were 7 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer. In 5 of the 7 cases, the conciliation officers were able to effect a settlement, and in 2 cases the conciliation officers were unable to effect a settlement.

Conciliation in Strikes or Lock-outs

Where a strike or lock-out is in process, a conciliation officer may be appointed to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, conciliation officers were appointed to deal with 26 work stoppages involving some 20,755 employees, and resulting in an estimated total pay-roll loss of \$2,881,344. A settlement was effected in each of the 26 cases.

A summary of strikes and lock-outs in Ontario during the fiscal year being reviewed is shown in Table G-1, commencing on page 82. Comparative figures covering the fiscal years 1920-21 to 1951-52 are in Table G-1a, page 96. The Labour Gazette is the source for these tables.

Conciliation in Collective Bargaining Disputes

Where a dispute arises in collective bargaining between the parties for which there is no statutory procedure for its settlement, the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute.

During the fiscal year, there were 15 appointments made by the Minister of a conciliation officer to deal with disputes of this kind. A settlement of the dispute in all of the 15 cases was effected.

General

In addition to their duties of rendering conciliation services, the conciliation officers of the Department perform work under The Industrial Standards Act, assist in the matter of arbitration, and act as a returning officer in a vote by secret ballot.

The Industrial Standards Act

Conciliation officers are appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act, and in accordance with the Act convene a conference of the employers and employees of an industry within a designated zone, or zones, whose representatives have made a petition to the Minister for a conference with a view to agreeing upon a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, there were 15 conferences convened. For details of these conferences see the section of the report entitled "The Industrial Standards Act".

Arbitration

Where difficulty has arisen in respect of arbitration under collective agreements, conciliation officers have assisted in drafting terms of reference for arbitration of a matter, or matters, in dispute between an employer and a trade union.

Conciliation officers have assisted in the drafting of collective agreements, in whole or in part, and this work has been effective in reducing the number of cases under the agreements submitted to arbitration.

During the fiscal year under review, in 2 cases of arbitration involving 2 grievances the Chief Conciliation Officer acted as an arbitrator.

Votes

During the fiscal period being reviewed, 4 requests were made for a conciliation officer to act as a returning officer in a vote. These requests are made where the parties to a dispute have agreed to put the matter at issue to a vote. This vote is not a representation vote under The Labour Relations Act.

Miscellaneous Cases

There were 9 miscellaneous requests for an officer of the Conciliation Service to assist in a problem involving an employer and his employees. In all 9 cases the solution to the problem was facilitated by the officer.

Ontario Labour Relations Board

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature, which on coming into force on September 1, 1950, revoked the 1948 legislation.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, the Board functioned under The Labour Relations Act.

Personnel of the Board

The Board consists of a chairman and 4 other members equally representative of employers and employees.

At March 31, 1952, the personnel of the Board was as follows: P. M. Draper (Chairman), Toronto; D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; G. S. P. Ferguson¹, Barrister and Solicitor, Toronto; G. Russell Harvey, Organizer, American Federation of Labor, Toronto; H. F. Irwin, Director of Industrial Relations, Primary Textile Institute, Toronto.

Applications to the Board

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, there was a total of 1,312 applications of all types filed with the Board, as follows: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 625; applications for conciliation services, 625; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 28; applications for consent to prosecute, 20; applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful, 6; applications for early termination of a collective agreement, 8.

A total of 155 cases remained undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52, as follows: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 110; applications for conciliation services, 26; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 7; applications for consent to prosecute, 8; applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful, 1; applications for early termination of a collective agreement, 3.

In addition 204 cases which remained undisposed of at the end of the previous fiscal year were handled during the fiscal year 1951-52.

Certification as Bargaining Agent

Of the 625 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed, 337 were granted, 130 dismissed, and 48 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 110 cases were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 289 applications for certification as bargaining agent, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 264, and unaffiliated and independent trade unions, 72.

With respect to the applications for certification as bargaining agent filed, there were 126 interventions filed with the Board by trade unions. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 17 of the inter-

¹Succeeded E. Norris Davis, resigned.

ventions, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 37, unaffiliated trade unions filed 11, and independent trade unions, 61.

There were 4 applications for certification by interveners filed. Three of these applications were granted and 1 was dismissed. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 1 of these applications, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 1, and independent trade unions, 2.

Of the 172 applications for certification as bargaining agent carried over from the previous fiscal year, 121 were granted, 38 dismissed, and 13 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The Board directed that a representation vote be taken in 5 cases.

Conciliation Services

Of the 625 applications for conciliation services, 535 were granted, 33 dismissed, and 31 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 26 cases were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 270 applications for conciliation services, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations filed 318, and unaffiliated trade unions, 37.

Of the 25 applications for conciliation services carried over from the previous fiscal year, 16 were granted, 6 dismissed, and 3 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

Termination of Bargaining Rights

Of the 28 applications for termination of bargaining rights, 7 were granted, 12 dismissed, and 2 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 7 cases were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 9 cases, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 13, and unaffiliated trade unions, 6. Nine of the applications were filed by employers, and 19 by employees individually or in groups.

The 1 application for termination of bargaining rights carried over from the previous fiscal year was dismissed.

Consent to Prosecute

Of the 20 applications for consent to prosecute, 4 were granted, 2 dismissed, and 6 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 8 cases were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 11 of the applications for consent to prosecute and the Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 9.

Of the 6 applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year, 1 was granted, 2 dismissed, and 3 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful

Of the 4 applications that a strike is unlawful, 1 was granted, 2 were withdrawn, and the remaining 1 was undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in 1 of the cases, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 2, and unaffiliated trade unions, 1.

Of the 2 applications that a lock-out is unlawful, 1 was granted and 1 was dismissed. In both cases the Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates were involved.

Other Applications

Of the 8 applications for early termination of collective agreements, 5 were granted and 3 were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 1 case, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 6, and unaffiliated unions, 1.

There were no applications for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act.

Representation Votes

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, 152 representation votes were conducted by direction of the Board, involving some 25,500 employees.

Fair Employment Practices Branch

General

On June 4, 1951, the Fair Employment Practices Branch was established for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. These Acts were enacted at the third session of the Twenty-third Legislature of the Province of Ontario, 1951.

As cited in its preamble, The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, was designed to promote observance of the principle that it is contrary to public policy in Ontario to discriminate against men and women in respect of their employment because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. This Act came into force on June 4, 1951.

The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, has been described "of great and historic importance to the women of the Province". Its provisions were designed to prohibit discrimination in remuneration because of sex. This Act came into force on January 1, 1952.

According to the legislation there is a Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch to whom a complaint under either Act is made in writing on the form prescribed by the Director, and mailed or delivered to the Director at his office.

The Minister may on the recommendation of the Director designate a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint and endeavour to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. The conciliation officer reports the results of his inquiry and endeavours to the Director.

Where a conciliation officer is unable to effect a settlement of a matter complained of under either Act, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director, appoint a commission composed of one or more persons. A commission has all the powers of a conciliation board under section 26 of The Labour Relations Act. Parties to a complaint under either Act have full opportunity to present evidence and make submissions to the commission which, if it finds that the complaint is supported by the evidence, recommends to the Director the course that ought to be taken with respect to the complaint. The Director may direct a commission to clarify any of its recommendations before accepting them.

Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Director, the Minister may issue whatever order he deems necessary to carry the recommendations of the commission into effect.

Complaints

There was a total of 6 complaints under the 2 Acts made to the Director during the fiscal year 1951-52, 5 under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and 1 under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. In all cases the Minister appointed conciliation officers who were able to effect a settlement of the matters complained of. Consequently, no commissions were appointed during the fiscal year.

Details of the complaints made to the Director during the fiscal year being reviewed under these Acts are as follows:

The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951

Two complaints under section 3 of the Act were made to the Director during the fiscal year 1951-52 by persons alleging they were refused employment because of their

colour. The conciliation officer designated by the Minister to inquire into each complaint effected a settlement of the matter complained of. Their investigations disclosed that in 1 case the employer was exempt from the provisions of the Act and in the other case the complainant was refused employment because of his educational qualifications and not because of his colour. One of the complainants was a woman.

During the fiscal year, no complaints made under section 4 of the Act, alleging that a person was discriminated against by a trade union in respect of membership, were received by the Director.

The Director received 3 complaints under section 5 of the Act during the fiscal year 1951-52 alleging employment applications expressed discrimination, 2 as to race, creed, and place of origin, 1 as to ancestry, and all 3 as to nationality. In the 3 cases settlement of the matter complained of was effected by the conciliation officers appointed by the Minister, and their investigations sustained the 3 complaints.

The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951

The Director received 1 complaint under the Act in the period of 3 months that it was in force during the fiscal year being reviewed. On the investigation of the conciliation officer designated by the Minister to inquire into the complaint the differential in the rate of pay was found to be the result of actual differences in job content.

Educational Services

In addition to the investigation of complaints under the 2 Acts an important part of the Branch's activities was allocated to educational services. The Branch has endeavoured to inform and educate employers, employees, and the public generally, on the provisions of the Acts.

Conferences have been held with employers' organizations, trade unions, and employers individually. The Director and conciliation officers have, on invitation, attended meetings arranged by interested persons to explain and discuss the legislative requirements.

Where the request was made assistance was provided to employers in the examination of their forms of application for employment to ascertain that there was no violation of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951. In many cases amendments to the forms were suggested. This work has, undoubtedly, been instrumental in eliminating cause for many complaints. During the period June 4, 1951, to March 31, 1952, 672 employment applications were examined. During the same period a circular letter was sent to several thousand employers on the section of the Act prohibiting the use or circulation of employment applications and advertisements expressing discrimination.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions for an offence under the Acts were instituted during the fiscal year 1951-52.

Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act as a body corporate, and has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, the provisions of any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of 3 members, one of whom is designated as the chairman.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are as follows:

- (1) The Apprenticeship Act, administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, which provides for assistance in establishing a system of training of apprentices in designated trades, for the issuance of certificates of qualification to journeymen engaged in designated trades, and for the licensing of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades.
- (2) The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act which establishes maximum daily and weekly hours of work, and a minimum vacation-with-pay period, for employees in industry, subject to certain exemptions.
- (3) The Industrial Standards Act which provides for bringing into force schedules of minimum wages, and maximum hours and days of labour, for industries within designated zones agreed to by the employers and employees of the industries within the zones.
- (4) The Minimum Wage Act, administered through the Minimum Wage Branch, which provides for making orders establishing minimum rates of wages for employees, the orders at present in force being for female employees only.

The Industry and Labour Board meets almost daily with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, these latter interviews totalled 118.

Details of the work performed under the Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH¹

Apprentice Training

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, it was gratifying to note the interest in apprenticeship by trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act.

At the request of the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction, the Director proceeded to have a plan drawn up for the training of apprentices in structural steel drafting. It is expected that the plan will be established in the next fiscal year.

¹1. In this section "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

²2. All figures on file with respect to trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act revised at March 31, 1952.

Representatives of the Ontario Retail Farm Equipment Dealers Association have asked for information on apprenticeship in respect of the repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements.

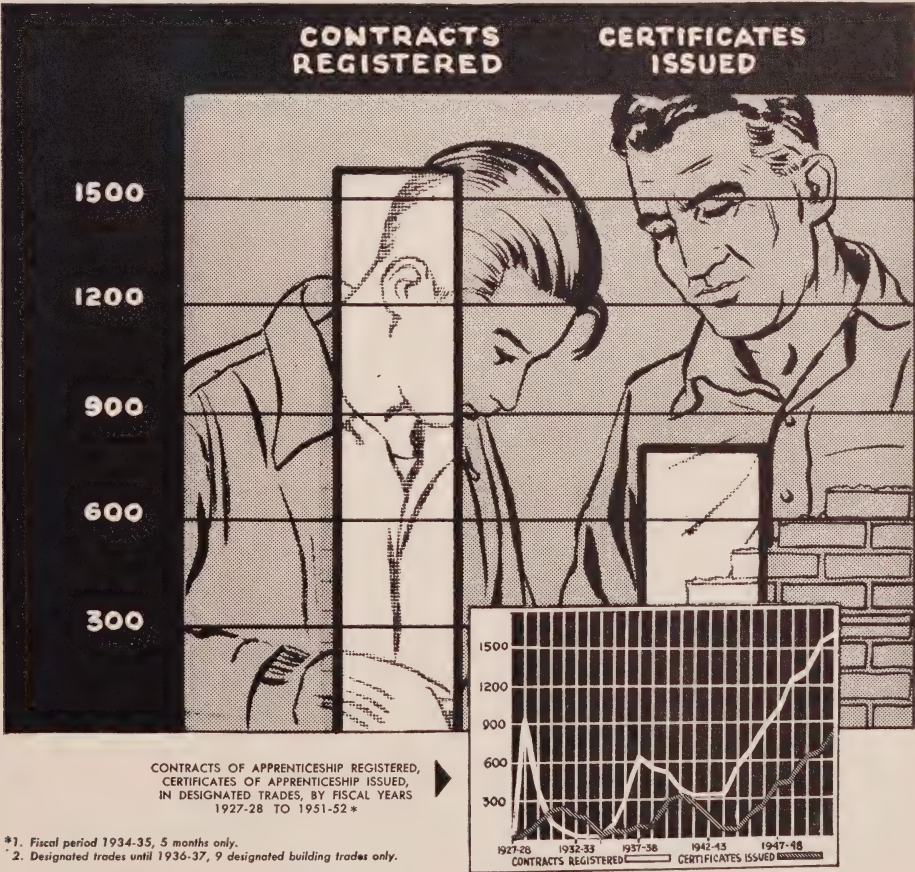
Since the previous fiscal year progress has been made in establishing a system of training apprentices in the trade of lather. During the fiscal year under review there was a small enrolment in the full-time day classes arranged for the apprentices in this trade.

Contracts of Apprenticeship

Designated Trades

There was an approximate increase of 13.3 per cent in the total registration of new contracts of apprenticeship in the designated building trades during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, as compared with the number registered in the previous fiscal year. Unfortunately, however, there are not enough persons enrolling in these trades to provide a sufficient supply of skilled workers which are essential in the development and expansion of industry in Ontario. The shortage of apprentices is most marked in the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, mason, painter and decorator, and plasterer. During the fiscal year 1951-52, 834 persons registered as apprentices in the designated building trades.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED,
CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED, IN DESIGNATED TRADES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1951-52



In the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer 699 new contracts of apprenticeship were registered during the fiscal year under review, and while this is a large registration for 1 trade during a 12-month period it was some 8 per cent below the high registration peak of the previous fiscal year.

In each of the designated trades of barber and hairdresser there was also a decline in the registration of new contracts of apprenticeship. There continues a definite preference on the part of persons entering the designated trade of hairdresser to be trained at a trade school licensed under The Apprenticeship Act instead of in a hair-dressing shop under a contract of apprenticeship. During the fiscal year 1951-52 there were 2 new contracts of apprenticeship registered in the designated trade of barber, and 48 in the designated trade of hairdresser. The former number shows a decrease of 3, and the latter a decrease of 5, when compared with the total registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship in these trades for the previous fiscal year.

Due to the decrease in the number of persons registering in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, there was only an increase of about 1.9 per cent during the fiscal year 1951-52 in the total registration of new contracts of apprenticeship in all designated trades over the previous fiscal period. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, 1,583 persons registered in the designated trades (see tables D-1 to D-1b, pages 69 to 71).

Other Trades

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, 62 persons entered into contracts of apprenticeship with employers in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as follows: armature winding and motor repair workers, 5; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 21; brass finishers, 2; cabinet-makers, 1; copper-smiths, 3; diesel mechanics, 2; electric-arc welders, 1; electricians (plant), 6; instrument- and tool-makers, 1; machinists, 8; pattern-makers, 2; plate workers, 1; pulp-and-paper technicians, 7; tool-and-die makers, 2. Seven contracts of apprenticeship were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1952, there were 174 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act.

Since the apprenticeship plan was set in motion in 1945 for training bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, in collaboration with the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, there have been 139 contracts of apprenticeship registered. A total of 62 apprentices were under contract of apprenticeship at the end of the fiscal year being reviewed.

School Training

Designated Trades

In the field of school training an important development during the fiscal year was the establishment of new facilities for the full-time day classes which apprentices are required to attend. It is anticipated that they will be better suited to teaching needs than the former accommodation. This was a direct result of the discussions between the departments of Education and Labour reported in the annual report of the previous fiscal year. However, due to the stress being placed to-day on school training, plans for further expansion in respect of school training on the basis of day classes continued to be discussed during the fiscal year 1951-52.

As a consequence of the improved school facilities the Department notified more apprentices to attend day classes in the fiscal year 1951-52, and the total enrolment in the fiscal year under review in day classes of apprentices in the designated trades was 1,514, as compared with 1,285 in the previous fiscal period.

Of the 1,514 apprentices enrolled, 1,137 were employed in the designated

building trades as follows: bricklayers, 90; carpenters, 195; electricians, 402; painters and decorators, 23; plasterers, 45; plumbers, 204; sheet metal workers, 99; steam-fitters, 79. The remaining 377 persons were apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

As in previous years the apprentices who were not in attendance at educational day-classes were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trade, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1951, to March, 1952. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are requested to attend evening classes during their entire term of apprenticeship.

Other Trades

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, 52 apprentices registered as bench and machine hands with planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, and 8 persons engaged in the trade of lather, attended educational day-classes.

Certificates of Apprenticeship

Designated Trades

During the fiscal year 1951-52, 831 apprentices registered in the designated trades completed their term of apprenticeship, 803 of them received certificates of apprenticeship (see Table D-1, page 69). Four hundred and thirty-four of the certificates of apprenticeship were issued to apprentices in the designated building trades, 346 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 2 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber, and 21 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser.

Other Trades

In trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act 37 certificates of apprenticeship were issued to persons completing their training as follows: armature winding and motor repair workers, 4; automobile and tractor mechanics, 1; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 13; cabinet-makers, 1; carpenters (plant), 1; electricians (plant), 1; instrument- and tool-makers, 1; machinists, 7; painters and decorators (plant), 1; pipe fitters, 1; plumbers (plant), 1; sheet metal workers (plant), 2; tool-and-die makers, 3.

Certificates of Qualification

Under The Apprenticeship Act, all persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, other than registered apprentices and persons employed during a probationary period, have been required to hold a current certificate of qualification since 1944. During the fiscal year being reviewed, 20,658 certificates of qualification were issued to persons engaged in that trade.

Certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. Details of the number of certificates of qualification in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, issued during the fiscal year under review, are shown in Table D-3, page 73, while tables D-2 and D-2a, pages 71 and 72, show information on examinations conducted in these 3 trades in respect of certificates of qualification.

Trade Schools

At December 31, 1951, 10 licenses for hairdresser trade schools were in force. There had been 11 licenses in force at January 1, 1951 but during the year ending

December 31, 1951, the Industry and Labour Board cancelled 1 license at the request of the school in whose name the license was issued (see Table D-4, page 73).

While there are regulations in force governing barber, as well as hairdresser, trade schools, the only trade schools in operation, at present, are those concerned with teaching the designated trade of hairdresser.

A contract for instruction is entered into between a student and a trade school and is on a form approved by the Industry and Labour Board. Table D-4a, page 73, gives details in respect of numbers of contracts between students and trade schools, while Table D-4b, page 74, shows information on the examinations conducted with respect to the qualifications of the students completing their training in trade schools.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, 8 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser satisfied the Industry and Labour Board of their ability to instruct in hairdresser trade schools.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, representatives of the Department attended conferences arranged by the federal Government with the different provincial Governments concerning training facilities that might be required for veterans of the conflict in Korea. This Department offered its co-operation in any training established on a basis similar to that carried on for the veterans of World War II.

As far as the Department is concerned, the training of discharged members of the forces of World War II is almost completed. At March 31, 1952, there remained 226 veterans under contract to employers in designated trades as compared with 605 under contract at March 31, 1951. A few of those remaining under contract will not complete their training for a few years. These persons were lately discharged from the forces and were thus prevented from applying for training during the early years of the programme.

Since the commencement of the programme for the training of discharged members of the forces, 22,005 veterans have been interviewed with respect to their entry into designated trades. Table D-6, page 75, and the foot-notes thereto, shows the distribution of 17,205 of these persons. Of the remaining persons, 3,600 were offered, during the early years of the programme, but did not accept, instruction in a designated trade at one of the training centres and the other 1,200 were advised to seek employment in occupations other than a designated trade.

Provincial Advisory Committees

Provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board under The Apprenticeship Act have met with representatives of the Department during the fiscal year to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1952, was:

Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), Harold J. Ball, Herbert Cocker, Charles Irvine, John Kenyon, Percy C. Mansell, and Herbert C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, Harry Colnett, Andrew V. Cooper, Ernest Ingles, William Jenoves, and Harold R. Weller, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes of the Department of Labour; A. M. Moon of the Department of Education, liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Otto Maluske, Leslie J. McKerral, and C. D. Stevenson, representing employers; William Craig, Philip C. Hollier, and George Macdonald, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

George Benedict and Helen Brown, representing employers; Gordon Duncan and Jean Mackay, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George J. Beattie, James R. Clerke, R. Coggan, W. Forsyth, A. E. Kress, John L. Stewart, and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; George Calder, Charles Lambert, Harry Lehmann, D. Lyons, and W. G. Whitehouse, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes of the Department of Labour.

Revenue

The net revenue was \$42,196.82 for the fiscal year 1951-52. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, certificates of qualification, and trade-school licenses.

Details on revenue for the period being reviewed are in Table D-5, page 74.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

It has become increasingly evident every year since its enforcement on July 1, 1944, that The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act has been instrumental in raising the standards of working conditions in Ontario. It has been noted that, in working hours in industry being scheduled to meet the statute's requirements, many employees are now provided with longer leisure hours, and, it is suggested, employment opportunities have, in turn, been increased. Further benefits from the provisions of the Act are realized in that previous to its enforcement many employees in industry did not receive any vacation credit for their period of employment, but now employees in industry are, in the majority of cases, assured of a minimum vacation with pay for the period employed.

By Ontario Regulations 102/52, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 15, 1952, a further classification of employees was exempted from the operation of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act and regulations. The exemption concerns employees engaged in selling but not at their employer's actual place of business and whose working hours cannot be accurately recorded.

Hours of Work

The Act basically provides that the working hours of an employee in any industrial undertaking shall not exceed 8 in the day and 48 in the week, but allows the limitation of hours of work to be exceeded as follows:

- (1) Where in the opinion of the Board it is not feasible to apply the provisions of the Act for an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week, or the regulations, in an industrial undertaking or branch thereof, the Board may by order authorize such

daily and weekly limit of working hours in the industrial undertaking or branch or by any class or group of employees, as may be agreed upon in writing between organizations or representatives of the employees and employers affected and as the Board may deem proper. (Section 4)

- (2) Where it is urgently required for work to be done to machinery or plant; or in case of accident, or in case of force majeure, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking, the limit of hours of work to 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week may be exceeded. (Section 6)

With respect to section 6 of the Act, regulation 8 requires that an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work, report it to the Industry and Labour Board stating the reasons for the work. Performance of this work does not reduce the amount of overtime which may be performed with the consent of the Board under regulation 5 as outlined below. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board.

Excess Working Hours

By regulation 5 made under the Act an employer may, with the approval of the Industry and Labour Board, provide for overtime of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers, and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees, overtime of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee.

With respect to the latter provision, the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1951-52 for the performance of overtime work by the employees of 856 employers, as compared with 930 in the previous fiscal year.

The Industry and Labour Board may, under regulation 4, authorize overtime work in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the overtime work is necessary because of the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1951, and March 31, 1952, was 91, a decrease of 17 below the number for the previous fiscal year.

Vacations with Pay²

The Act basically provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a vacation of at least 1 week with pay for every working year of his employment.

The employer may determine the period when each employee may take a vacation but the period shall not be later than 10 months after the conclusion of the working year of the employee.

The amount of pay for the vacation given to an employee in respect of each working year shall not be less than an amount equal to 2 per centum of the pay received by the employee for all work done by him in the working year.

Regulations made under the Act provide that, where an employee's employment is discontinued by the employer, the employee is entitled to receive vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings for any portion of a working year of employment, but where the employee discontinues his employment of his own accord he is required to complete at least 3 months in the employ of the employer before he is entitled to receive vacation-with-pay credit stamps on the basis of 2 per centum of his total earnings from the commencement date of his employment.

²The regulations define "construction industry" as follows: construction industry includes all work in respect to the construction, erection, repair, remodelling or alteration of the whole or any part of a building, road or structure whether above or below the surface of the earth.

An employee engaged in the construction industry is entitled to vacation-with-pay credit irrespective of his employment period.

Under regulation 12, where not owing to illness or authorized absence an employee has been absent from his employment in excess of 1 working day in each month of the working year, the employer may deduct the excess from the employee's vacation-with-pay credits. The provisions of this regulation do not apply to an employee engaged in the construction industry.

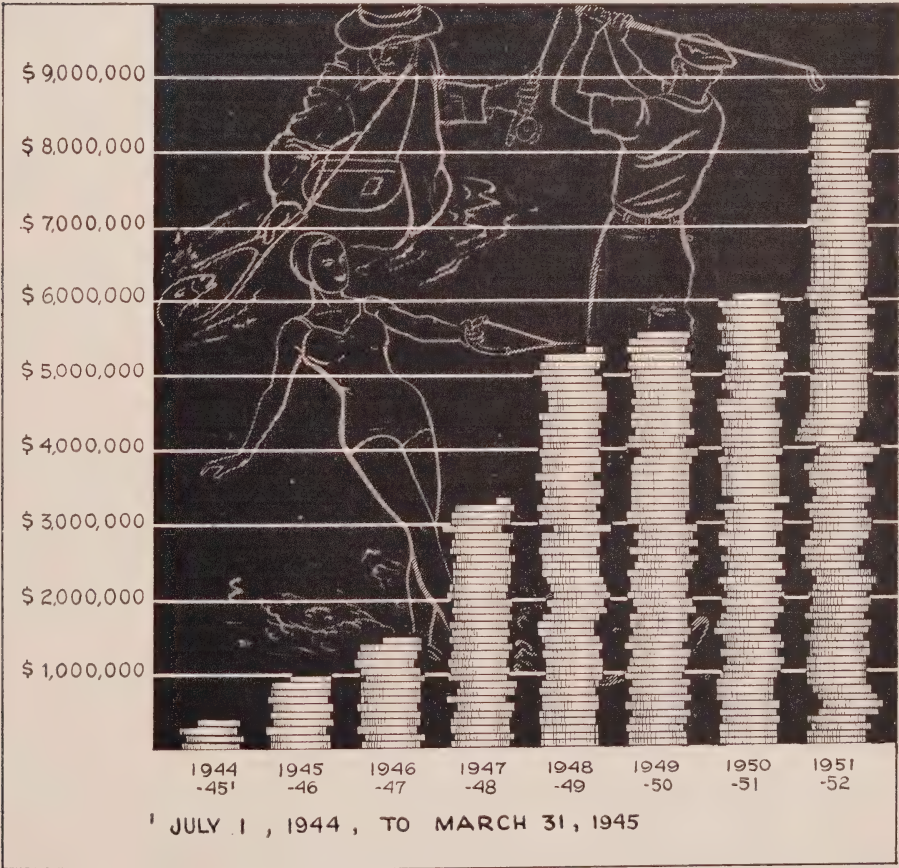
Vacation-with-pay Stamp Books³

A vacation-with-pay stamp book to which an employer affixes the vacation-with-pay credit stamps of an employee is provided for by regulations, and is issued by the Industry and Labour Board to an employee, on request, for a very small charge.

From July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1952, a total of 1,660,851 vacation-with-pay stamp books was issued by the Board. Of this number, 311,292 were issued during the fiscal year 1951-52.

³A vacation-with-pay stamp book may be obtained for 25 cents at any of the following offices of the Department of Labour: Royal Bank Building, Wentworth and Barton Streets, Hamilton; 353 Richmond Street, London; Fraser Building, 53 Queen Street, Ottawa; Room 15, Court House, 277 Cameron Street, Port Arthur; Cashier's Office, Room 6420, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

VALUE OF VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS
PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS
1944-45 TO 1951-52



Vacation-with-pay Credit Stamps⁴

The regulations set forth the procedure for the transmittal of vacation-with-pay credit stamps from the employer to the employee, which, in summary, is as follows: the employer shall, within 10 days after an employee in any industrial undertaking ceasing to be employed presents a vacation-with-pay stamp book to him, affix to it the requisite amount of vacation-with-pay credit stamps in payment of the amount of vacation pay to which the employee is entitled under regulations, and return the vacation-with-pay stamp book to the employee. In the case of an employee working in the construction industry, the regulations further provide that, where the employee has not ceased to be employed by the employer, and has presented his vacation-with-pay stamp book to his employer, the employer shall return the book to the employee on June 30 in each year, having affixed thereto the requisite amount of stamps.

By this system the employer contributes his proper share of vacation pay to his employees, and employees build up a vacation-with-pay credit in proportion to their earnings and irrespective of the number of employers for whom they have worked during the year.

On or after June 30 in each year, an employee may present his vacation-with-pay stamp book to any branch of any chartered bank in Ontario, or any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, and, upon proper identification, he shall be entitled to receive the cash equivalent of the stamps in his book.

Under the plan of vacation-with-pay credits for employees in the construction industry, and employees in other industrial undertakings subsequent to July 1, 1947, the total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1952, was \$31,757,878.78, purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$8,621,267.88.

Records

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, the Industry and Labour Board received 2,127 complaints of violations of the Act and regulations as compared with 1,760 during the fiscal year 1950-51.

In respect of these complaints, the Board arranged under section 9 of the Act for the inspection and examination of the records of the employers involved, and 2,114 of the complaints were satisfactorily adjusted. In the remaining 13 cases prosecutions were instituted against the employers involved as shown below under the heading, "Prosecutions", for failure to produce records.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1951-52, there were 39 charges against employers of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act as follows, with 22 convictions: failure to produce records, 13; failure to give vacation pay, 26. Four of the charges of failure to produce records and 11 of the charges of failures to give

⁴Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained

(a) in denominations of 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1, and \$5, and

(b) at

(i) branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office in the following municipalities: Aylmer, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Pembroke, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Seaforth, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, and Woodstock, and
(ii) chartered banks in the following municipalities: Atikokan, Belleville, Blind River, Brockville, Bruce Mines, Chatham, Cochrane, Cornwall, Espanola, Fort Frances, Fort William, Galt, Geraldton, Kapuskasing, Kenora, Kingston, Kirkland Lake, Kitchener, Marathon, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oakville, Orillia, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Red Lake, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, St. Thomas, Smooth Rock Falls, Stratford, Sudbury, Thessalon, Timmins, Waterloo, and Welland.

vacation pay were withdrawn, while 1 charge of failure to give vacation with pay was dismissed, and 1 was undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Fines totalling \$600 were levied by the courts.

Delegations

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Industry and Labour Board received 87 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 58; concerning vacations with pay, 29.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

General

The Industrial Standards Act provides that the Minister of Labour may, upon the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry within a zone or zones which he has designated, authorize an industrial standards officer to convene a conference of the employers and employees in the industry for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in subsection 1 of section 7 of the Act. The conference may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for the industry affected.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour submitted by the conference is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve of the schedule, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare the schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in the schedule, within such designated zone or zones as may be prescribed and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in the schedule. The schedule is then published in The Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act.

Zones

Section 4 of The Industrial Standards Act provides the Minister may from time to time designate the whole of Ontario, or any part or parts of Ontario, as a zone or zones for any industry which he may designate or define as an industry for the purposes of the Act.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the Minister defined 6 zones, 5 for the construction industries and 1 applicable to the barbering industry or taxi-cab industry. In 4 cases, new zone areas were brought into force, while in 2, the definitions had the effect of amending zones in force. One definition of a construction industry was amended.

These definitions are in the form of ministerial orders, a procedure which was established during the fiscal year 1947-48 for designating and defining zones and industries. Since the fiscal year 1947-48, 94 areas have been designated as zones, 21 applying to construction industries and 73 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario was designated as a zone to apply to 4 clothing industries which were designated as industries under the Act and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and also the barbering and taxi-cab industries.

Conferences

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, 22 petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each petition, under section 6 of the Act

the Minister authorized industrial standards officers to convene 15 conferences. In respect of the other 7 petitions the Minister did not authorize conferences. Table E-1, page 76, shows the industries and zones affected by the petitions, and where conferences were authorized.

Fifteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1951-52, and, as a result, 11 schedules in force were revoked and replaced by new schedules, and 4 schedules were brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedule had existed. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown in Table E-1a, page 77.

Schedules

Amendments to Schedules

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board approved of increases to the wages set out in the schedules for the ladies' cloak and suit industry and the men's and boys' clothing industry, for the Ontario zone. Accordingly, the Board made orders amending each of the schedules, with the concurrence of the proper advisory committees, to establish the increased rates of wages. For the text of the orders, see The Ontario Gazette, January 26, 1952. An order amending a schedule is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Interprovincially Competitive Industries

Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has determined and designated that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive, and has approved provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

Schedules in Force

For the information of his employees, an employer affected by a schedule is required under section 9 of the Act to post a copy of the schedule where his employees are engaged in their duties. The schedule is to be posted where it can be readily seen and read. A schedule remains posted as long as it is in force.

At the close of the fiscal year 1951-52, there were 140 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table E-2, commencing page 77.

Violations of Act and Schedules

Arrears of Wages

During the fiscal year under review, unpaid wages amounting to \$2,935.81 were collected from 26 employers who had failed to pay the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the schedules applicable to them. Seventy employees were involved.

Of the total amount, \$1,754.37 collected from 18 employers was paid to 27 employees concerned, and \$1,043.84 collected from 6 employers and affecting 28 employees was forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$137.60 collected from 2 employers and involving 15 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1951-52, pending the decision of the Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows: carpentry industry—Cornwall zone, 1, Ottawa zone, 7; electrical repair-and-construction industry—Ottawa zone, 1; painting and decorating industry—Ottawa zone, 5, Toronto zone, 9; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 1; plumbing and heating industry—Ottawa zone, 2. The number of employers violating each schedule is also shown.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$587.11 collected from 1 employer in unpaid wages had not been disbursed. On November 16, 1951, this money was forfeited to the Crown.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1951-52, 38 prosecutions were instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of the schedules affecting industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Fort William-Port Arthur zone, 1, Toronto zone, 4; carpentry industry—Ottawa zone, 1; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 16; millinery industry—Ontario zone, 7; painting and decorating industry—Hamilton zone, 5, Toronto zone, 1; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 2; plumbing and heating industry—Ottawa zone, 1.

There were 29 convictions. Eight charges were withdrawn where employers paid the wages which had been found unpaid. One case was dismissed.

Fines totalling \$650 were levied by the courts. No appeals were entered.

Advisory Committees

Under the Act, for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies the Minister of Labour may establish an advisory committee of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, to generally assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations and do anything it is authorized to do by the schedule.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of these advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

Appeals

Under subsection 2 of section 13 of the Act an employer or employee aggrieved by the decision of an advisory committee may appeal from the decision to the Industry and Labour Board. During the fiscal year 1951-52, the Board heard 1 appeal from an employer affected by the schedule for the millinery industry for the Ontario zone, who had violated the schedule in respect of working hours. The Board upheld the decision of the advisory committee.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

General

The original provisions of the orders at present in force under The Minimum Wage Act took effect on June 1, 1947. They were amended later in the same year and again in 1950 and 1951. In applying to female employees only, the orders may affect more than a quarter of a million women in employment.

For the text of the orders, see Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950 and Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

Inspections

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the Unemployment Insurance Commission continued its service to the Department in checking the records of employers employing female employees for any violations of the orders and furnishing the Branch with the names of new employers. An outline of this service appeared in the report of the Department for the fiscal year 1949-50, and is not, therefore, repeated in this report.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspectors of the Department of Labour (Ontario) made an examination of employers' records with respect to wages at the request of the Branch. Where inspection disclosed a contravention of the orders, the inspector reported it to the Branch for further investigation. In addition, the departmental inspectors reported violations of section 9 of the Act providing for every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them where his employees are engaged in their duties.

It has been found that these 2 methods of covering industry, that is through the services of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the inspectorate of the Department, have been very satisfactory in the administration of the Act and orders.

During the fiscal year 1951-52, the auditors of the Unemployment Insurance Commission recommended that the records of 8 employers should be examined. Investigation of these records were subsequently made.

During the period under review, the Commission submitted the names and addresses of 15,099 new employers in Ontario as compared with 20,143 in the previous fiscal year. In addition, the names and addresses of 898 employers of whom there was no record in the Branch were received from departmental inspectors, as compared with 905 names reported in 1950-51. A copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to 3,247 employers who, it was reasonable to believe, employed female persons and, in addition, in some cases, a questionnaire was also sent requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. No action was taken with respect to 4,637 employers not employing female persons.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers who had been recorded in previous years to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Information taken from questionnaires returned by 7,372 employers is outlined in Table F-1, page 81. It will be observed from the table that the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 56 female employees, and that wage increases were ordered in each case.

Violations

In addition to the underpayment of 56 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires as described above, there were 12 complaints received from employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders. These latter violations are described under "Arrears of Wages".

Arrears of Wages

Arrears of wages amounting to \$1,020.03 were collected during the fiscal year 1951-52 from 6 employers on behalf of 7 female employees as compared with \$511.57 collected from 12 employers on behalf of 16 employees during the previous fiscal year.

In addition, on instructions from the Department 5 employers paid arrears of wages amounting to \$47.88 direct to 5 female employees. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1950-51 were \$457.64 paid direct by 10 employers to 10 employees.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1951-52.

Home-work

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 328 firms during the fiscal year 1951-52, as compared with 324 firms in the previous fiscal year.

Handicapped Employees

Under section 4 of The Minimum Wage Act, the Industry and Labour Board may grant written permission to an employer to pay to any employee who is handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

During the fiscal year, the Board granted 1 employer permission to employ 1 female employee, who was handicapped, at a rate lower than the minimum wage, and 8 permits involving 8 female employees which had been issued previously, expired. At the close of the fiscal year there were 19 permits in force involving 23 female employees as compared with 26 permits in force involving 30 employees at April 1, 1951.

PART II
TABLES

Tables

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952, and the term "1952" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents, by Industry and Sex—1952.....	54
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections, by Industry—1952.....	56
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1952..	58
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry, by Sex—1952.....	60
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry, by Sex and Age—1952.....	62
Table A-3.—Number of Employers Obtaining Permits during the Year Ending December 31, 1951, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, by Industry.....	63
Table A-4.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Plans of Buildings—1952.....	64

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1952.....	65
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1952.....	65
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Centre and Class of Examination—1952.....	66

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections.....	67
Table C-2.—Certificates Issued.....	67
Table C-3.—Report of Number of Welding Operators Tested—1952.....	68
Table C-4.—Revenues Earned.....	68

D—Apprenticeship Branch

Table D-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—1952.....	69
Table D-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades, by Year of Apprenticeship—1952.....	70
Table D-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1952, by Designated Trades.....	71
Table D-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades—1952..	71
Table D-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Examination Centres—1952.....	72
Table D-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1952.....	73
Table D-4.—Licenses Issued to Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1951, by Designated Trades	73
Table D-4a.—Report of Contracts between Trade Schools and Students for the Year Ending December 31, 1951, by Designated Trades.....	73
Table D-4b.—Report of Examinations of Students Completing Training in Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1951, by Designated Trades.....	74
Table D-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification, and Trade-school Licenses—1952.....	74
Table D-6.—Distribution of Discharged Members of the Forces in Designated Trades to March 31, 1952.....	75

E—The Industrial Standards Act

Table E-1.—Report of Petitions for Conferences, by Industry and Zone—1952.....	76
Table E-1a.—Report of Conferences Convened, by Industry and Zone—1952.....	77
Table E-2.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1952.....	77

F—Minimum Wage Branch

Table F-1.—Report of Employment of Female Persons, by Zone—1952.....	81
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G—Strikes and Lock-outs

Table G-1.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario—1952.....	82
Table G-1a.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921–1952.....	96

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause	Manufacturing												
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	19		10	6	5	4	13	27		182	53	36	29
2	Cranes and derricks.....	1		1				1	7		45	9	2	6
3	Elevators.....	7				3	1	3	5		6	2	1	
4	Engines and cars.....	1		4			1	1	3		7	12	4	2
5	Electricity.....	1		7		1		1	1		12	9		1
6	Explosions.....	1		1							18	3	11	3
7	Falling objects.....	54	21	7	18	7	79	131	12	537	250	66	87	160
8	Falls of persons.....	98	1	17	19	33	17	74	104	16	269	178	26	59
9	Missiles.....	10		18	2	10	4	35	47	3	165	112	22	18
10	Hooks, chains and cables.....	2				1		2	7	1	18	9	1	1
11	Infected wounds.....	34		3	4	8	8	28	28	3	119	37	17	15
12	Jammed between articles.....	23		10	8	5		24	30	3	215	95	18	23
13	Hand tools.....	6		4		3	1	7	5		32	22	4	5
14	Sprains and strains.....	142		29	18	27	10	92	161	35	630	368	68	129
15	Gears, belts, pulleys and shafting..	7			1	5	3	9	10		35	5	3	
16	Presses and dies.....	1		1	3	1	2	6	17	8	83	33	17	32
17	Paper machinery.....	1				1		1	107	13	2	1		1
18	Metal machinery.....	2			1			8	5		274	87	33	31
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....			1	1			101	7		1	2	1	1
20	Textile machinery.....	1				40	23	1	1				1	
21	Other machinery.....	37		2	18	10	11	6	5	4	29	21	11	8
22	Centrifugal machinery.....								1		1	1		
23	Rubber machinery.....			38										
24	Machinery connections.....						1	1	1		3	2	1	
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	142		21	17	19	23	72	85	30	276	160	37	48
26	Scalpings.....													
27	Trucking.....	35	1	7	3	5	3	21	22	4	79	16	7	10
28	Fumes.....								3		4	1	2	
29	Industrial diseases.....	9		5	5	5	5	4	10	1	41	28	14	5
30	Total.....	634	2	200	113	200	124	590	830	133	3,083	1,516	403	514
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act...	47		1		2	1	139	2	19	36	6	3	8
32	Grand Total.....	681	2	201	113	202	125	729	832	152	3,119	1,522	406	522
														940

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

BY INDUSTRY AND SEX—1952¹Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Department of Labour Act ²
		First inspection	Repeat inspection	Total		
1	Manufacturing	16,995	5,447	22,442	329	
2	Foods and beverages	2,744	824	3,568	1	
3	Tobacco and tobacco products	30	7	37		
4	Rubber products	66	29	95		
5	Leather products	386	127	513		
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	625	237	862		
7	Clothing (textile and fur)	1,727	609	2,336		
8	Wood products	2,046	480	2,526	1	
9	Paper products	393	177	570	10	
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	902	244	1,146		
11	Iron and steel products	2,138	1,013	3,151	12	
12	Transportation equipment	3,220	611	3,831	298	
13	Non-ferrous metal products	465	280	745		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies	408	124	529	6	
15	Non-metallic mineral products	494	209	703	1	
16	Products of petroleum and coal	61	25	86		
17	Chemical products	597	195	792		
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	696	256	952		
19	Construction	233	60	293	93	356
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	623	182	805	7	
21	Transportation	208	31	239	7	
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	377	149	526		
23	Communication	38	2	40		
24	Public Utility Operation	69	6	75		1
25	Trade	6,319	847	7,166	50	
26	Wholesale trade	1,364	273	1,637	6	
27	Retail trade	4,955	574	5,529	44	
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	443	163	606	7	
29	Service	4,010	908	4,918	1,314	3
30	Community or public service	57	7	64		
31	Government service	106	11	117		
32	Recreation service	90	14	104		1
33	Business service	69	18	87		
34	Personal service	3,688	858	4,546	1,314	2
35	Unclassified	192	2	194		
36	Total	28,884	7,615	36,499	1,800	360

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons working in compressed

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1952
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹									Total	Number
The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951	The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	The Steam Boilers Act	Total		
		531	15	9	34	52	225	1,195	23,637	1
		98		2	14	10	20	145	3,713	2
		1					1	2	37	3
		15			3			18	97	4
		17			2		1	20	531	5
		57			5		5	67	882	6
		74	3		3	5	4	90	2,403	7
		19	1			16	19	65	2,616	8
		22	1		3			26	635	9
		68	1	1		5	39	126	1,172	10
		67	5	6	1	8	109	494	3,277	11
		9				1	1	11	4,325	12
		18	3			1	1	29	756	13
		27	1		1	4	22	56	558	14
		3						3	759	15
		14			1	1	2	18	89	16
		22			1	1	1	25	810	17
									977	18
		607	346		9	17	33	1,461	1,754	19
		116	1		3	14	7	148	953	20
		93			1	2	2	105	344	21
		18	1		2	12	2	35	561	22
		5					3	8	48	23
		3				1	1	6	81	24
		342	37	4	60	13	18	524	7,690	25
		84	30	4	4	9	8	145	1,782	26
		258	7		56	4	10	379	5,908	27
		32			3	4	15	61	667	28
		494	19	1	111	21	33	1,996	6,914	29
		38			1	12	7	58	122	30
		38			1	2	13	54	171	31
		21			3			25	129	32
		25	1	1	1	2	1	31	118	33
		372	18		105	5	12	1,828	6,374	34
		2					17	19	213	35
		2,127	418	14	220	122	349	5,410	41,909	36

of Labour.
air, tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work.

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹					
		Inspections		Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		Boilers	Other pressure vessels				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	582	1,020	1,163	239	971	3,062
2	Foods and beverages.....	143	71	208	39	297	436
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....			5	1	1	2
4	Rubber products.....	2	1	10	5	4	15
5	Leather products.....	4	5	69	5	48	48
6	Textile products, (except clothing)...	5	1	91		49	97
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	34	2	97	14	47	44
8	Wood products.....	108	40	140	39	81	800
9	Paper products.....	4	1	39	4	43	151
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	14	13	49	7	44	112
11	Iron and steel products.....	54	122	141	41	127	624
12	Transportation equipment.....	150	667	90	34	53	277
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	11	12	30	8	12	83
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	9	18	45	9	25	65
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	24	30	21	10	30	137
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....		1	9	1	8	10
17	Chemical products.....	7	12	59	10	56	79
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	13	24	60	12	46	82
19	Construction	8	11	12	10	20	20
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	10	28	56	13	86	44
21	Transportation.....	3	18	7	4	3	9
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	5	9	48	9	83	35
23	Communication.....	2	1	1			
24	Public Utility Operation	4	5	6		11	3
25	Trade	167	440	241	42	288	281
26	Wholesale trade.....	36	26	114	23	139	70
27	Retail trade.....	131	414	127	19	149	211
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	8		125	7	145	5
29	Service	108	29	67	20	44	100
30	Community or public service.....	3	1	2		1	3
31	Government service.....	1	1	5	2	14	
32	Recreation service.....	7	1	11		1	5
33	Business service.....	1	1	9	2		5
34	Personal service.....	96	25	40	16	28	87
35	Unclassified					1	4
36	Total	887	1,533	1,670	331	1,566	3,519

¹Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1952

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats: for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
35	142	359	259	7	422	2	223	85	18	4,264	12,853	1
1	36	17	28	.....	70	.....	18	18	14	686	2,082	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	3
.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	32	76	4
1	4	2	16	.....	21	.....	13	3	1	118	358	5
.....	3	3	10	.....	1	.....	31	5	.....	119	453	6
8	4	6	55	.....	71	.....	34	9	.....	407	832	7
4	13	23	27	.....	1	.....	6	10	2	543	1,881	8
.....	1	7	10	.....	9	1	15	1	.....	141	427	9
1	3	20	12	.....	27	.....	26	8	.....	238	574	10
10	19	108	41	.....	41	1	24	5	.....	621	1,979	11
5	37	86	21	.....	4	.....	2	21	1	594	2,063	12
.....	3	34	5	.....	14	.....	7	1	.....	119	339	13
1	3	18	6	.....	18	.....	17	.....	.....	110	344	14
.....	1	14	9	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	117	410	15
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	61	16
2	8	7	5	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	163	423	17
2	5	13	11	.....	19	.....	24	2	.....	222	535	18
1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	37	126	19
.....	7	8	6	.....	11	1	1	2	1	93	368	20
.....	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	29	82	21
.....	6	6	4	.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	60	275	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	11	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	41	24
2	30	20	46	.....	1	.....	5	93	35	988	2,796	25
2	10	7	11	.....	17	.....	4	9	1	288	757	26
.....	20	13	35	.....	1	.....	1	84	34	700	2,039	27
.....	5	6	6	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	419	28
4	7	14	.....	.....	75	3	.....	203	12	896	1,582	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	19	30
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	25	53	31
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	17	51	32
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	27	33
1	6	12	.....	.....	72	3	.....	200	5	841	1,432	34
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	4	2	3	8	44	35
42	191	407	341	10	642	6	233	387	69	6,395	18,229	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	1,069	7,378	4,464	96,430	1,635	43,390	82	2,844	7,250	150,042
2	Foods and beverages.....	132	868	625	13,471	337	9,526	60	2,372	1,154	26,237
3	Tobacco and tobacco products..	2	4	18	1,338			4	378	24	1,720
4	Rubber products.....	4	19	23	1,331	16	1,396			43	2,746
5	Leather products.....	14	35	152	2,394	71	2,974			237	5,403
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	20	191	214	5,539	162	7,439	1	6	397	13,175
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	26	177	1,024	21,480	149	6,562	1	4	1,200	28,223
8	Wood products.....	124	379	262	1,455	214	1,874	11	43	611	3,751
9	Paper products.....	29	379	144	4,555	90	2,277			263	7,211
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	85	873	420	6,979	49	574	1	5	555	8,431
11	Iron and steel products.....	204	1,243	401	9,429	211	4,062	3	35	819	14,769
12	Transportation equipment.....	168	684	296	4,336	138	1,138			602	6,158
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	32	166	133	2,893	27	709			192	3,768
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.	37	859	151	9,869	48	1,854			236	12,582
15	Non-metallic mineral products..	46	214	106	1,489	27	558			179	2,261
16	Products of petroleum and coal..	12	243	12	254					24	497
17	Chemical products.....	87	795	222	4,270	27	919			336	5,984
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	47	249	261	5,348	69	1,528	1	1	378	7,126
19	Construction.....	36	66	49	303	2	9			87	378
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	95	428	130	1,975	35	370			260	2,773
21	Transportation.....	42	166	36	92	14	69			92	327
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	47	241	74	559	20	295			141	1,095
23	Communication.....	6	21	20	1,324	1	6			27	1,351
24	Public Utility Operation.....	6	12	8	159					14	171
25	Trade.....	543	2,084	1,472	15,630	1,238	8,017	37	71	3,290	25,802
26	Wholesale trade.....	177	911	406	4,256	117	2,031	2	7	702	7,205
27	Retail trade.....	366	1,173	1,066	11,374	1,121	5,986	35	64	2,588	18,597
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	43	1,377	31	1,078	11	43			85	2,498
29	Service.....	245	808	817	6,152	1,644	10,371	75	168	2,781	17,499
30	Community or public service.....	5	23	11	228	1	2			17	253
31	Government service.....	3	14	9	129	20	140			32	283
32	Recreation service.....	11	52	9	72	11	63			31	187
33	Business service.....	11	72	23	151	2	25			36	248
34	Personal service.....	215	647	765	5,572	1,610	10,141	75	168	2,665	16,528
35	Unclassified.....	2	26	55	11,406	1	5			58	11,437
36	Total.....	2,039	12,179	7,026	133,133	4,566	62,205	194	3,083	13,825	210,600

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1952

Male											Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total				
Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees	Firms	Employees			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
311	5,489	5,408	250,853	5,371	163,160	1,019	14,172	12,109	433,674	583,716		
71	658	528	22,549	1,081	23,001	298	4,484	1,978	50,692	76,929	2	
1	32	19	1,464	3	64	4	362	27	1,922	3,642	3	
		25	5,711	21	2,297			46	8,008	10,754	4	
11	207	154	3,638	87	4,714	3	10	255	8,569	13,972	5	
8	76	204	5,893	183	9,855	9	132	404	15,956	29,131	6	
10	64	901	14,711	164	3,732	6	140	1,081	18,647	46,870	7	
38	301	469	7,444	665	19,336	278	5,700	1,450	32,781	36,532	8	
8	64	143	8,975	124	13,754	1	32	276	22,825	30,036	9	
											10	
38	818	579	13,717	120	1,402	3	16	740	15,953	24,384		
30	1,368	775	74,140	729	41,306	56	896	1,590	117,710	132,479	11	
28	156	380	29,798	1,602	22,056	308	1,570	2,318	53,580	59,738	12	
7	92	227	8,857	147	3,578	1	8	382	12,535	16,303	13	
9	513	184	26,272	82	5,493	2	23	277	32,301	44,883	14	
6	70	186	7,221	142	5,689	37	712	371	13,692	15,953	15	
2	80	27	3,837	16	597	2	18	47	4,532	5,029	16	
28	781	293	10,619	81	3,627	4	42	406	15,069	21,053	17	
											18	
16	209	314	6,007	124	2,659	7	27	461	8,902	16,028		
2	6	114	3,158	38	737	12	298	166	4,199	4,577	19	
10	120	177	3,459	195	4,559	73	1,579	455	9,717	12,490	20	
2	26	36	731	93	2,314	48	1,341	179	4,412	4,739	21	
6	84	127	2,021	100	2,240	25	238	258	4,583	5,678	22	
2	10	14	707	2	5			18	722	2,073	23	
3	6	19	783	25	156	6	11	53	956	1,127	24	
234	1,293	1,353	19,001	2,158	18,504	315	1,622	4,060	40,420	66,222	25	
74	624	567	10,357	348	6,958	44	343	1,033	18,282	25,487	26	
160	669	786	8,644	1,810	11,546	271	1,279	3,027	22,138	40,735	27	
26	684	64	1,661	55	324	5	6	150	2,675	5,173	28	
87	508	552	4,688	1,177	7,470	60	163	1,876	12,829	30,328	29	
2	4	16	271	12	116	2	13	32	404	657	30	
1	15	11	580	29	597	2	8	43	1,200	1,483	31	
19	185	19	140	32	254	1	5	71	584	771	32	
10	92	29	356	7	187			46	635	883	33	
55	212	477	3,341	1,097	6,316	55	137	1,684	10,006	26,534	34	
2	64	49	6,566					51	6,630	18,067	35	
675	8,170	7,736	290,169	9,019	194,910	1,490	17,851	18,920	511,100	721,700	36	

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,
BY SEX AND AGE—1952**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Employees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	149,227	807	8	150,042	433,261	406	7	433,674	583,716
Foods and beverages.....	25,977	253	7	26,237	50,615	72	5	50,692	76,929
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,703	17		1,720	1,922			1,922	3,642
Rubber products.....	2,742	4		2,746	8,003	5		8,008	10,754
Leather products.....	5,375	28		5,403	8,517	52		8,569	13,972
Textile products, (except clothing)...	13,089	86		13,175	15,915	41		15,956	29,131
Clothing (textile and fur).....	28,076	147		28,223	18,616	31		18,647	46,870
Wood products.....	3,701	50		3,751	32,712	68	1	32,781	36,532
Paper products.....	7,141	69	1	7,211	22,803	22		22,825	30,036
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	8,382	49		8,431	15,919	34		15,953	24,384
Iron and steel products.....	14,753	16		14,769	117,700	10		117,710	132,479
Transportation equipment.....	6,154	4		6,158	53,570	9	1	53,580	59,738
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3,762	6		3,768	12,528	7		12,535	16,303
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	12,564	18		12,582	32,299	2		32,301	44,883
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,243	18		2,261	13,682	10		13,692	15,953
Products of petroleum and coal.....	497			497	4,532			4,532	5,029
Chemical products.....	5,977	7		5,984	15,068	1		15,069	21,053
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7,091	35		7,126	8,860	42		8,902	16,028
Construction	378			378	4,199			4,199	4,577
Transportation, Storage and Communication	2,763	10		2,773	9,713	4		9,717	12,490
Transportation.....	327			327	4,412			4,412	4,739
Storage, (including grain elevators)...	1,092	3		1,095	4,579	4		4,583	5,678
Communication.....	1,344	7		1,351	722			722	2,073
Public Utility Operation	144	27		171	956			956	1,127
Trade	25,412	376	14	25,802	39,788	619	13	40,420	66,222
Wholesale trade.....	7,172	33		7,205	18,265	17		18,282	25,487
Retail trade.....	18,240	343	14	18,597	21,523	602	13	22,138	40,735
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,470	28		2,498	2,671	4		2,675	5,173
Service	17,262	233	4	17,499	12,712	109	8	12,829	30,328
Community or public service.....	253			253	403	1		404	657
Government service.....	283			283	1,200			1,200	1,483
Recreation service.....	182	4	1	187	528	48	8	584	771
Business service.....	246	2		248	635			635	883
Personal service.....	16,298	227	3	16,528	9,946	60		10,006	26,534
Unclassified	11,437			11,437	6,630			6,630	18,067
Total	209,093	1,481	26	210,600	509,930	1,142	28	511,100	721,700

**TABLE A-3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS OBTAINING PERMITS DURING THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1951, UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND
OFFICE BUILDING ACT, BY INDUSTRY¹**

Industry	Permits				
	Emergency overtime	Double shift	Home- work	Late hours	Total
Manufacturing	420	334	364		1,118
Foods and beverages.....	106	76			182
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		1			1
Rubber products.....		12	5		17
Leather products.....	10	7	17		34
Textile products, (except clothing).....	31	49	38		118
Clothing (textile and fur).....	73	29	165		267
Wood products.....	6	5	8		19
Paper products.....	33	23	8		64
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	50	9	12		71
Iron and steel products.....	18	29	4		51
Transportation equipment.....	3	10			13
Non-ferrous metal products.....	20	12	21		53
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	18	23	3		44
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	10			12
Products of petroleum and coal.....	2				2
Chemical products.....	15	11	3		29
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	33	28	80		141
Construction					
Transportation, Storage and Communication	2				2
Transportation.....					
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	2				2
Communication.....					
Public Utility Operation					
Trade	34	6	9		49
Wholesale trade.....	9		3		12
Retail trade.....	25	6	6		37
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3				3
Service	32	19	5	374	430
Community or public service.....					
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....		1			1
Business service.....		1			1
Personal service.....	32	17	5	374 ²	428
Unclassified	25	1	16		42
Total	516	360	394	374	1,644

¹Revised title.

²Permits issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m.

TABLE A-4.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED PLANS OF BUILDINGS—1952

Industry	Plans Approved ¹	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	993	80,514,600	77.31
Foods and beverages.....	144	7,107,700	6.83
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	180,500	.18
Rubber products.....	15	1,973,600	1.90
Leather products.....	14	228,400	.23
Textile products, (except clothing).....	34	4,534,200	4.36
Clothing (textile and fur).....	26	523,000	.51
Wood products.....	77	1,356,500	1.31
Paper products.....	33	3,767,200	3.62
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	25	1,355,500	1.31
Iron and steel products.....	216	19,224,600	18.48
Transportation equipment.....	112	11,126,800	10.70
Non-ferrous metal products.....	36	2,555,100	2.45
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	75	9,874,900	9.44
Non-metallic mineral products.....	33	4,278,200	4.09
Products of petroleum and coal.....	24	1,896,800	1.82
Chemical products.....	85	9,833,700	9.40
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	42	697,900	.68
Construction	13	109,200	.12
General contractors.....	6	72,800	.08
Special trade contractors.....	7	36,400	.04
Transportation, Storage and Communication	80	6,177,000	5.97
Transportation.....	18	572,500	.56
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	48	2,793,800	2.71
Communication.....	14	2,810,700	2.70
Public Utility Operation	15	5,089,000	4.87
Trade	136	5,701,100	5.47
Wholesale trade.....	67	1,766,400	1.70
Retail trade.....	69	3,934,700	3.77
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	104	5,691,500	5.45
Service	41	806,000	.81
Community or public service.....	1	54,000	.06
Government service.....	2	46,000	.05
Recreation service.....	1	1,000	*
Business service.....	6	143,900	.15
Personal service.....	31	561,100	.55
Total	1,382	104,088,400	100.00

¹Plans submitted for approval under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

*.0009.

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1952

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations		
Certificates of qualification—duplicate	}	\$37,150.00
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		306.00
		<hr/>
		\$37,456.00
2. Text-books		4,885.75
3. Miscellaneous		82.39
		<hr/>
Gross Revenue		\$42,424.14
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations		
Certificates of qualification—duplicate	}	\$ 955.00
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		2.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 957.00
2. Text-books		
3. Miscellaneous		36.75
		<hr/>
Total Refunds		993.75
		<hr/>
Net Revenue		\$41,430.39

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1952

Class	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Compressor	79	21		2	438	540	42
Fireman	34	14	2	2	348	400	40
4th class	643	149	25	15	6,619	7,451	377
3rd class	268	183	12	12	5,389	5,864	474
2nd class	69	87	9	5	2,211	2,381	323
1st class	4	15			412	431	72
Hoisting	257	97	2	20	2,996	3,372	241
Traction	23	10	1	2	799	835	10
Duplex	4			1	389	394	
Total	1,381	576	51	59	19,601	21,668 ¹	1,579

¹In addition, there were 304 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 21,972 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

**TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY CENTRE AND CLASS
OF EXAMINATION—1952**

Examinations		Class of Examination								
Centre	Number	Com- pressor	Fireman	4th class	3rd class	2nd class	1st class	Hoisting	Traction	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2			21	15	2	1	7		46
Brantford.....	2			15	29	8	2	5		59
Brockville.....	2		1	14	25	5	1	7		53
Chatham.....	1	11		6	6	6		5		34
Cornwall.....	1	1		5	7	2		2		17
Fort Frances.....	1			7	2			2		11
Geraldton.....	1	6		4	2			1		13
Guelph.....	2			6	6	1				13
Haileybury.....	1	2		4	1			2		9
Hamilton.....	3	2	2	43	24	10		26	1	108
Huntsville.....	1			2	1					3
Kapuskasing.....	1		3	2	5	4		7		21
Kenora.....	1		1	6	6	2	1	6		22
Kingston.....	2			23	17	12		1		53
Kirkland Lake.....	3	7	1	23	18	4		6		59
Kitchener.....	2			34	18	10	3	2		67
London.....	2	1	2	43	29	8	2	9		94
Moosonee.....	1			1	1	1	1			4
Niagara Falls.....	3	8	3	14	12	14	1	23	2	77
North Bay.....	1			6	11	3		4		24
Orillia.....	1			3	3			1		7
Ottawa.....	2	2	3	57	41	15	8	31	2	159
Parry Sound.....	1			2	1		1	1		5
Peterborough.....	2			6	10	7	1	1		25
Pickle Lake.....	1	2		3	3					8
Port Arthur.....	2		1	34	55	13	5	22		130
Red Lake.....	1	2		10	3	2				17
Renfrew.....	1		1	9	10	3		2		25
St. Catharines.....	3			20	12	2		9		43
Sarnia.....	1	22		11	9	3	2	10		57
Sault Ste. Marie...	1	1	1	8	13	3		7	5	38
Sudbury.....	2	5	4	37	38	19	1	19	5	128
Timmins.....	3	7	10	31	38	11	1	22	3	123
Walkerton.....	1			4	6	2		1		13
Windsor.....	2	1	4	41	38	20	5	16		125
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	57	80	37	555	515	192	36	257	18	1,690
Total, Toronto ..	(a)	56	30	629	412	285	68	323	24	1,827
Grand Total..		136	67	1,184	927	477	104	580	42	3,517

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS¹

	1951		1952		Uninsured ²	
	New	Used	New	Used	1951	1952
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	1,711	507	1,488	511	2,576	2,426
Unfired pressure vessels.....	4,665	389	5,783	509	4,851	4,296
Total.....	6,376	896	7,271	1,020	7,427	6,722
Pressure piping installations. . .	75		97			

¹These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping installations, during their construction or installation. In addition to these first inspections there were 6,642 other inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping installations, during their construction or installation—comparative figures for 1949, 1950, and 1951, unreported previously were as follows: 1949, 5,455; 1950, 5,584; 1951, 6,437.

²Uninsured boilers and pressure vessels inspected annually under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Class	1951	1952
	No.	No.
A—new boilers and unfired pressure vessels.....	2,774	4,848
B—used boilers and unfired pressure vessels.....	607	890
C—low pressure boilers accepted by affidavit.....	2,124	2,132 ¹
D—pressure vessels accepted by affidavit.....	101	
E—boilers under 3 H.P. accepted by affidavit.....	21	
Duplicates.....	41	64
Total.....	5,668	7,934
Uninsured boilers and unfired pressure vessels ²	6,861 ³	6,259 ⁴

¹Where previously 3 classes of certificate had been issued, in 1952 one class of certificate issued, C—boilers and other pressure vessels accepted by affidavit of manufacturer and without inspection during construction.

²These certificates issued under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

³This number comprises 3,419 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 3,442 certificates issued from the branch office.

⁴This number comprises 2,876 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 3,383 certificates issued from the branch office.

TABLE C-3.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1952

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	1,846	801	2,647
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	109	116	225
Total	1,955	917	2,872

TABLE C-4.—REVENUES EARNED

Source	1951	1952
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fees	75,373.05	84,681.25
Approval and registration of designs.....	6,379.00	8,435.50
Inspections:		
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	35,830.50	42,684.00
Pressure piping installations.....	567.50	770.00
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	5,269.00	6,462.50
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels ¹	19,442.05	17,787.25
Certificates issued on affidavit of manufacturer:		
Low pressure boilers.....	4,248.00	4,277.00 ²
Pressure vessels.....	215.00	
Boilers under 3 H.P.....	42.00	
Tests of welding operators.....	3,380.00	4,265.00
Expenses remitted	3,331.25	3,871.88
Inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping installations.....	3,104.25	3,677.88
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels ¹	227.00	194.00
Sales	290.00	38.00
Transfer seals for tanks.....	290.00	*
Booklets containing regulations.....		38.00
Total	78,994.30	88,591.13
Moneys transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario	77,602.93	88,202.43
Boiler Inspection Branch.....	58,122.29	70,466.72
Composite Inspection Branch ^{1, 3}	19,480.64	17,735.71

*Discontinued in 1952.

¹Inspections made under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

²Refer to foot-note 1 to Table C-2.

³Factory Inspection Branch in other parts of the report.

D—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY
DESIGNATED TRADES—1952**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1951	March 31, 1952
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	834	130	434	9	2,002	2,263
Bricklayer.....	56	14	36	.....	160	166
Carpenter.....	124	21	66	2	298	333
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	261	24	164	3	567	637
Mason.....	5	.....	4	.....	11	12
Painter and decorator.....	12	10	10	.....	47	39
Plasterer.....	30	5	18	1	97	103
Plumber.....	203	36	75	3	515	604
Sheet metal worker.....	78	10	49	.....	189	208
Steamfitter.....	65	10	12	.....	118	161
Motor Vehicle Repairer	699	182	346	10	1,947	2,108
(a) Mechanical.....	577	158	296	6	1,605	1,722
(b) Body.....	105	15	35	2	258	311
(c) Specialized service.....	17	9	15	2	84	75
Barber	2	2	2	1	11	8
Hairdresser	48	12	21	8	101	108
Total	1,583	326	803	28	4,061	4,487

TABLE D-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1952

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	246	587	609	723	98	2,263
Bricklayer ¹	24	58	37	47	.....	166
Carpenter ¹	33	90	103	107	.....	333
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	92	177	162	206	.....	637
Mason ¹	3	2	5	2	.....	12
Painter and decorator ¹	6	9	12	12	.....	39
Plasterer ¹	7	24	31	41	.....	103
Plumber ²	39	134	157	199	75	604
Sheet metal worker ¹	23	49	68	68	.....	208
Steamfitter ²	19	44	34	41	23	161
Motor Vehicle Repairer	138	365	505	531	569	2,108
(a) Mechanical ²	122	292	408	433	467	1,722
(b) Body ²	15	61	82	71	82	311
(c) Specialized service ²	1	12	15	27	20	75
Barber ³.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	8
Hairdresser ³	20	46	42	.....	.....	108
Total	404	1,002	1,160	1,254	667	4,487

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE D-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1952, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1952
	During 1952	1928-1952	During 1952	1928-1952	During 1952	1928-1952	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	56	567	14	74	36	327	166
Carpenter.....	124	1,048	21	191	68	524	333
Electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	261	1,786	24	263	167	886	637
Mason.....	5	37	.....	7	4	18	12
Painter and decorator.....	12	308	10	81	10	188	39
Plasterer.....	30	304	5	38	19	163	103
Plumber.....	203	1,815	36	397	78	814	604
Sheet metal worker.....	78	696	10	131	49	357	208
Steamfitter.....	65	455	10	118	12	176	161
Total.....	834	7,016	130	1,300	443	3,453	2,263
Comparative totals, 1951.....	736	6,182	126	1,170	330	3,010	2,002
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
(a) Mechanical.....	577	4,277	158	952	302	1,603	1,722
(b) Body.....	105	581	15	107	37	163	311
(c) Specialized service.....	17	314	9	87	17	152	75
Total.....	699	5,172	182	1,146	356	1,918	2,108
Comparative totals, 1951.....	760	4,473	148	964	333	1,562	1,947
Barber.....	2	114	2	26	3	80	8
Comparative totals, 1951.....	5	112	.....	24	9	77	11
Hairdresser.....	48	1,753	12	563	29	1,082	108
Comparative totals, 1951.....	53	1,705	10	551	35	1,053	101
Grand totals all trades, 1952	1,583	14,055	326	3,035	831	6,533	4,487
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1951.....	1,554	12,472	284	2,709	707	5,702	4,061

**TABLE D-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1952**

Designated Trade (see details in Table D-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	813	1,067	1,880
2. Barber.....	67	149	216
3. Hairdresser.....	294	249	543
Total.....	1,174	1,465	2,639

¹Arrangements are made through local apprenticeship committees for examinations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer in centres other than Toronto.

**TABLE D-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND
EXAMINATION CENTRES—1952**

Designated Trade and Examination Centre	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	149	1,880
Barrie.....	2	34
Belleville.....	2	34
Brantford.....	2	14
Brockville.....	1	5
Chatham.....	3	51
Clinton.....	2	16
Cochrane.....	1	8
Cornwall.....	2	24
Dryden.....	2	5
Hamilton.....	6	87
Harriston.....	2	15
Innerkip.....	1	1
Kapuskasing.....	1	3
Kenora.....	2	12
Kingston.....	2	15
Kirkland Lake.....	2	14
Kitchener.....	6	99
London.....	9	140
North Bay.....	2	28
Oshawa.....	2	25
Ottawa.....	4	64
Owen Sound.....	2	26
Peterborough.....	1	12
Port Arthur.....	4	33
Renfrew.....	2	19
St. Catharines.....	2	26
Sarnia.....	3	43
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	11
Simcoe.....	2	21
Smith's Falls.....	2	10
Stratford.....	1	1
Sudbury.....	2	33
Timmins.....	2	17
Toronto.....	61	813
Welland.....	3	40
Windsor.....	4	81
2. Barber.....	216	216
Belleville.....	5	5
Cornwall.....	2	2
Fort William.....	5	5
Hamilton.....	19	19
Kingston.....	7	7
Lindsay.....	3	3
London.....	33	33
Niagara Falls.....	16	16
North Bay.....	7	7
Ottawa.....	4	4
Renfrew.....	1	1
Sarnia.....	5	5
Sudbury.....	9	9
Timmins.....	2	2
Toronto.....	67	67
Windsor.....	20	20
Woodstock.....	11	11
3. Hairdresser.....	33	543
Hamilton.....	7	112
London.....	4	37
North Bay.....	1	13
Ottawa.....	4	38
Toronto.....	13	294
Windsor.....	4	49
Total.....	398	2,639

TABLE D-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1952

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	49	1,217 ¹	1,266	19,321	59	12	20,658
Barber.....	113	177 ²	290	2,999	6	5	3,300
Hairdresser.....	37	448	485	5,887	10	11	6,393
Total.....	199	1,842	2,041	28,207	75	28	30,351

¹This figure includes 192 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

²This figure includes 3 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

TABLE D-4.—LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1951, BY DESIGNATED TRADES¹

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1950	December 31, 1951
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....				
Hairdresser.....		11	11 ²	10
Total.....		11	11	10

¹Refer to text, page 39.

²One license cancelled in July, 1951, at the request of the trade school in whose name the license was issued.

TABLE D-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1951, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1951	December 31, 1951
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....					
Hairdresser.....	507	414	74	357	376
Total.....	507	414	74	357	376

**TABLE D-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1951, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....			
Hairdresser.....	414	386	28 ¹
Total.....	414	386	28

¹Of this number, 19 persons were re-examined, 17 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 2 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 9 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1951.

**TABLE D-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENSES—1952**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	29,235.00	131.00	29,104.00
Barber.....	4,395.00	42.00	4,353.00
Hairdresser.....	8,740.00	82.00	8,658.00
Miscellaneous.....	81.82		81.82
Total.....	42,451.82	255.00	42,196.82

TABLE D-6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1952¹

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades ²	Motor vehicle repairer	Barber	Hairdresser	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract.....	3,537 ³	3,453 ⁴			6,990
At present under contract.....	100	126			226
Attained journeyman status after job and school training	2,730	2,414			5,144
Discontinued training ⁵	707	913			1,620
Evaluated.....	2,050	6,973			9,023
Granted journeyman status.....	251	2,966			3,217
Granted interim certificate.....	1,799	4,007			5,806
Attained Journeyman Status after School Training or Evaluation.....			370	563	933
Total.....	5,587	10,426	370	563	16,946

¹Refer to text, page 40.

²Consist of the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, and steamfitter.

³In addition, there were 152 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training, but did not enter into a contract with their employer. One hundred and thirty-eight have attained journeyman status, and 14 are still being trained in their trade.

⁴In addition, there were 107 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training, but did not enter into a contract with their employer. Seventy have attained journeyman status, and 37 are still being trained in their trade.

⁵Discontinued training for the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside Ontario, return to previous employment, or unsuitable.

E—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

**TABLE E-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1952**

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Brantford.....	Not authorized
	Guelph.....	Not authorized
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	Not authorized
Carpentry.....	Brockville.....	Authorized
	Fort Frances.....	Not authorized
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	Not authorized
	Kingston.....	Authorized
	Owen Sound.....	Authorized
	Sudbury.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Windsor.....	Authorized
	Cornwall.....	Authorized
	London.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Niagara Falls.....	Authorized
	Hamilton.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Not authorized
	Windsor.....	Not authorized
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized

**TABLE E-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1952¹**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Fort William—Port Arthur.....	April 12, 1951	June 19, 1951
Carpentry.....	Brockville.....	May 21, 1951	July 24, 1951
	Kingston.....	October 9, 1951	December 4, 1951
	Owen Sound.....	July 17, 1951	September 11, 1951
	Windsor.....	September 12, 1951	October 30, 1951
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Cornwall ²	August 2, 1951	October 9, 1951
	London.....	May 17, 1951	July 24, 1951
	Niagara Falls ²	March 12, 1952	(a)
Painting and decorating.....	Hamilton.....	May 1, 1951	July 24, 1951
	Ottawa.....	December 18, 1951	February 19, 1952
	Port Arthur—Fort William ²	July 31, 1951	November 6, 1951
	Sault Ste. Marie ²	July 30, 1951	October 30, 1951
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	May 3, 1951	June 26, 1951
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....	June 11, 1951	August 14, 1951
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	February 5, 1952	(a)

¹1. Refer to text, page 45.

²2. Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

²No schedule in force on date of conference.

(a) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1952.

**TABLE E-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1952**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Baking.....	Ottawa.....		December 2, 1944	94/44*
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora and Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer and Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships and Grimsby....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater and Wingham....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		
	Brantford.....	155		
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....		December 2, 1944	102/44*
	Carleton Place and Perth.....	158		

TABLE E-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1952 (*Continued*)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Continued).	Chatham	159	December 14, 1946	150/46*
	Clinton, Goderich and Seaforth	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Clinton—Louth Townships	161		
	Cobourg	160		
	Collingwood	162		
	Cornwall	163		
	Elora and Fergus	164		
	Essex County	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fergus			
	Fort Frances		December 2, 1944	109/44*
	Fort William—Port Arthur		June 9, 1951	108/51
	Galt, Hespeler and Preston	165		
	Gananoque		July 20, 1946	81/46*
	Goderich	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph	166		
	Hamilton	167		
	Hespeler	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin		December 2, 1944	115/44*
	Kingston	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo	169		
	Lindsay	170		
	London	171		
	Lucknow	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merriton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines and Thorold	172		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour	173		
	Newmarket	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls	174		
	North Bay	175		
	Orillia	176		
	Oshawa	177		
	Ottawa	178		
	Owen Sound	179		
	Paris	180		
	Pembroke	181		
	Penetanguishene	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough	182		
	Petrolia and Forest		December 9, 1944	132/44*
	Port Colborne—Humberstone		December 9, 1944	134/44*
	Port Dalhousie	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	Port Hope	183		
	Port McNicoll	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott, Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg		December 14, 1946	151/46*
	Preston	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew	184		
	St. Catharines	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	St. Mary's	185		
	St. Thomas	186		
	Sarnia—Point Edward	187		
	Sault Ste. Marie		December 9, 1944	141/44*
	Seaforth	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe, Hagersville, Jarvis, Waterford, Port Dover, Delhi, Port Rowan, South Walsingham, St. Williams		October 19, 1946	123/46*
	Smith's Falls	188		

**TABLE E-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1952 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette			
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered		
Barbering (Concluded)	Springfield	See Aylmer 189	December 9, 1944	145/44*		
	Stratford					
	Sudbury					
	Teeswater	See Blyth See Merrilton	October 19, 1946	122/46*		
	Thorold					
	Tillsonburg, Eden, Strafford- ville, Vienna, Port Burwell, Brownsville, Courtland					
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area	190	December 16, 1944	147/44*		
	Toronto		December 16, 1944	146/44*		
	Township of Teck		March 23, 1946	27/46*		
	Trenton	See Midland	December 16, 1944	150/44*		
	Victoria Harbour					
	Welland					
	Windsor	191 See Blyth 192	December 16, 1944	154/44*		
	Wingham					
	Woodstock					
Brewing	Province of Ontario		December 16, 1944	154/44*		
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall	193				
	Ottawa	194				
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering	Galt		December 16, 1944	155/44*		
Building	Kitchener—Waterloo		December 16, 1944	156/44*		
Carpentry	Belleville	195	December 16, 1944	158/44*		
	Brantford					
	Brockville				July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall	197	December 16, 1944	161/44*		
	Fort Frances				July 7, 1945	44/45*
	Galt				July 13, 1946	77/46*
	Goderich	198	April 12, 1947	30/47*		
	Guelph		November 24, 1951	257/51		
	Kenora—Keewatin		December 16, 1944	162/44*		
	Kingston	200	August 24, 1946	96/46*		
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake		March 3, 1951	32/51		
	Orillia		September 1, 1951	187/51		
	Oshawa—Whitby	203	December 16, 1944	164/44*		
	Ottawa		April 27, 1946	44/46*		
	Owen Sound		December 16, 1944	166/44*		
	Peterborough	203	July 13, 1946	76/46*		
	Port Arthur and Fort William		December 16, 1944	167/44*		
	St. Catharines		July 14, 1945	54/45*		
	St. Thomas		October 20, 1951	232/51		
	Sarnia		December 16, 1944	169/44*		
	Sault Ste. Marie		December 16, 1944	170/44*		
	Timmins		February 24, 1951	22/51		
	Windsor		December 16, 1944	172/44*		
Coal	Toronto		December 16, 1944	169/44*		
Coal hoisting	Toronto		December 16, 1944	170/44*		
Common-labourers construction	Ottawa		February 24, 1951	22/51		
	Windsor		December 16, 1944	172/44*		
Electrical repair-and- construction	Belleville	208	September 29, 1951	217/51		
	Cornwall		December 16, 1944	174/44*		
	Kirkland Lake—Larder Lake		July 14, 1951	140/51		
	London		February 24, 1951	27/51		
	Oshawa—Whitby		May 12, 1951	89/51		
	Ottawa		April 28, 1951	61/51		
	Windsor					

TABLE E-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1952 (*Concluded*)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	210		
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....		December 16, 1950 January 26, 1952	267/50* 15/52— amendment
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	211		
Men's and boys' clothing.....	Ontario.....	212	January 26, 1952	2/52— amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap...	Ontario.....	213		
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		March 31, 1951	44/51
Painting and decorating.....	Cornwall.....	214		
	Guelph.....		April 26, 1947	33/47*
	Hamilton.....		July 14, 1951	142/51
	Kingston.....		April 14, 1951	57/51
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		January 11, 1947	171/46*
	Ottawa.....		February 9, 1952	44/52
	Port Arthur—Fort William...		October 27, 1951	246/51
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		October 20, 1951	233/51
	Toronto.....		February 24, 1951	24/51
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....		June 16, 1951	120/51
	Toronto.....		December 23, 1944	187/44*
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....		August 4, 1951	167/51
	Hamilton.....		December 23, 1944	188/44*
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		February 15, 1947	6/47*
	Ottawa.....	218		
	Port Arthur—Fort William...	219		
	St. Thomas.....		December 23, 1944	190/44*
	Township of Teck.....		December 23, 1944	191/44*
	Welland.....	220		
	Windsor.....		February 24, 1951	26/51
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford.....	228		
	Hamilton.....	229		
	Toronto.....	230		
	Windsor.....	231		
Sheet-metal-work construction.	Belleville.....	222		
	Ottawa.....	223		
	Port Arthur—Fort William...		March 22, 1952 ¹	122/52
	Windsor.....	225		
Soft furniture.....	Toronto and District.....		December 23, 1944	193/44*
Taxi-cab.....	Toronto.....	226		

*See unofficial appendix to volumes 1 and 2 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950—new Volume 3.

¹ In force 10 days after publication in The Ontario Gazette.

F—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE F-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1952¹**

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	6,470	2,246
Zone 2 ²	3,887	1,336
Zone 3 ²	2,883	927
Total	13,240	4,509

¹1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 7,372 employers. Refer to text, page 48.

2. Underpayment of 56 female employees disclosed, involving 42 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

3. 2,863 employers reported no female employees.

²Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, and in Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

G—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE: Strikes and lock-outs are listed in the order of the date of their commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1952					
Furniture factory workers..	Kitchener	1	88	2,860	Commenced March 12, 1951; for union recognition and agreement providing for extension of vacation plan, payment for statutory holidays, overtime rates, sickness and accident insurance, following reference to conciliation board; terminated May 12; negotiations; compromise.
Hotel employees.....	Windsor	1	58	1,600	Commenced March 12; for a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 11; replacement.
Furniture factory workers..	Waterloo	1	31	400	Commenced March 14; alleged discrimination in lay-off of nine workers; terminated April 21; return of workers and replacement.
Silk and rayon factory workers.....	Dunnville	1	20	100	Commenced March 22; alleged discrimination in dismissal of four workers; terminated April 6; return of workers pending certification of union as bargaining agency; indefinite.
Wholesale grocery warehouse workers ³	Sault Ste. Marie				Commenced March 24; alleged discrimination in dismissal of one worker; terminated March 31; return of workers pending reference to provincial conciliation, indefinite.
Strikes and Lock-outs Commencing During Fiscal Year 1952					
Auto body factory workers.	Windsor	1	260	180	Commenced April 2; protest against alleged excessive fumes in body-paint division; terminated April 2; negotiations.
Machine and tool factory workers.....	Ingersoll	1	325	1,200	Commenced April 2; for increased wages; terminated April 5; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Tobacco products factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	382	600	Commenced April 12; protesting lay-off of 34 workers until new excise stamps available; terminated April 13; return of workers.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Motor vehicle factory workers, painters,	Windsor	1	25	12	Commenced April 18; dispute over rest period; terminated April 18; return of workers.
Brewery warehouse and retail stores workers	Windsor	8	65	390	Commenced April 20; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, or increased wages plus cost-of-living bonus, following reference to conciliation board; terminated April 26; negotiations; compromise increased wages with retroactive pay, plus cost-of-living bonus.
Dry battery factory workers	Toronto	1	131	8,500	Commenced April 24; for increased wages and cost-of-living bonus; deemed terminated by UIC Court of Referees August 3; indefinite.
Refrigerator factory workers,	Hamilton	1	19	246	Commenced April 25; alleged discrimination in lay-off of four workers; terminated May 11; negotiations.
Lumber mill workers,	Sarnia	1	64	275	Commenced April 30; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours and union security pending report of conciliation board; terminated May 4; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Sheet metal products factory workers,	Toronto	1	360	700	Commenced April 30; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours, cost-of-living escalator clause, and annual improvement factor; terminated May 2; return of workers pending reference to conciliation; compromise.
Bricklayers,	Windsor	*	200	3,000	Commenced May 1; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 21; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Foundry and machine shop workers,	Toronto	1	405	8,200	Commenced May 1; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated August 6; negotiations; compromise.
Garage mechanics and apprentices,	London	1	9	230	Commenced May 1; for union recognition and agreement providing for increased wages, overtime rates, pay for statutory holidays, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated by June 9; partial return of workers.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Auto parts factory workers	Toronto	1	63	155	Commenced May 2; for increased wages; terminated May 4; return of workers and replacement.
Textile factory workers....	Dunnville	1	248	7,800	Commenced May 2 and 7; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours and other changes; terminated July 10; negotiations; compromise.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Peterborough	1	250	1,080	Commenced May 2 and 9; alleged delay in negotiations for a union agreement providing for increased wages, cost-of-living bonus and over-time rates; terminated May 4 and 10; return of workers pending further negotiations; compromise.
Electrical apparatus factory office workers....	Toronto	1	150	525	Commenced May 3 and 9; alleged delay in negotiations for a union agreement providing for increased wages, cost-of-living bonus and over-time rates; terminated May 4 and 10; return of workers pending further negotiations; compromise.
Building trades workers ...	Windsor	1	700	525	Commenced May 4; altercation with plant guard over one worker's badge; terminated May 4; negotiations; guard suspended for seven days.
Metal products factory workers.....	Fergus	1	600	150	Commenced May 4; for increased wages; terminated May 4; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Brewery warehouse and retail stores workers.....	Windsor	10	65	190	Commenced May 5; protesting delay in receiving increased wages and retro-active pay pending settlement of minor grievances in final draft of new agreement, see strike April 26; terminated May 8; negotiations.
Sawmill workers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	145	1,600	Commenced May 7; against dismissal of five workers allegedly for insufficient cause; terminated May 21; negotiations; all workers reinstated.
Tire factory workers.....	Kitchener	1	1,160	4,200	Commenced May 11; protesting transfer of a worker charged with faulty workmanship to another department; terminated May 17; return of workers.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Rubber factory workers....	Kitchener	1	69	180	Commenced May 16; for transfer of workers objecting to new method of payment for calendar operators, see strike March 21, 1951; terminated May 21; return of workers.
Structural steel fabricators.	Windsor	2	500	3,300	Commenced May 16; for increased wages; terminated May 28; negotiations.
Textile factory card tenders	Welland	1	18	180	Commenced May 21; protest against increase in number of cards to be tended; terminated June 2; conciliation, provincial, and return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Marble finishers.....	Peterborough	1	26	450	Commenced May 22; protest because promotion of one worker removed him from bargaining unit; terminated by June 20; partial return of workers.
Dairy workers, and route salesmen.....	Welland	1	17	17	Commenced May 23; for reinstatement of two routemen following mishaps; negotiations; compromise, workers to be reinstated within two weeks.
Truck drivers and garagemen.....	Oshawa	1	85	145	Commenced May 27; misunderstanding over recognition of grievance committee; terminated May 29; negotiations.
Auto body factory workers.	Windsor	1	300	225	Commenced May 30; protest against discharge of a worker and for settlement of various grievances; terminated May 30; negotiations; indefinite.
Refrigerator factory workers.....	London	1	38	93	Commenced May 30; dissatisfaction with piece-rate earnings; terminated June 1; negotiations; compromise.
Labourers.....	Windsor	*	600	2,000	Commenced June 2; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduction in hours from 48 to 45 per week with the same take-home pay; terminated June 6; return of workers pending conciliation; indefinite.
Metal products factory workers.....	Fergus	1	654	2,780	Commenced June 4; for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated June 8; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Truck and trailer body factory workers.....	Weston, Swansea	2	349	1,200	Commenced June 4; protest against suspension of 9 workers for leaving jobs to buy soft drinks when privilege of vendor to enter plant cut off; ter- minated June 7; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Smelter and refinery workers.....	Deloro	1	200	100	Commenced June 5; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, shift differential, and extension of medical, hospitalization and vacation plans; terminated June 5; return of workers pending further negotia- tions; compromise.
Rubber factory workers ...	Bowmanville, New Toronto	2	2,875	35,000	Commenced June 6; for increased wages; terminated June 22; return of workers pending further negotia- tions; indefinite.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	Oshawa	1	140	2,700	Commenced June 7; alleged slow-down pending decision of arbitration board re maintenance of new production schedule; terminated July 10; return of workers pending award of board re certain timing operations; indefinite.
Clothing factory workers ..	Toronto	1	40	160	Commenced June 7; protest against clause re sub-letting contracts for certain work in new agreement under negotiations; terminated June 13; negotiations.
Wood products factory workers.....	Hespeler	1	18	400	Commenced June 7; alleged discrimina- tion in dismissal of 9 workers; ter- minated by July 13; negotiations; indefinite.
Garage mechanics, etc.....	Toronto	1	33	450	Commenced June 9; for guaranteed weekly wage for mechanics; ter- minated by July 14; partial return of workers.
Glass jobbers.....	Hamilton	2	44	900	Commenced June 12; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 6 and 13; negotiations and return of workers; compromise.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Screw and gear factory workers.....	Toronto	1	1,675	14,000	Commenced June 12; for a new agree- ment providing for reduction in hours from 45 to 40 per week with the same take-home pay and increased wages, following reference to con- ciliation; terminated June 22; nego- tiations; 40-hour week effective October 29.
Subway carpenters.....	Toronto	1	65	65	Commenced June 12; for increased wages; terminated June 12; negotia- tions.
Labourers.....	Alexandria	1	9	18	Commenced June 13; for increased wages; terminated June 14; negotia- tions; compromise.
Truck drivers.....	Watford	1	25	75	Commenced June 13; for a union agree- ment providing for payment on mileage basis instead of weekly salary; terminated June 15; negotia- tions.
Dairy workers and routemen.....	Oshawa	1	40	320	Commenced June 15; for a new agree- ment providing for reduction in hours from 48 to 40 per week with the same take-home pay, union shop and extension of vacation plan, following reference to conciliation board; ter- minated June 23; negotiations; compromise.
Oil burner installers, etc. . .	Hamilton	1	24	45	Commenced June 15; alleged dis- crimination in dismissal of one worker; terminated June 18; partial return of workers.
Textile factory workers....	Cornwall	1	342	1,600	Commenced June 18; protest against reduced earnings because of quality of stock; terminated June 23; return of workers pending further negotia- tions; indefinite.
Rubber and plastic factory workers.....	Oakville	1	106	375	Commenced June 20 and 26; for increased wages; provisionally ter- minated June 29; settlement to be negotiated during shut-down of plant for vacation period; indefinite.
Textile factory workers....	Cornwall	1	306	1,000	Commenced June 20; for reinstatement of a worker suspended for refusal to change jobs; terminated June 23; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Textile factory workers....	Cornwall	1	421	400	Commenced June 22; to attend a union meeting; terminated June 23; return of workers.
Sporting goods factory workers.....	Brantford	1	28	135	Commenced June 25; protest against new method and piece rates for covering base-balls; terminated June 29; return of workers.
Packing plant workers.....	Brantford, Burford	2	290	1,015	Commenced June 27; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated July 3; return of workers pending reference to conciliation; indefinite, increase in wages granted.
Structural iron and steel fabricators and erectors	London, Port Robinson	2	255	2,855	Commenced June 28; for a new agreement covering both plants providing for increased wages, 40-hour week, union shop, extension of vacation plan, and pay for additional statutory holidays; terminated July 16; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Paper bag factory workers	Morrisburg	1	35	1,680	Commenced June 29; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 10; conciliation and negotiations.
Gold miners and mill-workers.....	Timmins	1	1,675	77,000	Commenced July 9; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and check-off; terminated August 31; conciliation; compromise, increase in wages granted.
Rubber factory workers ...	Hamilton	1	1,384	700	Commenced July 10; for increased wages; terminated July 10; negotiations; compromise.
Electricians, apprentices and helpers.....	Toronto	58	1,000	24,000	Commenced July 16; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and pay by the week following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 17; negotiations; compromise.
Labourers.....	Sarnia	1	125	375	Commenced July 24; protesting lay-off of labourers without cause; terminated July 26; conciliation and negotiations.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Plastic products factory workers.....	London	1	42	2,100	Commenced July 25; alleged discrimination in dismissal of four workers during negotiations for a union agreement; terminated by October 31; called off by union.
Operating engineers, power plant.....	Windsor	1	60	60	Commenced August 9; refusal to work with 8 non-union dredging employees of sub-contractor; terminated August 9; negotiations; 8 men joined union.
Tobacco factory workers ⁴ ..	Hamilton	1	378	10,800	Commenced August 14; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, 40-hour week with same take-home pay as for 42 hours, payment for 12 statutory holidays, 3 weeks' vacations after 15 years, and pension fund following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 24; conciliation and negotiations; compromise.
Construction workers.....	Froomfield	1	566	1,100	Commenced August 16; alleged discrimination in lay-off of 8 union truckers; terminated August 17; negotiations; compromise.
Civic labourers.....	Welland	1	20	40	Commenced August 22; for dismissal of a foreman and protesting dismissal of a worker for cause; terminated August 23; return of workers.
Sheet metal workers.....	Windsor	1	20	10	Commenced August 22; refusal to work on job with non-union spray-paint equipment installers; terminated August 22; spray-paint equipment installation suspended until completion of sheet metal work; indefinite.
Steel mill maintenance men	Sault Ste. Marie	1	1,300	6,500	Commenced August 27; dispute re job evaluation; terminated August 31; negotiations.
Truck drivers.....	Toronto	1	15	18	Commenced August 29; for union recognition and agreement providing for increased wages; terminated August 30; negotiations.
Painters and decorators....	Kitchener	1	12	72	Commenced September 4; for increased wages; terminated September 11; return of workers.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	1	90	80	Commenced September 6; dispute re grievance procedure; terminated September 6; return of workers.
Machinists.....	Woodstock	1	11	88	Commenced September 7; alleged dis- crimination and infraction of seniority in lay-off of one worker; terminated September 18; negotia- tions.
Construction workers.....	Barrie	1	42	300	Commenced September 10; protesting employment of non-union bricklayers from out-of-town when local labour available; terminated September 19; negotiations; compromise, all brick- layers to join union, employment of local and out-of-town labour on 50-50 basis.
Furniture factory workers..	Southampton	1	130	1,200	Commenced September 10; for imple- mentation of award of conciliation board providing for increased wages, voluntary check-off, seniority, two weeks' vacations with pay, and job classification in union agreement; terminated by September 28; partial return of workers.
Mattress factory workers..	Toronto	1	5	10	Commenced September 10; for a union agreement providing for increased wages following reference to concilia- tion board; terminated September 12; negotiations.
Hardware factory workers.	Hamilton	1	393	14,780	Commenced September 11; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduction in hours from 45 to 40 per week with the same take- home pay; terminated November 2; conciliation; compromise.
Electric generating plant boiler installers.....	Toronto	1	56	168	Commenced September 13; protesting dismissal of two workers; terminated September 17; return of workers.
Basket factory workers....	Grimsby	1	100	300	Commenced September 24; for in- creased wages; terminated Septem- ber 26; return of workers.
Hydro conversion ware- housemen and stock- keepers.....	London	1	31	115	Commenced September 25; for local negotiations for union agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, check-off, extension of vacation plan, etc.; terminated September 28; return of workers pending further negotiations at Toronto; indefinite.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Motor vehicle factory office workers.....	Windsor	1	900	3,600	Commenced October 1; protesting dismissal of one worker and demotion of two others; terminated October 5; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Veneer and plywood factory workers.....	Woodstock	1	284	7,780	Commenced October 2; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, cost-of-living escalator clause, time and one-half after nine hours, union shop, payment for an additional statutory holiday following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 9; negotiations; compromise.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Brantford	2	30	120	Commenced October 5; alleged discrimination in dismissal of a worker during negotiations for a new agreement; terminated October 12; negotiations; worker reinstated.
Fur factory workers.....	Toronto	1	5	30	Commenced October 5; protest against sub-letting contracts; terminated October 12; negotiations.
Furnace factory workers...	Ingersoll	1	40	80	Commenced October 10; misunderstanding re lack of heat in furnace department; terminated October 11; negotiations.
Wood products factory workers.....	Woodstock	1	140	140	Commenced October 16; protest against processing logs for a struck plant; terminated October 16; negotiations.
Gold miners.....	Timmins	1	248	5,940	Commenced October 29; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, check-off, extension of vacation and sickness and accident insurance plans, etc.; terminated November 24; negotiations; compromise.
Brewery workers.....	Ottawa, Waterloo, Windsor	6	700	700	Commenced November 6; for new agreements providing for increased wages, payment for one additional statutory holiday, and other changes following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 6; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Paper box factory workers.	Prescott	1	73	1,600	Commenced November 13; for a new agreement providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated December 12; conciliation and negotiations; compromise, increase in wages granted, agreement to be negotiated.
Electrical apparatus foundry workers.....	Toronto	1	85	850	Commenced November 13, 16 and 20; protest against time study of certain operations; terminated November 16, 20 and 23; return of workers following 10-day suspensions; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	1	5,260	5,000	Commenced November 29 and 30; protesting alleged delay in receiving report of conciliation board re new agreement under negotiations; terminated November 29 and 30; return of workers; indefinite, later strike in December.
Bus drivers.....	Windsor	1	35	25	Commenced December 1; protesting dismissal of eight workers for cause; terminated December 1; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; partially successful, three workers reinstated.
Jewelry factory workers...	Toronto	1	4	140	Commenced December 3; for a new agreement providing for payment of six additional statutory holidays; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of January, 1952; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	1	8,880	100,000	Commenced December 3; protesting dismissal of 26 workers for allegedly inciting work stoppages; terminated December 24; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Truck drivers.....	Windsor	1	31	56	Commenced December 10; protesting dismissal of a worker for cause; terminated December 11; negotiations.
Electrical apparatus factory welders.....	Peterborough	1	21	1,140	Commenced December 11; protesting suspension of four welders for refusal to work at rates in new classification; terminated March 25; reference to arbitration.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Metal factory workers.....	Weston	1	498	19,180	Commenced December 14; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 7; conciliation.
Scrap metal workers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	70	400	Commenced December 14; alleged discrimination in dismissal of two workers during union organization; terminated December 20; conciliation.
Open hearth steel mill workers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	400	400	Commenced December 20; sympathy with striking employees of scrap metal supplier; terminated December 21; return of workers.
Foundry workers.....	Morrisburg	1	25	125	Commenced January 2, 1952; protesting suspension of two workers for absenteeism; terminated January 8; conciliation and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Street Railway employees..	Toronto	1	4,668	60,000	Commenced January 4; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes following reference to conciliation board; terminated January 23; conciliation and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Truck drivers and warehousemen.....	Ottawa	1	35	500	Commenced January 21; for elimination of 3-cents-per-hour differential between Ottawa and Toronto wage rates; partial return of workers; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
Cake and biscuit mix factory workers.....	London	1	18	48	Commenced January 30; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated February 1; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Furniture factory workers..	Toronto	8	183	6,500	Commenced February 1; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, increased cost-of-living bonus, extension of vacation plan and payment for one additional statutory holiday following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 21; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Plating factory workers....	Wallaceburg	1	23	207	Commenced February 11; protesting dismissal of a union steward for absenteeism; terminated February 21; conciliation.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	1	9,000	18,000	Commenced February 17; for a new agreement providing for payment for eight statutory holidays instead of six, wage premiums for special classifications and for afternoon and night shifts, life insurance for pensioners, and extension of medical plan following reference to conciliation board and conciliation; terminated February 19; conciliation; compromise.
Bookbinders.....	Toronto	78	1,300	27,500	Commenced February 25; for equal cost-of-living bonus for men and women in new agreement under negotiations following reference to conciliation board; partial return of workers; unterninated at close of fiscal year.
Canning factory engineers..	Leamington	1	40	80	Commenced March 11; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated March 12; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Roller bearing factory workers.....	St. Thomas	1	308	4,000	Commenced March 13; protesting dismissal of five workers for refusal to work on more than one type of machine, alleging speed-up; unternminated at close of fiscal year.
Tire builders.....	Kitchener	1	12	15	Commenced March 18; protesting change in production method; terminated March 19; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Iron and brass foundry workers.....	Welland	1	84	735	Commenced March 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and non-contributory hospitalization plan; unternminated at close of fiscal year.
Vitreous tile factory workers.....	Kingston	1	200	1,600	Commenced March 20; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, pension and hospital plans following reference to conciliation board; unternminated at close of fiscal year.

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1952¹

(Concluded)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Structural steel fabricators and assemblers.	Sault Ste. Marie	1	52	335	Commenced March 21; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, check-off, and duration of agreement with open-end clause following reference to conciliation board; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.	Welland	1	193	1,000	Commenced March 24; for increased wages and reduction in hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
Gold miners and mill- workers.	South Porcupine	1	367	1,200	Commenced March 27; protesting dismissal of a worker for sleeping on the job; terminated March 31; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Ready mixed concrete, truck drivers.	Ottawa	1	12	12	Commenced March 31; alleged discrimination in dismissal of two workers; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
		282 ⁵	57,129	527,435	

*No figures available.

¹This data is subject to revision in the annual reviews issued by the Department of Labour (Canada).

²In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

³In 1951 report shown as untermiated at close of fiscal year according to information available at that time.

Number of establishments involved, 1; number of workers involved, 7; time loss in man-working days, 42.

⁴In addition, Quebec 3 establishments, 3,312 workers, time loss 92,300 days.

⁵Refer to foot-note against asterisk.

**TABLE G-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921-1952**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
1952—Industries:			
Mining	4	2,490	84,240
Manufacturing	78	45,802	345,974
Vegetable foods, etc.	2	58	128
Tobacco and liquors.....	3	1,460	12,100
Rubber and its products.	6	5,606	40,470
Animal foods.....	1	290	1,015
Fur, leather and other animal products.....	1	5	30
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	7	1,395	11,240
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	2	108	3,280
Printing and publishing.....	1	1,300	27,500
Miscellaneous wood products.....	10	1,183	21,455
Metal products.....	40	34,096	224,461
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	3	268	4,150
Miscellaneous products.....	2	33	145
Construction	14	3,501	31,835
Buildings and structures.....	9	3,265	31,382
Miscellaneous.....	5	236	453
Transportation and Public Utilities	7	4,894	60,819
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	2	4,703	60,025
Other local and highway transport.....	5	191	794
Trade	7	313	2,229
Service	5	129	2,338
Public administration.....	2	29	58
Business and personal.....	3	100	2,280
Total	115	57,129	527,435
1951	98	83,861	447,647
1950	65	30,881	387,219
1949	59	12,570	262,891
1948	100	14,893	192,957
1947	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945	67	32,999	263,621
1944	90	31,497	134,840
1943	98	32,582	171,178
1942	109	28,690	298,393
1941	55	9,188	36,318
1940	36	6,075	50,468
1939	54	5,795	86,997
1938	127	22,749	294,906
1937	78	13,251	148,929
1936	50	9,120	78,511
1935	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934	94	18,198	256,311
1933	39	7,380	109,240
1932	26	2,432	50,401
1931	18	2,827	66,268
1930	21	4,315	50,513
1929	43	5,175	75,870
1928	52	5,622	59,889
1927	25	4,403	56,695
1926	17	1,839	46,402
1925	21	2,499	27,447
1924	19	3,943	95,196
1923	16	1,946	198,319
1922	23	2,712	367,893
1921	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

Gov. Sec.
Ont
2

Ontario, Labour Dept. of

120NL
A56

ONTARIO



34th Report

Department of Labour

fiscal year ending March 31 1955



ONTARIO

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1953

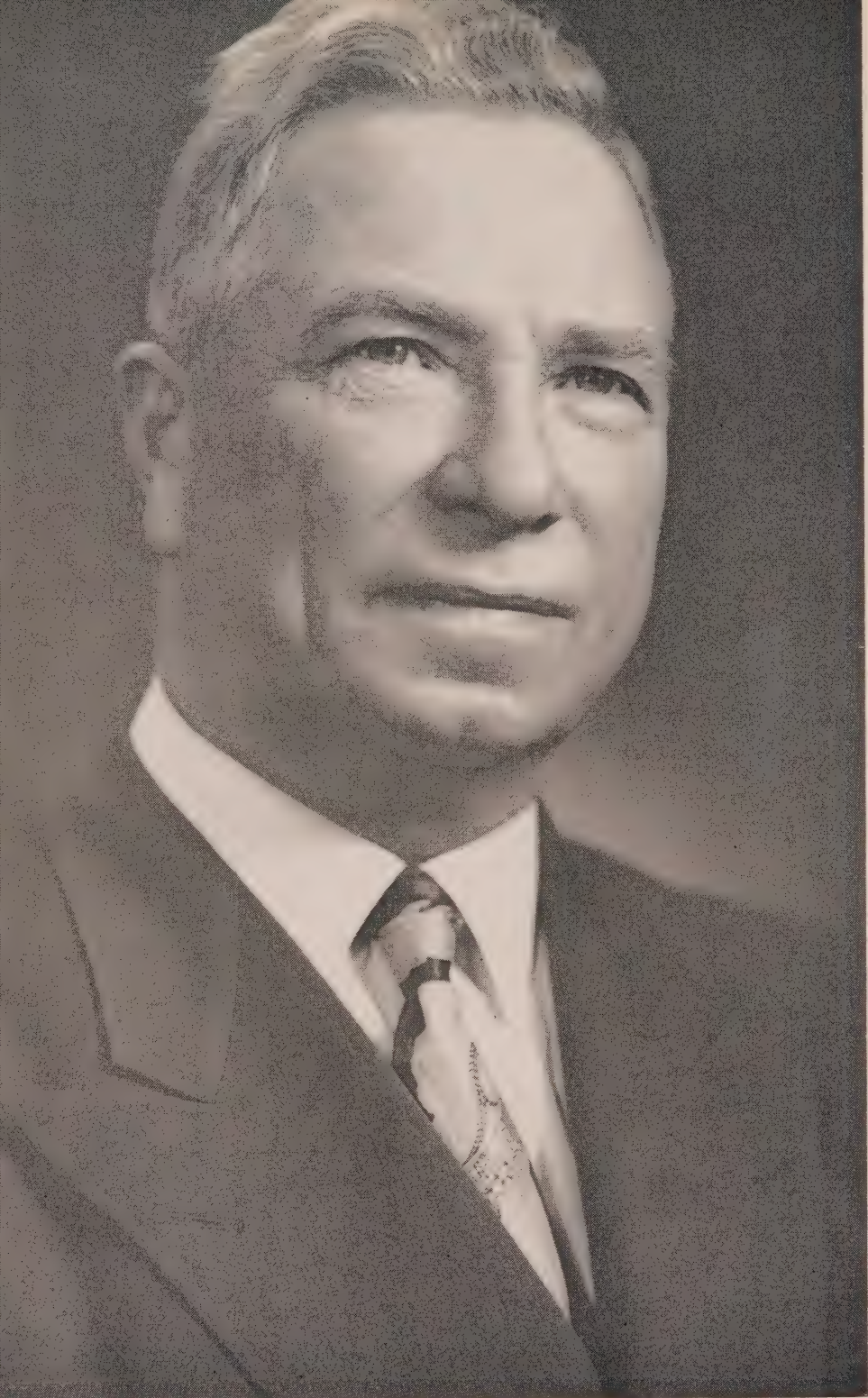
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Sessional Paper Number 9, 1954

TORONTO

Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty

1954



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY
MINISTER

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-fourth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Daley.
Minister

Contents

	PAGE
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Organization Chart	11
Administrative Personnel	13

Part I - Text

Factory Inspection Branch	17
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	26
Boiler Inspection Branch	28
Conciliation Service	33
Ontario Labour Relations Board	38
Fair Employment Practices Branch	42
Industry and Labour Board	45
Apprenticeship Branch	46
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	52
The Industrial Standards Act	56
Minimum Wage Branch	60

Part II - Tables

Index of Tables	65
---------------------------	----

Report of the Deputy Minister

To the Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-fourth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953.

The year under review reflects the continued expansion of Ontario and, therefore, greater activity in the Department of Labour. In every branch of the Department there has been an increase in work and a consequent need for adding to our staff. At the close of the last fiscal year the total number of persons employed in the Department was 228. At the end of the fiscal year 1952-53 the total staff was 239.

In connection with the work of the Factory and Composite Inspection Branches, it will be of interest to note that inspectors were assigned to the Niagara tunnel project of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Safety measures in connection with shaft sinking, tunnelling, and the general operation of the project have been under the supervision of our inspectors. The Commission has been most co-operative in endeavouring to ensure the greatest possible measure of safety in the operations on this project.

It is interesting to note that, in respect of the approval of drawings and specifications for industrial construction by the engineers of the Department, 1,689 plans were examined in this fiscal year against 1,382 in 1951-52 and the estimated value of the construction represented by these 1,689 plans reached a figure in excess of 158 million dollars which is an all-time high in the history of the Province.

In the Operating Engineers Branch, the number of persons sitting for examination to become qualified as engineers or to obtain a higher grade of certificate continued to grow. As you are aware all boiler plants are registered under The Operating Engineers Act and upon the basis of such registrations, the grades of certificated engineers required to operate plants are determined. There were 376 certificates of registration for new plants, or plants of increased capacity, issued during the year.

Great changes have taken place since Ontario pioneered in Canada legislation affecting boilers and pressure vessels. New types and designs, new methods of manufacture and installation, new uses to which boilers and pressure vessels have been put, have added to the problems of this important phase of our inspection work. I am happy to report that through

all the period of change and evolution our Boiler Inspection Branch has gained a reputation of which it may be justly proud for its faithful adherence to the requirements of safety in this field.

I am pleased to report that the project of completely recasting our legislation affecting boilers and pressure vessels is now complete and The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951 came into force on March 27, 1953. I believe that this new legislation provides ample scope for dealing with the new developments which will undoubtedly occur in this field.

This is the first full fiscal year of operation for the Fair Employment Practices Branch since its establishment in 1951. It administers The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951 designed to prevent discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951 which prohibits discrimination between male and female employees on the basis of work performed by them by paying female employees at lesser rates for the same work done in the same establishments. The general desire of employers to comply with this legislation is reflected in the small number of complaints which have been received. It should be pointed out that the work in this Branch divides into 2 parts, education and enforcement. During the fiscal period under review, speakers from the Conciliation Service were in demand to attend gatherings of many organizations at which our legislation was discussed.

The report of the Apprenticeship Branch will be of interest. Of all the activities of the Department of Labour none gives a greater feeling of accomplishment than to see the programme of developing and training the youth of our Province to become skilled craftsmen. Great progress has been made in the designated trades, and it is hoped that it will continue in the future. The interest in industrial apprenticeship is also increasing and much work has been done in the Branch to assist employers to establish programmes for the training of apprentices in their plants.

In respect of the training of apprentices in the designated trades and also in providing related training in industrial apprenticeship the Department of Education has continued to play an important role. It operates the Provincial Institute of Trades in which training classes for apprentices in the designated trades are conducted. In connection with industrial apprenticeship, that Department co-operates with local boards of education in providing classes in subjects such as mathematics which will give the apprentices the necessary background of theory to correlate with the practical training which they receive in the plants of their employers.

I should like to acknowledge the great interest and practical support of Mr. L. S. Beattie, Superintendent of Secondary Education, and Mr. A. M. Moon, Assistant Superintendent (Vocational Courses) of Secondary Education, in the work of apprenticeship training. Both of them realize the importance of the apprenticeship system and have co-operated to ensure its continued growth.

I am pleased to record the great assistance of the provincial advisory committees and local apprenticeship committees on apprenticeship training in trades designated under The Apprenticeship Act. These committees are made up of representatives of employers and trade unions or employees engaged in the various trades. They bring to their task of advising the Department years of experience and wide knowledge of their industries in dealing with problems which arise in connection with this type of work.

The Industry and Labour Board has had a busy year. It is to be noted that the sale of vacation-with-pay credit stamps representing vacation credits has reached a new peak. Close check has been kept on hours worked in every type of employment and the trend towards shorter hours continues.

With respect to the Minimum Wage Branch, it should be noted that the system of inspection through the auditors of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is working very satisfactorily and provides good coverage in every type of industry in which female employees work. A system of follow-up and inspection within the Branch makes for proper compliance with The Minimum Wage Act.

In connection with the operation of The Labour Relations Act, the Ontario Labour Relations Board reports the greatest volume of business in its history. The Board is the first contact in connection with certification, conciliation services, and other proceedings in the field of labour relations. Despite the increasing demands on the Board and its staff, the work has proceeded smoothly and efficiently and credit must be given to them for keeping a great volume of business going forward expeditiously.

This was also the most active year of operation of the Conciliation Service. Three members of the staff of the Department were transferred to the Service to help cope with greater volume of work. In almost every case where a conciliation officer was unable to settle a dispute, a conciliation board would be recommended to be established by the Minister. Despite the greater number of boards, it is a matter of satisfaction to know that time lost from work as a result of strikes or lock-outs was low. I am happy to report a most efficient and effective job was done by the Conciliation Service.

During the year the following legislation was passed:

The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Amendment Act, 1953

The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953

The Factory, Shop and Office Building Amendment Act, 1953

The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

Quite a few changes in staff of the Department occurred during the fiscal year under review. Three additional boiler inspectors were appointed, 3 inspectors were transferred to the Conciliation Service, and 3 inspectors were appointed to the Composite Inspection Branch, 2 of the latter replace men who took on the duties of conciliation officers.

During the year Mr. P. M. Draper resigned as Chairman of the Ontario Labour Relations Board and was replaced by Mr. E. N. Davis who had previously been a member of the Board. Mr. Draper came to the staff of the Board in 1945 as assistant to the Chairman following service in the Canadian navy, and subsequently he was appointed Alternate Chairman in 1946. He became Chairman of the Board in 1948. The Board has always been fortunate in its presiding officers and Mr. Draper made an excellent contribution to its work.

Mr. Davis' tenure of office as Chairman was short. He had previously served from November 18, 1948 to January 29, 1952 as a member of the Board representing the point of view of employers. He was fully

experienced in the work of the Board and carried out his duties in a most capable manner.

Following the resignation of Mr. Davis on January 31, 1953 Professor Jacob Finkelman was appointed Chairman. He had been the Registrar of The Labour Court of Ontario under The Collective Bargaining Act passed in 1943. In 1944 when the forerunner of the present legislation was passed and the Board was constituted, he became its first Chairman while continuing to lecture at the University of Toronto. In 1947 he gave up the post of Chairman because of the pressure of his work at the university. It is a great pleasure to welcome his return to the Board to which he brings great knowledge and experience.

Mr. W. E. Gladney who had served as an engineer in the Department since 1946 resigned as of March 31, 1953, to go into private practice. Mr. Gladney was a most competent officer of the Department and his loss is regretted.

Mr. F. N. Scott, the Assistant Accountant of the Department, transferred to the office of the Provincial Auditor on September 1, 1952. During his employment in the Department Mr. Scott had studied for and passed the necessary examinations to be admitted to the degree of Certified Public Accountant which qualified him for the important work to which he is now posted in the public service. He leaves behind him an enviable record in the Department of Labour.

During the year Mr. G. G. Halcrow and Mr. H. Stanley, stationed in Hamilton and Toronto, respectively, retired on superannuation from the Composite Inspection Staff and were retained in employment on a temporary basis. Both of these men have worked approximately 18 years for the Branch and have excellent records of service. I am glad to note that we have not lost the benefit of their experience.

It is with great regret that I record the sudden death of Mr. A. W. Steel, the Ontario Athletics Commissioner, on December 25, 1952. Mr. Steel was a good sportsman who took a great interest in the development of athletics in the Province. Over the years he handled the business of his office tactfully and efficiently and has left behind him a reputation for fair play and clean sportsmanship.

In closing this review of our activities, I should like to acknowledge the good work during the year of the officers and members of the staff of the Department. A great deal has been accomplished, and credit is due the people who work in the Department for their enthusiasm and application. It is their role to work in a service department of the Government. I believe that the results reflected in this report gives the best testimony of their efforts and I am grateful to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "J" and "M".

Deputy Minister

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO PARLIAMENT (EAST BLOCK) TORONTO ORGANIZATION CHART WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

MINISTER OF LABOUR
HON. CHARLES DALEY
Room TEL. 6101 3101
MINISTER'S SECRETARY
MRS. K.M. BURNES

PERSONNEL - 2

WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION BOARD
90 HARBOUR STREET, TORONTO
CHAIRMAN
E. E. SPARROW
SECRETARY
S. CONKENTON
ADMINISTERS THE WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION ACT

PERSONNEL - 910

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF
OPERATING ENGINEERS
CHAIRMAN
JOHN SHARP
Room TEL. 6614 3218
ADMINISTERS THE OPERATING
ENGINEERS ACT

PERSONNEL - 11

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH
CHIEF INSPECTOR
J.N. BRIGGS
Room TEL. 6566 3116
EXAMINERS OF REPORTS
W.H. BARRETT
L.J. HUTCHINSON
ADMINISTERS THE BOILER
AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT (1951)

PERSONNEL - 35

FAIR EMPLOYMENT
PRACTICES BRANCH
CHAIRMAN
LOUISE FINE
Room TEL. 6607 3211
ADMINISTERS THE FAIR
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT,
1951 AND THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES
PAYE REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

PERSONNEL - 14

CONCILIATION
SERVICE
CHIEF CONCILIATION
LOUISE FINE
Room TEL. 6607 3221

DEPUTY MINISTER
J.B. METZLER
Room TEL. 6430 3204
SECRETARY
HELEN DAVIS

PERSONNEL - 33

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
CHIEF INSPECTOR
J.B. METZLER
Room TEL. 6563 3231
ASSISTANT TO
CHIEF INSPECTOR
F.W. BAKER
EXAMINER OF PLANS
C.G. GIBSON
ADMINISTERS THE FACTORY,
SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

PERSONNEL - 76

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH
CHIEF
F. J. HAWES
Room TEL. 6427 3213
ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR
G.H. SIMMONS
ADMINISTERS THE APPRENTICESHIP
ACT AND THE LABOUR BOARD

PERSONNEL - 37

INDUSTRY AND
LABOUR BOARD
CHAIRMAN AND INDUSTRY ROOM TEL.
ERIC BILLINGTON 6602 3241
ADMINISTERS THE APPRENTICESHIP
ACT, 1944, THE MINIMUM WAGE
ACT, 1944, THE INDUSTRIAL
STANDARDS ACT, AND
THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

PERSONNEL - 10

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH
DIRECTOR
PATRICK THOMAS 6602 3245
ADMINISTERS THE MINIMUM WAGE
ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

PERSONNEL - 6

ONTARIO LABOUR
RELATIONS BOARD
15 QUEEN'S PARK, WEST, TORONTO
CHAIRMAN
JACOB FINKELMAN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
J.B. METZLER
SECRETARY
J.B. METZLER
ADMINISTERS THE LABOUR
RELATIONS ACT

PERSONNEL - 14
PER DIEM MEMBERS - 4

OFFICE OF THE
ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER
455 SPADINA AVENUE, TORONTO
ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER ROOM TEL.
ADMINISTERS THE ATHLETICS
CONTROL ACT

PERSONNEL - 1

DATE: MARCH 31 1953
TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR 239
(NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD 910
TOTAL PERSONNEL 1,149

NOTE
EXCEPT AS NOTED, ALL
TELEPHONE NUMBERS
ARE LOCAL ON EM3-1211

Administrative Personnel

Main Office

Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
Cashier	Mary Waizman
Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
Conciliation Officers and Industrial Standards Officers	Ronald V. Bradley Arthur Clay W. B. Davis A. C. Dennis Jack Dunklee William Dunn G. Fenwick G. L. Greenaway James Hutcheon
Special Placement Officer	F. H. Avery
Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe

Apprenticeship Branch

Director of Apprenticeship	Fred J. Hawes
Assistant to Director	George H. Simmons

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Chairman	John Sharp
Members	A. L. Lacey W. J. Scott

Boiler Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
Examiners of Reports and Designs	William H. Barrett Leslie J. Hutchinson

Factory Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson

Fair Employment Practices Branch

Director	Louis Fine
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Industry and Labour Board

Chairman	Eric Billington
Members	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland

Minimum Wage Branch

Director	Patterson Farmer
Senior Investigator	Margaret Stephen

Ontario Labour Relations Board

Chairman	Jacob Finkelman
Vice-chairman	J. B. Metzler
Registrar	D. W. Mather
Examiners	A. M. Brunskill J. M. Flannery

Part I

Text

Factory Inspection Branch

Inspection Service

INSPECTION STAFF

The inspection staff underwent some change in personnel during the fiscal year under review. Three appointments were made to the inspectorate and 2 inspectors were transferred to the conciliation service of the Department. At March 31, 1953, there was a total of 50 inspectors, as follows: the Chief Inspector; the assistant to the Chief Inspector; female inspectors, 11; male inspectors, 37.

Two of the inspectors make inspections only of the foundries in the Province. Three inspect grain elevators, 2 of whom are also concerned with the enforcement of the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of workmen engaged in such work as the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams. It will be noticed on reference to the annual report for the previous fiscal year that this branch of inspection was taken care of by 1 inspector, however, an additional inspector was assigned to this particular work during the fiscal year under review as the demands on this service increased with the building of a tunnel of unusually large dimensions at Niagara Falls by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and with construction of water mains and sewers developing generally throughout the Province.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of 4 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant. The duties of the engineering staff include the examination of drawings and specifications of proposed buildings or alterations of any existing buildings intended for use as a factory, shop, or office building.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

For the purposes of inspecting the industrial establishments of the Province, Ontario is divided into 31 districts, and 1 inspector, or more, is assigned to each district. In the larger centres the Department has established local offices to serve the public in surrounding areas.

There have been gratifying results realized during the fiscal year 1952-53 from the work of revising the structure of the inspection service. It is noted that there was an increase of some 14 per cent in the number of inspections of industry during the fiscal year being reviewed over inspections made in the previous fiscal period. Perusal of Table A-2, page 68, shows that inspections for the fiscal year 1952-53 totalled 47,765. Of this total, 42,385 inspections were made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and 5,380 under other Acts administered by the Department. In making inspections under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act almost 33,000 industrial establishments were visited, and repeat visits were made to over 9,000 of them by the inspectors to ascertain that their directions given on the previous inspection had been fulfilled.

Where an inspector finds a condition which he considers hazardous or does not otherwise comply with The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspector gives the employer, or the owner of the building, a direction in writing to rectify the condition or otherwise comply with the Act. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, a total of 20,928 directions were given by inspectors as shown in Table A-2a, page 70. It was found that in many of these cases the person to whom the direction was given was co-operative in correcting the situation promptly. In some instances, however, where machinery or an elevator was involved and the continued operation was dangerous or where a direction was not given attention, the machinery or elevator was ordered to be removed from service and was marked with a tag indicating it was out of service. The machinery or elevator was allowed to be operated again after a further inspection showed it had been repaired or the hazard had been adequately controlled, as the case may be, and the tag removed by the inspector.

In the inspection of any premises under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act the inspector will report on a violation of any of the other Acts administered by the Department revealed by his inspection. In the course of a year many statutory violations are thus disclosed, and these violations are subsequently reported to the authority enforcing the legislation. In the case of certain Acts, the provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act specifically require the inspectors to report any violations their inspections disclose. These Acts, with the number of violations reported by inspectors during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, are as follows: The Minimum Wage Act, 2,222²; The Operating Engineers Act, 79. In investigating the employment of adolescents the inspector reported 16 violations of The Adolescent School Attendance Act. In addition, the inspector reported 522 violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. These violations are not included in the inspections reported under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act in Table A-2, page 68.

There were 170 investigations of complaints received during the fiscal year 1952-53 of unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings, as compared with 125 in the previous fiscal year. Inspection disclosed that in 91 cases there was ground for complaint,

¹For information on inspections by the engineering staff, see "Plans for Buildings" commencing page 22.

²The majority of the violations was failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act.

whereas in the other 79 cases inspection did not substantiate the complaint. These cases concerned: child labour—6 of 16 complaints were substantiated by inspection; elevators—3 of 5 complaints were substantiated by inspection; excess hours—25 of 41 complaints were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—11 of 19 complaints were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—14 of 15 complaints were substantiated by inspection; home-workers—none of 4 complaints were substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—all of 3 complaints were substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—22 of 53 complaints were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—1 of 3 complaints was substantiated by inspection; sanitation—6 of 11 complaints were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous years, the services of the inspection staff were extended on request to the following in the manner described:

(1) The Department of Reform Institutions (Ontario):

Inspection of prisons, reformatories, jails, and other similar institutions, for the protection of the staff and persons confined in the institutions against any hazards to their health and safety.

(2) The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario:

Inspection of elevators following their installation in the generating plants operated by the Commission.

(3) The Niagara Parks Commission:

Inspection twice a year of plants and equipment operated on the property of the Commission and including the aerial car over the whirlpool in the Niagara River.

(4) The Supervising Coroner for Ontario:

Investigation of fatalities which do not come under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and giving of evidence at the inquests held on these fatalities.

CONFERENCES

The annual conference of inspectors was held in Toronto in January, 1953. Some matters discussed at the conference concerned labour legislation and its application to industry, hazards from elevators and other machines and their safeguards, and industrial health hazards and their control. The Chief Inspector of Factories for the Province of Nova Scotia was a special guest at the conference. He had accepted an invitation of the Department extended through the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to representatives of provincial governments wishing to attend the conference.

The Chief Inspector attended the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He was appointed chairman of an interprovincial committee set up to report on machine guarding and the development of a safety code for the protection of persons working on punch presses.

Certificates of Inspection

Certificates and permits were issued during the fiscal year 1952-53 in accordance with section 14 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which provides that the owner, proprietor, or manager, of a factory shall not begin operations until he has received from an inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the factory.

Industrial Hazards

Sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act require an employer to report to the Chief Inspector any accident at his place of business, as follows: a fire, accident, or industrial disease, causing bodily injury to an employee and preventing him from working more than 6 days, to be reported immediately on the expiration of 6 days; an explosion to be reported within 24 hours whether any person is injured or not; a death or fatal injury to be reported within 24 hours.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the Chief Inspector received reports of 10,725 accidents and industrial diseases, an increase of 365 as compared with 10,360 in the previous fiscal year. A statistical analysis of these accidents, by industry, is shown in Table A-1, page 66. It will be noted that of the total accidents reported under the Act 10,084 affected men with 68 being fatal, and 641 affected women, 1 of which was fatal. The table shows the Chief Inspector received reports of 539 accidents which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Act. Of these accidents 29 were fatal to men and 1 was fatal to a woman.

A study of the table shows that there was a total of 239 industrial diseases, which were as follows: dermatitis, 216; lead poisoning, 7; pneumoconiosis, 8; silicosis, 7; undulant fever, 1. The cases of dermatitis were distributed generally throughout the manufacturing industry with most cases occurring in the metal-working trades as in previous fiscal years, which were caused by cutting oils, chemicals, or an allergy to the materials handled. The cases of lead poisoning occurred to persons engaged in the manufacture of batteries and other non-ferrous metal products, whereas those of pneumoconiosis and silicosis occurred in the stone-cutting, monument-making, and foundry industries. The 1 case of undulant fever was in the meat-packing industry.

Hours of Employment

Table A-2b, page 72, shows the weekly working hours of 713,886 employees employed in the industrial establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1952-53. A study of the table discloses that the trend continues towards the shorter working-week and that the employees working in excess of 48 hours a week are engaged in seasonal occupations. Inspections are made of each industry during its peak season and accordingly the longer

working hours are found to predominate in the food-processing and wood-products industries which have a short season. Most of the canning factories and saw-mills thus involved are closed down for long periods during a year.

Authorizations for work in excess of 48 hours a week are granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, but in the case of female persons and youths permits for their employment after 6.30 p.m. are issued under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In this respect it should be noticed that section 29 of the Act limits the hours of the day during which a youth or female person may be employed in a factory from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and in a shop or restaurant from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. but under the circumstances described under the headings of "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Late Hours (Restaurants)", these opening and closing hours may be varied.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the practice continued of authorizing a reduction in lunch periods for female persons employed in factories, where the request was made by the employees concerned. The result of this arrangement may be a later opening hour or an earlier closing hour which in many areas assists in relieving rush-hour traffic, and in some cases the employees receive wages for 8 hours for work of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. It has been recorded in previous annual reports that, in these cases, the lunch period may not be reduced to less than one-half hour, there must be a lunch-room or cafeteria at the employer's place of business, and the working hours may not exceed 8 a day.

EMERGENCY OVERTIME

Under section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act an inspector may give permission in writing to employers authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in a factory after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. to meet an emergency or exigency of trade.

Table A-3, page 75, shows that permission of this kind was granted to 478 employers during the year ending December 31, 1952. There was a total of 1,587 permits issued involving 11,053 female persons and youths, and the permits were used on 6,921 occasions.

All permits are returned to the Branch on expiration.

DOUBLE SHIFT

Under section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act the Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in a factory where the factory is operated by a double shift. The hours of labour, however, may not exceed 8 hours for each shift and the double shift may only be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day. It is not the practice to authorize female persons under 18 years of age to be employed on a second shift.

Table A-3, page 75, shows 367 employers received 768 permits in the year ending December 31, 1952.

In respect of the employment of women, the operation of a factory by a double shift is encouraged instead of by the provisions for emergency overtime in view of the limitation placed upon working hours by a double-shift permit and its subsequent result, in many cases, of employment for more persons.

LATE HOURS (RESTAURANTS)

Four hundred and four permits in writing were issued during the year ending December 31, 1952, to the proprietors of restaurants under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m. (see Table A-3, page 75).

It is necessary to keep inspectors on duty after 2 a.m. to inspect restaurants where women are employed to ascertain that the provisions of the permits are not violated.

Home-work

Table A-4, page 76, sets forth the distribution in industry of 362 permits issued to employers during the year ending December 31, 1952, under section 49 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, which authorized the employers to give employment to home-workers at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board. The table also shows that there were issued during the same period 2,572 permits permitting persons to be engaged in their homes in employment in respect to the manufacture or assembly of articles of personal dress or attire or for household use. It has been noted that most persons applying for a home-worker's permit have responsibilities at home or a handicap which prevent them working in a factory. Many home-workers acquired their skills during some earlier period of employment in industry.

Child Labour

During the fiscal year 1952-53, inspection disclosed 39 cases of child labour which involved the employment of persons under 14 years of age contrary to section 25 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (see Table A-2c, page 74).

It is found that in many cases of child labour the children claim to be over 14 years of age and are employed on Saturday or during the summer recess from school.

Plans for Buildings

PLANS APPROVED

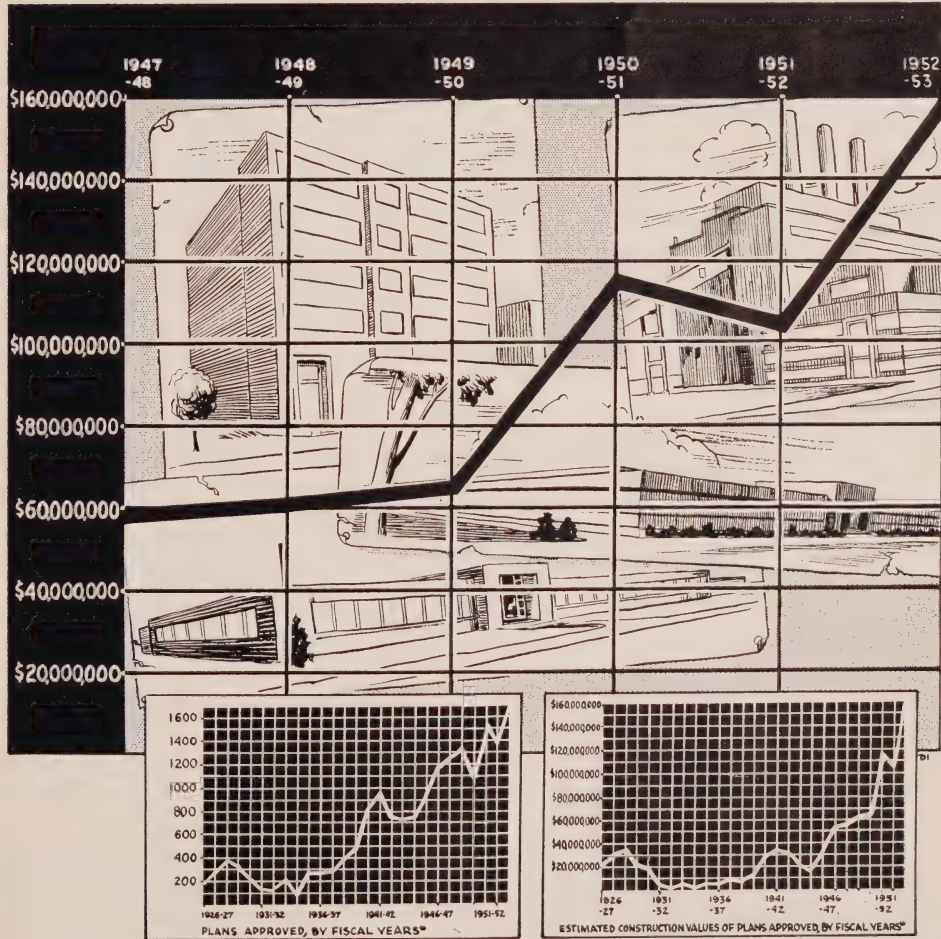
Under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, before commencing the erection of any building or the alteration of any existing building which it is intended to use as a factory, or where the building or proposed building is over 2 storeys in height and is intended to be used as a shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building, the owner is required to submit to the Department for approval drawings and specifica-

tions, in duplicate, of the construction. If the drawings and specifications comply with requirements, they are certified, and the owner may proceed with the erection or alterations only in accordance with the certified drawings and specifications. One copy of the plans is returned to the owner, and the other is retained in the Department.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the number of plans approved under section 13 of the Act totalled 1,689 and the value of the proposed construction work which these plans represented, and which is based upon owners' estimates, was \$158,339,800, as compared with construction values estimated at \$104,088,400 for 1,382 plans approved in the previous fiscal year. It is noteworthy, however, that construction values for the fiscal year under review are approximately 35.6 per cent greater than those for 1950-51 which was the previous peak period, and the percentage increase of the number of plans approved over that fiscal year was 10.5.

Of the 1,689 plans approved there were 243 plans for buildings each costing \$100,000 or more, as compared with 207 in the previous fiscal year.

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VALUES
OF PLANS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS
1947-48 TO 1952-53



*1. 1926-27 to 1952-53.
2. Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

In respect of the examination of plans, the engineers of the Department are grateful for the continued support of municipal inspectors of buildings. In many localities a municipal permit for construction is not issued until the plans for the work have been approved by the Chief Inspector. Further co-operation is experienced in the efforts of professional engineers and architects to prepare their plans in conformity with the required standards for proper working conditions.

Analysis of Plans Examined.—It will be observed from Table A-5, page 77, that the manufacturing industry with a total expenditure of \$96,570,400 which represented 1,087 plans approved accounted for 60.99 per cent of the total cost of approved construction. Corresponding expenditures for this industry for the previous fiscal year totalled \$80,514,600 which represented 993 plans approved and 77.31 per cent of the total construction costs for the period. It is noted that the considerable increase in construction values in most of the other industries undoubtedly accounts for expenditures on building in the manufacturing industry showing a percentage decline in comparison with total construction costs for the fiscal year 1952-53.

The largest expenditures in the manufacturing industry during the fiscal year under review were in the following groups: iron and steel products; transportation equipment. Expenditures in transportation equipment were greatly in excess of the money spent in the previous fiscal year, and account for 43 per cent of the total cost of construction in the manufacturing industry for the fiscal period being reviewed. It is the opinion that the unprecedented expansion of large automobile manufacturers is responsible for this increase in transportation equipment. Reference to Table A-5 will show, however, that the number of plans approved for transportation equipment was less than the number approved for foods and beverages as well as for iron and steel products.

It is of interest that the proposed construction in the manufacturing industry was for occupancy by a wide variety of manufacturing businesses. In one case the plant was designed for the processing of radio-active materials.

As in the previous fiscal year, many plans were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing structures.

INTERVIEWS

In the examination of plans, a plan examiner takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners.

During the fiscal year under review, these meetings which for the purposes of this annual report are described as "interviews" totalled 1,357 in respect of the 1,689 plans examined and approved during the period, as compared with 1,165 interviews on 1,382 plans in the previous fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the engineers of the Department made 381 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified plans filed in the Department, and in others the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections.

It has been noted that buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect conform in most cases with the certified plans. However, where a deviation from the plans of any building is found, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform with the Act and regulations.

In addition, a dust explosion which took place in a grain elevator in September, 1952, was fully investigated by the Examiner of Plans. Six persons were killed and 14 were injured in the explosion.

OTHER SERVICES

For the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department, technical information including drawings is compiled in bulletin form on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

In keeping with the policy of the Department to assist in furthering safe building standards, the Examiner of Plans is a member of the committee established for the revision of the National Building Code. This work is sponsored by the National Research Council.

As in previous fiscal years, a lecture was delivered to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments which is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal. The subject of the lecture dealt with fire inspection practices in respect of factories and mercantile buildings.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the following 37 prosecutions were made against employers for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and 28 convictions were registered, 2 cases were dismissed, and 7 cases were withdrawn: child labour, 9; improper sanitary conditions, 2; insufficient fire protection, 10; late or excess hours, 12; non-submission of plans, 1; unsafe boilers, 1; unsafe elevators, 1; unsafe working conditions, 1.

Fines totalling \$569 were levied by the courts in these cases.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

The Board of examiners of operating engineers appointed under The Operating Engineers Act is composed of 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman.

The Board has, subject to the regulations, authority to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, to prescribe the subjects in which applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers and firemen shall be examined, and to provide for and conduct the examination of applicants for certificates of qualification. The Board reports on examinations to the Minister of Labour giving its recommendation as to each applicant.

Examinations

From April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953, the Board reviewed 1,638 applications for examination. Of these, 1,498 were accepted, and 140 were refused. In the latter cases, it was found that the experience of the applicants did not qualify them to meet the requirements of the regulations. In addition, 724 applications for re-examination were received, and accepted.

There was an increase of over 130 applicants for certificates of qualification examined by the Board in the fiscal year 1952-53 as compared with the number examined during the previous fiscal year. In total, there were 3,654 persons examined (see Table B-3, page 79). Approximately 43 per cent of the candidates examined failed to get a pass mark.

Certificates of Qualification and Certificates of Registration

The strong demand for the qualified operating engineer continued during the fiscal year under review, and is reflected in a further increase in the number of certificates of qualification issued over preceding fiscal periods. In 1951-52 there were 21,668 certificates issued which at

March 31, 1952, was the largest number of certificates of qualification issued in any fiscal period whereas in the fiscal year 1952-53, 22,204 certificates of qualification were issued.

In addition, there were 376 certificates of registration issued to plant owners, making a total of 22,580 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act during the fiscal year 1952-53 (see Table B-2, page 78). Comparable figures for 1951-52 are 304 certificates of registration and a total of 21,972 certificates issued under the Act.

Inspections

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, 360 inspections of plants were made by the inspector.

Revenue

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, the net revenue was \$43,616.40, an increase of \$2,186.01 over the previous fiscal year (see Table B-1, page 78).

Boiler Inspection Branch

During the fiscal year 1952-53 the Branch operated under The Steam Boilers Act and section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act until their repeal on March 27, 1953 when The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951 came into force. It is of interest to note that legislation in respect of boilers and pressure vessels was first enacted in 1913 and was allocated to the Department of Labour for administration on the formation of the Department in 1919.

The new Statute brings legislation in Ontario in line with practices which have developed over the years in respect of the examination of designs of boilers and pressure vessels and plants and the inspection of these vessels during their construction, installation, and service, which are recognized as affording a very high degree of safety.

Inspection

INSPECTION STAFF

The demand for the services of the inspection staff continued unabated during the fiscal year 1952-53, and as a result it was necessary to increase the inspectorate from 24 inspectors at March 31, 1952, to 27 at March 31, 1953. These figures include the Chief Inspector and 2 examiners of reports and designs.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

For boiler inspection purposes Ontario is divided into 13 districts, and 1 inspector is assigned to each district outside Toronto and the remaining inspectors work in or from Toronto. The City of Toronto is counted as 1 district.

INSPECTIONS

During the fiscal year 1952-53 a total of 24,438 inspections was made of boilers, pressure vessels, pressure piping installations, and plants. Of this total, 15,300 inspections were made under The Steam Boilers Act and 9,138 under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

A study of the comparative statistics in Table C-1, page 80, for the fiscal years 1951-52 and 1952-53 will reveal a 12.3 per cent increase in the total number of inspections performed during the fiscal period under review. In 1951-52, 7,271 new boilers and pressure vessels were inspected whereas in 1952-53 there were 7,590 inspected, reflecting an increase of about 4.3 per cent.

On further study of the table it will be noted that in comparison with the fiscal year 1951-52, there was in the fiscal year under review an increase of almost 36 per cent in annual inspections of uninsured boilers and pressure vessels, and an increase of some 42.2 per cent in the case of inspections of pressure piping installations. The statistics indicate, however, a decrease of some 3 per cent in the number of inspections of used boilers and pressure vessels.

Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—Where an inspector finds a boiler or pressure vessel cannot be operated or used safely he orders it out of service and seals the boiler or pressure vessel with a seal or label showing it is condemned. The inspector also takes possession of its certificate of inspection. A boiler or pressure vessel which has been condemned may not be operated unless it has been repaired as required by the Chief Inspector and a further inspection has been made and a certificate of inspection issued for the boiler or pressure vessel.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, inspectors condemned as unfit for further service 25 boilers, 11 air receivers, 4 hot-water storage tanks, and 2 hydro-pneumatic tanks. In addition, the inspectors prohibited the operation of several other pressure units until they were repaired as directed, and inspected, and a certificate of inspection issued.

Other New Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—In addition to the inspection of 7,590 new boilers and pressure vessels, there is a record of 1,910 other new boilers and pressure vessels constructed during the fiscal year 1952-53, but being of a small size they were accepted on an affidavit of the manufacturer, and not inspected during construction or installation. However, 12 months after their installation, these boilers and pressure vessels will be inspected at least once annually.

Certificates.—Table C-2, page 80, shows a comparative summary of certificates issued in the fiscal years 1951-52 and 1952-53. These certificates authorize the operation of boilers and pressure vessels.

Approval and Registration of Designs of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Plants

Where a boiler or pressure vessel is to be constructed for use in Ontario, its design is submitted in triplicate to the Chief Inspector for approval and registration in the Department before its construction is commenced. The design is examined and if it meets with requirements 1 copy of the design is returned to the manufacturer marked "approved" and bearing a registration number. A manufacturer may construct any

number of boilers or pressure vessels from a registered design. This is also the procedure for the approval and registration of a plant to be installed in Ontario.

During the fiscal year 1952-53 there was a total of 1,271 designs approved and registered which shows a decrease of some 3.2 per cent in comparison with the number approved in the previous fiscal period. It was necessary to return 28 of the 1,271 designs for correction before they were approved.

Tests of Welding Operators

It is a part of the duties of an inspector to test the competency of welding operators to determine their efficiency and the type of welding they are able to do. For the performance of this work the inspector must keep abreast of the newest developments in welding procedures.

Where the welding of a welding operator is found to be faulty, the operator may not weld until he has passed a further test.

The competency of a welding operator is tested approximately once annually, or the operator may be subject to a test at any time there is a change in welding procedures or he changes his place of employment.

An identification card is issued to an operator who passes a test. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 2,627 identification cards issued.

In testing the competency of welding operators during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, inspectors made 1,255 visits to welding establishments as compared with 853 in 1951-52. Table C-3, page 81, reports on welding operators tested during the fiscal year 1952-53. It will be observed from the table that a total of 3,932 persons were tested. In comparison with the total for the previous fiscal year this is an increase of 1,060.

Investigation of Explosions

It is the duty of the owner, or the person in charge, of a boiler or pressure vessel to notify the Chief Inspector immediately of the details of an explosion or rupture of the boiler or pressure vessel, or of an accident arising out of its operation or use that causes injury or death to a person.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, there were 8 reports of accidents, details of which are as follows:

(1) Accident: Severe scalding of an employee. The employee died.

Cause: Investigation determined that the employee fell from a platform into a concrete pit containing 18 inches of water heated by a pressure vessel, containing steam, to a scalding temperature. It is assumed that the employee had been attempting to find out

the level of the water in the pit, and because of steam vapour and haze dimming the view he leaned out too far from the platform, and lost his balance.

- (2) Accident: Ignition of a jet of gas escaping from an acetylene cylinder through an orifice in a fusible plug. A welding operator suffered severe burns to his hand.

Cause: Investigation determined that heat from a gas leak in a union on the cylinder head igniting during a welding operation melted the fusible material of the plug.

- (3) Accident: Disruption of an auxiliary stop valve attached to a boiler operating at a pressure of 130 pounds. The operator of the boiler suffered minor burns.

Cause: Investigation determined that on the operation of the valve water hammer was created.

- (4) Accident: Explosion in a furnace of a packaged steam generator. Part of the brickwork in a brick chimney was blown off. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined that the cause of the explosion arose out of fuel oil leaking from a defective valve and generating into a volume of gas in the furnace. On the ignition being made the gas exploded.

- (5) Accident: Explosion in a furnace of a water tube boiler. The boiler setting was blown apart. One employee was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined that the cause of the explosion arose out of an accumulation of fuel oil, in the hot furnace, generating into gas and exploding on contact with a lighted torch. The torch was being used to start combustion in the furnace.

- (6) Accident: Explosion in a copper jacketed kettle. The vessel was completely destroyed. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose from the improper installation of the vessel, and as a result the jacket which was designed for use at a pressure of 40 pounds was subjected to a steam pressure of 125 pounds.

- (7) Accident: Rupture of the cover of a closed concrete pit. Machinery and other equipment were dislodged from their foundation. The operating engineer was severely burned.

Cause: Investigation determined that the cause of the rupture arose out of the pit being improperly used as a blow-down tank. On steam and water being blown into the pit from a high pressure boiler, the cover ruptured.

- (8) Accident: Explosion of a chemical drum. One employee was killed.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of the use of an acetylene cutting-torch during an operation to remove the head of the drum. The drum contained fumes from wood alcohol.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1952-53, 1 prosecution was instituted under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for the operation of a boiler after the boiler had been condemned.

A fine and costs were levied by the courts.

Revenue

A comparative statistical summary of revenue earned during the fiscal years 1951-52 and 1952-53 is given in Table C-4, page 81.

Conciliation Service

The conciliation officers in the performance of their numerous duties during the fiscal year under review handled more than 1,100 cases. One thousand and six cases involving a dispute were reported on and in almost 600 of these cases a settlement of the dispute was effected. It has been found that the intervention of a conciliation officer in a dispute will in most cases effect a settlement, or narrow down the matters at issue. If a dispute goes to a conciliation board the points to be considered almost invariably have been reduced through the efforts of a conciliation officer.

At March 31, 1953, there were 10 persons, including the Chief Conciliation Officer, performing the duties of a conciliation officer, as compared with 7 at March 31, 1952.

Functions of Conciliation Officers Under Legislation

1. THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

REQUESTS FOR CONCILIATION SERVICES

Sections 13 and 14 of the Act provide the procedure in respect of requests for conciliation services and the appointment of a conciliation officer, where negotiations for a collective agreement following certification of a trade union, or negotiations for the renewal of an agreement in operation, have been unsuccessful. Upon the joint request of the parties to a dispute, or upon the request of either party, that conciliation services be made available to the parties, the Ontario Labour Relations Board, if it is satisfied that no progress in bargaining is being made, may grant the request. Where the Board grants a request for conciliation services the Minister of Labour appoints a conciliation officer.

It is the duty of the conciliation officer to confer with the parties and endeavour to effect a collective agreement, and, within 14 days from his appointment, report the result of his endeavour to the Minister. The 14-day period may be extended by agreement of the parties or by the Minister upon the advice of the conciliation officer that a collective agreement may be made within a reasonable time if the period is extended. However, if the conciliation officer is unable to effect a collective agreement, the Minister proceeds with the appointment of members of a conciliation board under section 15 of the Act.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, there were 906 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer under section 14 of the Act, and under 62 appointments made before April 1, 1952, conciliation officers continued to function. In each of 429 of these 968 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 397, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement, however, through the endeavours of the conciliation officers in handling 102 of these 397 appointments only 295 conciliation boards were required. In the case of the remaining 142 appointments, 14 of the requests for conciliation services were withdrawn by the applicants, and in 128, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

As a result of the endeavours of the conciliation officers in effecting a collective agreement during the fiscal year under review in respect of each of 429 appointments, 49 additional agreements were effected where joint requests for conciliation services had been made, making a total of 478 collective agreements being effected during the fiscal year 1952-53 through the endeavours of the conciliation officers.

It is of interest that in respect of 826 appointments on which conciliation officers reported during the fiscal year being reviewed, 159,520 employees were involved.

INQUIRIES INTO COMPLAINTS

Under section 57 of the Act the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to inquire into any complaint that a person has been dealt with contrary to the Act. The conciliation officer reports the results of his inquiry and endeavours to the Minister, and where he is unable to effect a settlement of the matter complained of, the Minister may appoint a commissioner under section 58 of the Act who has all the powers of a conciliation board appointed under the Act.

During the period April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953, there were 67 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint under section 57 of the Act, and under 4 appointments made before April 1, 1952, conciliation officers continued to function. In each of 46 of these 71 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of; in 22, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement; and in the remaining 3 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

2. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951, AND THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

The duties of the conciliation officers of the Department include conciliation proceedings under this legislation.

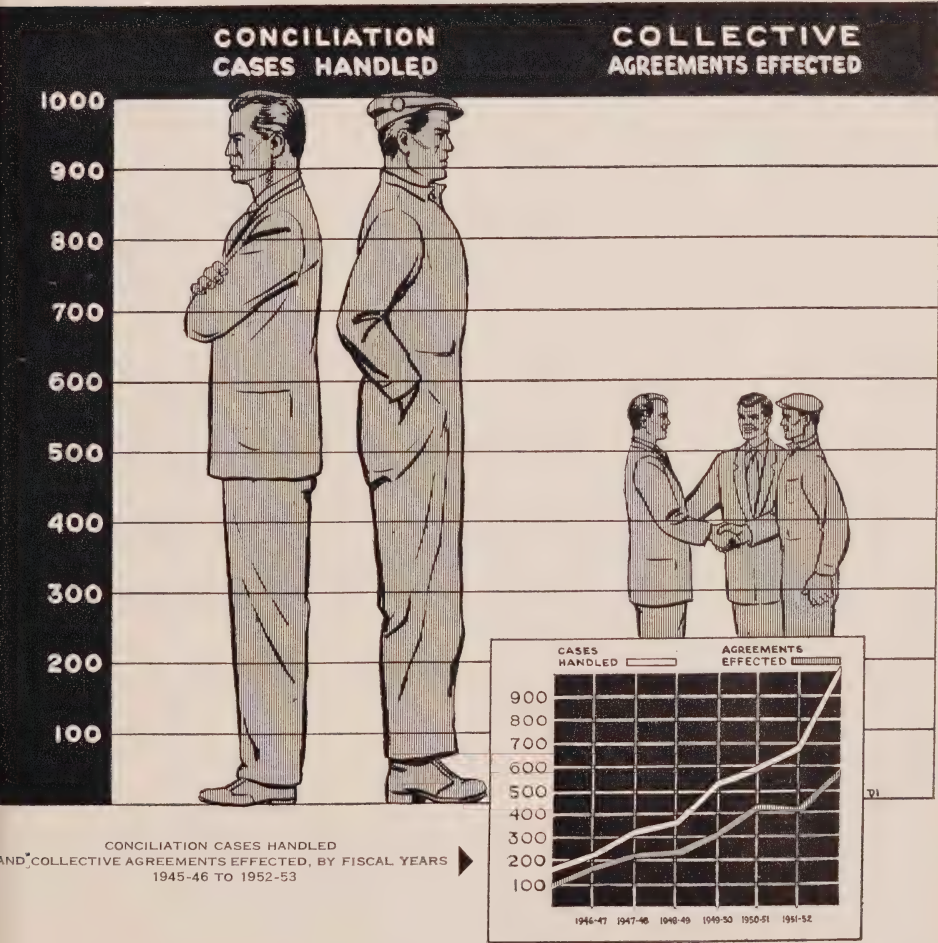
The Chief Conciliation Officer is the Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch established on June 4, 1951 for the administration of these Acts.

The work performed by conciliation officers under these Acts is reported in the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "Fair Employment Practices Branch".

Other Functions of Conciliation Officers but not Provided for by Legislation

The functions of a conciliation officer are not confined to conciliation proceedings provided by legislation. Very often there is need for the services of a conciliation officer where there is no statutory provision for his appointment. In these cases the services of a conciliation officer are available where the request for the conciliation officer comes from either of the parties to the dispute, or both, and if both parties are willing to

CONCILIATION CASES HANDLED
AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS EFFECTED
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1952-53



accept the services of a conciliation officer, but where the interests of the public are seriously concerned a conciliation officer may be appointed without a request from the parties.

CONCILIATION AFTER REPORT OF CONCILIATION BOARD

Where the recommendations of a conciliation board are not acceptable to the parties, the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute during the period between the issuance of the board's report and the date on which a strike may be called.

During the fiscal year under review, there were 13 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer. In each of 10 of the 13 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement, and in 3, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement.

CONCILIATION IN STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS

Where a strike or lock-out is in process, a conciliation officer may be appointed to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, conciliation officers were appointed to deal with 25 work stoppages, involving some 25,552 employees and resulting in an estimated total pay-roll loss of \$3,838,180.21. A settlement was effected in each of the 25 cases.

A summary of strikes and lock-outs in Ontario during the fiscal year being reviewed is shown in Table H-1, commencing on page 96. Comparative figures covering the fiscal years 1920-21 to 1952-53 are in Table H-1a, page 107. The Labour Gazette is the source for these tables.

CONCILIATION IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DISPUTES

Where a dispute arises in collective bargaining between the parties for which there is no statutory procedure for its settlement, the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute.

During the fiscal year, there were 13 appointments made by the Minister of a conciliation officer to deal with disputes of this kind. In each of the 13 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement.

General

In addition to their duties of rendering conciliation services, the conciliation officers of the Department perform work under The Industrial Standards Act, assist in the matter of arbitration, and act as a returning officer in a vote by secret ballot.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Conciliation officers are appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act, and in accordance with the Act may convene a conference of the employers and employees in an industry within a designated zone, or zones, whose representatives have made a petition to the Minister for a conference with a view to agreeing upon a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for their industry within the designated zone.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, there were 24 conferences convened. For details of these conferences see the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "The Industrial Standards Act".

ARBITRATION

During the fiscal year under review, no conciliation officer acted as an arbitrator.

VOTES

During the fiscal period being reviewed, 3 requests were made for a conciliation officer to act as a returning officer in a vote. These requests are made where the parties to a dispute have agreed to put the matter at issue to a vote. This vote is not a representation vote under The Labour Relations Act.

Ontario Labour Relations Board

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature which, on coming into force on September 1, 1950, revoked the 1948 Statute.

This Board replaces the Ontario Labour Relations Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, the Board functioned under The Labour Relations Act. For the text of the Act, see chapter 194 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1950.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

At March 31, 1953, the personnel of the Board was as follows: Jacob Finkelman, Q.C. (Chairman), Toronto; J. B. Metzler (Vice-chairman), Toronto; D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; G. S. P. Ferguson, Barrister and Solicitor, Toronto; G. Russell Harvey, Director, American Federation of Labor, Region 15 (Canada), Toronto; H. F. Irwin, Director of Industrial Relations, Primary Textile Institute, Toronto.

Under subsection 4 of section 66 of The Labour Relations Act, Mr. E. Norris Davis, a former member of the Board, was appointed Vice-chairman of the Board on July 1, 1952.

On August 31, 1952, Mr. P. M. Draper resigned as Chairman of the Board and was succeeded by Mr. Davis, whose appointment commenced September 1. Mr. J. B. Metzler, the Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed Vice-chairman of the Board on January 22, 1953, and on January 31 Mr. Davis resigned as Chairman and was succeeded by Mr. Jacob Finkelman, Q.C., on February 1.

Applications to the Board

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, there was a total of 1,598 applications of all types filed with the Board, as follows: applica-

tions for certification as bargaining agent, 562; applications for conciliation services, 952; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 47; applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful, 9; applications for consent to prosecute, 21; applications for early termination of a collective agreement, 3; applications for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, 3; applications for modification of the arbitration provision in a collective agreement, 1.

Of the 1,598 applications, 156 remained undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1952-53, as follows: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 112; applications for conciliation services, 35; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 8; applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful, 1.

In addition, 155 applications which remained undisposed of at the end of the previous fiscal year were handled during the fiscal year 1952-53, as follows: applications for certification as bargaining agent, 110; applications for conciliation services, 26; applications for termination of bargaining rights, 7; applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful, 1; applications for consent to prosecute, 8; applications for early termination of a collective agreement, 3.

CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT

Of the 562 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year being reviewed, 324 were granted, 99 dismissed, and 27 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 112 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1952-53.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 301 applications for certification as bargaining agent, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 205, Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour affiliates filed 2, unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 36, and unaffiliated employees' associations, 18.

With respect to the applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year 1952-53, there were 106 interventions filed with the Board by trade unions. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 51 of the interventions, Canadian Congress of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 31, unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 8, and unaffiliated employees' associations, 16. In addition, interventions of objections were filed by employees individually or in groups in respect of 16 applications.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada-American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 1 intervener's application for certification.

Of the 110 applications for certification as bargaining agent carried over from the previous fiscal year, 74 were granted, 25 dismissed, and 11 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

CONCILIATION SERVICES

Of the 952 applications for conciliation services filed during the fiscal year under review, 875 were granted, 14 dismissed, and 28 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 35 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1952-53.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 524 applications for conciliation services, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 383, and unaffiliated trade unions, 45.

Of the 26 applications for conciliation services carried over from the previous fiscal year, 24 were granted, and 2 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS

Of the 47 applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year under review, 22 were granted, and 17 were dismissed. The remaining 8 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1952–53.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 19 of the applications, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 21, and unaffiliated trade unions, 7. Seven of the applications were filed by employers, 39 by employees individually or in groups, and 1 by Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates.

Of the 7 applications for termination of bargaining rights carried over from the previous fiscal year, 5 were granted, 1 dismissed, and 1 was withdrawn by leave of the Board.

DECLARATION THAT STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL

There were 7 applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed during the fiscal year under review. Of these, 2 were dismissed, and 4 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining application was undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year 1952–53.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in 4 of the applications, and Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 3.

The 1 application for a declaration that a strike is unlawful carried over from the previous fiscal year was granted.

There were 2 applications for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful filed during the fiscal year under review. Of these, 1 was withdrawn by leave of the Board, and 1 was dismissed. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in both applications.

CONSENT TO PROSECUTE

Of the 21 applications for consent to prosecute filed during the fiscal year, 4 were granted, 5 dismissed, and 12 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 13 of the applications for consent to prosecute, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 5, and unaffiliated trade unions, 3.

Of the 8 applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year, 3 were granted, 1 dismissed, and 4 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

OTHER APPLICATIONS

Of the 3 applications for early termination of collective agreements filed during the fiscal year under review all were granted. Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates held the bargaining rights in respect of all the applications.

Of the 3 applications for early termination of collective agreements carried over from the previous fiscal year all were granted.

Of the 3 applications for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act filed during the fiscal year under review, 2 were granted, and 1 was withdrawn by leave of the Board.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 2 of the applications, unaffiliated trade unions in 1.

The 1 application for modification of the arbitration provision in a collective agreement filed during the fiscal year under review was granted. Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed this application.

Representation Votes

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, 198 representation votes were conducted by direction of the Board, involving some 16,000 employees.

Fair Employment Practices Branch

General

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established on June 4, 1951, for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

As cited in its preamble, The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, was designed to promote observance of the principle that it is contrary to public policy in Ontario to discriminate against men and women in respect of their employment because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. This Act came into force on June 4, 1951.

The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, has been described "of great and historic importance to the women of the Province". Its provisions were designed to prohibit an employer discriminating between his male and female employees by paying a female employee at a rate of pay less than the rate of pay paid to a male employee employed by the employer for the same work done in the same establishment. This Act came into force on January 1, 1952.

A complaint under either Act is made in writing on the form prescribed by the Director of the Branch, and the form is mailed or delivered to the Director at his office.

The Minister may on the recommendation of the Director designate a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint and endeavour to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. The conciliation officer reports the results of his inquiry and endeavours to the Director.

Where a conciliation officer is unable to effect a settlement of a matter complained of under either Act, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Director, appoint a commission composed of one or more persons. A commission has all the powers of a conciliation board under section 26 of The Labour Relations Act. Parties to a complaint under either Act have full opportunity to present evidence and to make submissions to the commission which, if it finds that the complaint is supported by the evidence, recommends to the Director the course that ought to be taken with respect to the complaint which, in the case of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, may include reinstatement with or without

compensation for loss of earnings and other benefits. The Director may direct a commission to clarify or amplify any of its recommendations before accepting them.

Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Director, the Minister may issue whatever order he deems necessary to carry the recommendations of the commission into effect.

SPECIAL SERVICES

As in the previous fiscal year the duties of the Director and conciliation officers included the task of keeping employers, employees, and the public generally, fully informed on the provisions of the Acts. The Director and conciliation officers have, on invitation, addressed meetings arranged by interested persons on the requirements of the legislation. Each complaint that is received under the Acts is considered a means of enlisting the co-operation and support of employers in promoting the principles of the legislation.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the service was continued to employers of examining, on request, their forms of application for employment to ascertain that the forms contained no violation of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951. In many cases amendments to the forms were suggested. It is considered that this work is worthwhile in that it is instrumental in eliminating cause for many complaints under section 5 of the Act.

Complaints

There was a total of 61 complaints made to the Director under the 2 Acts during the fiscal year 1952-53, 9 under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and 52 under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. The Minister designated a conciliation officer to inquire into each complaint. No commissions were appointed under the Acts during the fiscal year.

Details of the complaints made to the Director under these Acts during the fiscal year being reviewed are as follows:

1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951

Table D-1, page 82, of this annual report gives a statistical summary for the fiscal year 1952-53 of the 9 complaints made under the Act, 6 of the complaints made to the Director being under section 3 of the Act which prohibits employers discriminating in employment practices, and the remaining 3 under section 5 which provides that employment applications and advertisements are not to show discrimination.

In 1 of the 5 complaints of refusal of employment, the conciliation officer's inquiry revealed that in the interview of the complainant for employment an inquiry was made contrary to section 5 of the Act, and on

the suggestion of the conciliation officer the complainant was offered employment by the employer involved. Two of the 4 persons alleging they were refused employment because of race were women.

In the 2 complaints of discrimination by employment advertisements there were 2 daily newspapers involved. As a result of the conciliation officer's inquiry into these complaints both firms now screen all employment advertisements appearing in their publications to eliminate from them any reference to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. One other daily newspaper learning of these complaints has co-operated with the Department in the administration of the Act by also screening all employment advertisements placed with it for publication. The firms publishing these 3 newspapers are located in the same municipality.

It is of interest that there were no complaints made during the fiscal year under review because of colour whereas in the previous fiscal year the cause of 2 complaints was colour.

2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

The Director received 52 complaints under the Act from 52 female employees of 1 employer, during the fiscal year being reviewed. All the complainants withdrew their complaints before the conciliation officer appointed to inquire into the complaints had completed his inquiry.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, were instituted during the fiscal year 1952-53.

Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act as a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of not more than 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are as follows:

- (1) The Apprenticeship Act, administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, which provides for assistance in establishing a system of training of apprentices in industry and in particular in designated trades, for the issuance of certificates of qualification in designated trades, and for the licensing of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades.
- (2) The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act which establishes maximum daily and weekly hours of work, and a minimum vacation-with-pay period, for employees in any industrial undertaking, subject to certain exemptions.
- (3) The Industrial Standards Act which provides for bringing into force schedules of wages and hours and days of labour for industries within designated zones agreed to by the employers and employees of the industries within the zones.
- (4) The Minimum Wage Act, administered through the Minimum Wage Branch, which provides for making orders establishing minimum rates of wages for employees, the orders at present in force being for female employees only.

The Industry and Labour Board meets almost daily with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, these latter interviews totalled 80.

Details of the work performed under the Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953, are to be found on the pages which follow.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH¹

Apprentice Training

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, the Apprenticeship Branch has continued to give its attention to the need for skilled workers in industry. As in the previous fiscal year, the effort to promote organized programmes for the training of apprentices in industrial establishments has had gratifying results while in the designated trades under The Apprenticeship Act where the supply of registered apprentices is considered inadequate to meet the future needs for journeymen it is becoming increasingly difficult to arouse the interest of employers in apprenticeship.

Some progress was made during the fiscal year being reviewed in discussing training programmes with the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, English Electric Company of Canada Limited, and John Inglis Company. Officers of the Department also met with representatives of the National Industrial Service Association (Ontario) on the matter of a system of training electrical apparatus repair electricians. In all of these cases, it is expected that the programmes will be in force in the next fiscal year.

Plans were completed in the fiscal year 1952-53 for the training of apprentices in structural steel drafting and in the trade of lather. In the former case there was considerable enrolment in the full-time day classes arranged for the apprentices engaged in this work.

Little progress is reported in the discussion of apprenticeship in respect of the repair and maintenance of farm machinery and implements.

CONFERENCES

For the purpose of comparing methods of training apprentices the members of the provincial advisory committee for designated building trades and officers of the Department of Labour conferred with representatives of the Apprenticeship Commission of the Building and Engineering Construction Trades of Montreal in Toronto on May 12, 1952, and in Montreal on November 3, 1952.

The Director of Apprenticeship and the Assistant to the Director accompanied the Deputy Minister of Labour to Ottawa in May, 1952, to attend a national conference on apprenticeship in trades and industry. Arrangements were made to establish a national advisory committee on apprenticeship, and the Deputy Minister was appointed a member of this committee.

Contracts of Apprenticeship

DESIGNATED TRADES

An increase is reported of 8.28 per cent in the total registration of 1,714 new contracts of apprenticeship in designated trades during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, as compared with the 1,583 contracts

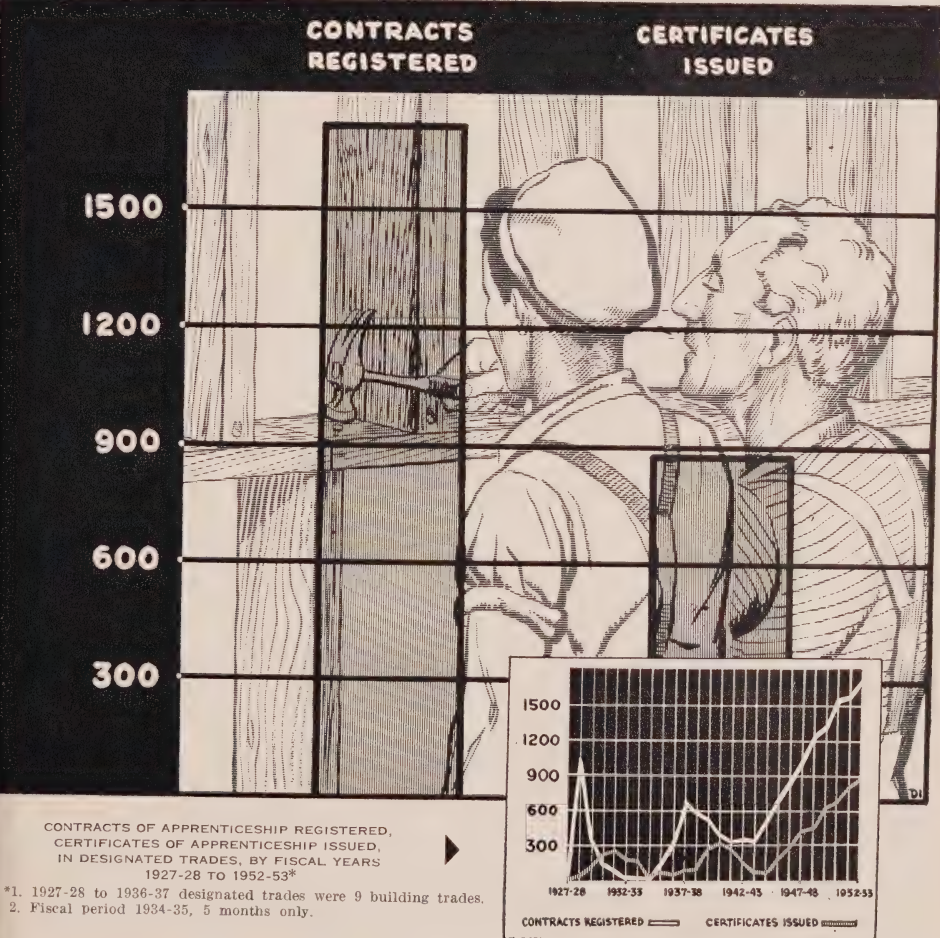
¹In this section "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

registered in the previous fiscal year. There was a drop, however, in the total increase of new contracts registered in designated building trades where the shortage of apprentices continues to be a problem to the construction industry and to be most marked in the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, mason, painter and decorator, and plasterer. Except in the trade of painter and decorator there was a decrease in the enrolment in each of these trades. Each of the designated trades of electrician, sheet metal worker, and steamfitter, shows a small increase in the registration of contracts but in the designated trade of plumber there was a very small decrease. During the fiscal year 1952-53, 856 persons registered as apprentices in the designated building trades.

In all branches of the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship were higher as compared with the numbers registered during the previous fiscal year. The total registration in this trade of 788 persons reflects an increase of 3.69 per cent over the high registration peak for the fiscal year 1950-51.

The last annual report showed a decrease in the registration totals for the fiscal year for the designated trades of barber and hairdresser, and

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED,
CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED, IN DESIGNATED TRADES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1952-53



CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED,
CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED,
IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS
1927-28 TO 1952-53*

*1. 1927-28 to 1936-37 designated trades were 9 building trades.
2. Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

it is therefore gratifying that there was an increase in the number of new contracts of apprenticeship registered in each of these trades during the fiscal year being reviewed. In the former trade there was a total registration of 10 new contracts of apprenticeship, while in the latter trade 60 persons were registered.

A statistical analysis of the registration of contracts of apprenticeship during the fiscal year appears in tables E-1 to E-1b, pages 83 to 85, with additional information in Table E-1b on registrations from the enforcement date of The Apprenticeship Act in the fiscal year 1927-28 to the fiscal year covered by this annual report.

OTHER TRADES

At March 31, 1953, there were 293 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act involving 126 employers, as compared with 174 registered at March 31, 1952.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, 172 persons entered into contracts of apprenticeship with employers engaged in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: armature winding and motor repair workers, 3; automatic screw-machine-set-up men, 3; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 24; blacksmiths (ornamental), 1; boiler-makers, 3; cabinet-makers, 2; carpenters (plant), 1; copper-smiths, 1; core makers, 2; diesel mechanics, 1; electricians (plant), 19; instrument mechanics, 1; instrument- and tool-makers, 2; lathers, 19; machinists, 19; millwrights (steel), 1; moulders, 1; pattern-makers, 1; plate workers, 1; plumbers (plant), 1; roll turners, 7; sheet metal workers (plant), 3; ship's fitters, 4; ship's joiners, 3; steel-workers, 1; structural steel draftsmen, 33; tool-designers, 2; tool- and die makers, 9; welders, 4. Fourteen contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

It is noted that registration of persons for training as bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories has remained at the same moderately high level of previous years. Since the apprenticeship plan was established for this trade in 1945, there have been 163 contracts of apprenticeship registered. A total of 67 apprentices was under contract of apprenticeship in the trade at the end of the fiscal year being reviewed.

School Training

DESIGNATED TRADES

During the fiscal year 1952-53, 1,857 apprentices engaged in designated trades were enrolled in full-time educational day-classes as compared with 1,514 in the previous fiscal year. Of the 1,857 apprentices enrolled, 1,409 were engaged in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayers, 95; carpenters, 207; electricians, 469; painters and decorators, 47; plasterers, 36; plumbers, 345; sheet metal workers, 99; steamfitters, 111. The remaining 448 persons were apprentices engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

A graduation ceremony is arranged for each group of apprentices completing a course of school training. The co-operation of employers' organizations and trade unions is appreciated in their donation of prizes for presentation on these occasions to the apprentices who have excelled at their course.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trade, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1952, to March, 1953. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are requested to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1952-53, 150 persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 64; lathers, 45; structural steel draftsmen, 41.

Certificates of Apprenticeship

DESIGNATED TRADES

A total of 926 apprentices registered in the designated trades completed their apprenticeship period during the fiscal year being reviewed, and 883 received certificates of apprenticeship (see Table E-1, page 83). Four hundred and twenty-eight of the certificates of apprenticeship were issued to apprentices registered in the designated building trades, 426 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 3 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber, and 26 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1952-53, 39 certificates of apprenticeship were issued to persons completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, 1; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 14; cabinet-makers, 2; carpenters (plant), 2; core makers, 1; electricians (plant), 5; instrument-mechanics, 1; machinists, 5; machinists (automobile), 1; moulders, 1; painters and decorators (plant), 1; plumbers (plant), 1; sheet-metal-fabricating-machine operators, 1; sheet metal workers (plant), 1; ship's fitters, 2.

Certificates of Qualification

Under The Apprenticeship Act, all persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, other than registered apprentices and

persons employed during a probationary period, have been required since 1944 to hold a current certificate of qualification. During the fiscal year being reviewed, 21,285 certificates of qualification were issued to persons engaged in this trade as compared with 20,658 in the previous fiscal year.

While certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, certificates of qualification are also issued to persons engaged in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Details of the number of certificates of qualification issued in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, during the fiscal year under review are shown in Table E-3, page 87, while Tables E-2 and E-2a, pages 85 and 86, show information on examinations conducted in these 3 trades in respect of certificates of qualification.

Trade Schools

There are regulations in force under The Apprenticeship Act governing barber and hairdresser trade schools, however, the only trade schools in operation during the fiscal year under review were those concerned with training persons for the designated trade of hairdresser. At December 31, 1952, 11 licenses for hairdresser trade schools were in force, 10 of these licenses were renewals (see Table E-4, page 87).

A contract for instruction is entered into between a student and a trade school and is on a form approved by the Industry and Labour Board. Table E-4a, page 87, gives details in respect of numbers of contracts between students and trade schools, while Table E-4b, page 88, shows information on examinations of the qualifications of students completing their training in trade schools.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, 7 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser satisfied the Industry and Labour Board of their ability to instruct in hairdresser trade schools.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces

At March 31, 1953, there were 85 veterans under contract to employers engaged in designated trades as compared with 226 under contract at March 31, 1952. These persons who remain under contract were lately discharged from the forces and were thus prevented from applying for training during the early years of the programme established for the training of discharged members of the forces of World War II.

Since the commencement of this programme 22,005 veterans have been interviewed with respect to their entry into designated trades. Table E-6, page 89, and the foot-notes thereto, shows the distribution of 17,205 of these persons. As reported in former annual reports, 3,600 were offered, during the early years of the programme, but did not accept,

instruction in a designated trade at one of the training centres, and 1,200 were advised to seek employment in occupations other than a designated trade.

Provincial Advisory Committees

The provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board under The Apprenticeship Act met with officers of the Department during the fiscal year being reviewed to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1953, was:

Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), Harold J. Ball, Herbert Cocker, Charles Irvine, John Kenyon, Percy C. Mansell, and Herbert C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, Harry Colnett, Andrew V. Cooper, William Jenoves, and Harold R. Weller, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour; A. M. Moon of the Department of Education, liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Otto Maluske, Leslie J. McKerral, and C. D. Stevenson, representing employers; William Craig, Philip C. Hollier, and George Macdonald, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

George Benedict and Helen Brown, representing employers; Gordon Duncan and Jean Mackay, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George J. Beattie, James R. Clerke, R. Coggan, W. Forsyth, A. E. Kress, John L. Stewart, and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; George Calder, Harry Lehmann, D. Lyons, and W. G. Whitehouse, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour.

Local Apprenticeship Committees

Under The Apprenticeship Act, each provincial advisory committee may appoint local apprenticeship committees for defined areas of Ontario, subject to the approval of the Board. These local apprenticeship committees assist the advisory committee on matters relating to apprenticeship in their particular designated trade within the defined area.

At March 31, 1953, there were 15 local apprenticeship committees concerned with the designated building trades and 45 concerned with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Revenue

Net revenue was \$44,757.01 for the fiscal year 1952-53. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, certificates of qualification, and trade-school licenses.

Details on revenue for the period being reviewed are in Table E-5, page 88.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

General

The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act came into force on July 1, 1944, and it has become increasingly evident since that date that the Act has been instrumental in raising the standards of working conditions in Ontario. In working hours in industry being established to meet the requirements of the Act, many employees are now provided with longer leisure hours, and, it is suggested, that employment opportunities have, in turn, been increased. Further benefits from the Act are realized in that previous to its enforcement many employees in industry did not receive any vacation credit, but now employees are, in the majority of cases, assured of a minimum vacation with pay for the period employed.

In summary, the Act provides that the maximum working hours of an employee in an industrial undertaking shall not exceed 8 in a day and 48 in a week, and it further provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a holiday of 1 week with pay for each working year of his employment. However, a person holding a position of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity is excluded from the operation of the provisions concerning maximum hours, and in the case of special urgent circumstances of an emergency nature the maximum working hours may be exceeded. In addition, the Board may by order authorize longer working hours where employers and employees have come to an agreement.

The regulations made pursuant to section 10 of the Act are divided into 3 parts.

Part I prescribes the industrial undertakings and branches thereof in which the maximum working hours do not apply, and deals with the conditions under which the maximum working hours may be exceeded.

Part II prescribes the industrial undertakings and branches thereof in which the provisions of the Act relating to vacations with pay do not apply, and provides for a system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment in lieu of a vacation with pay to an employee in the construction industry or to an employee in any other industrial undertaking who has ceased to be employed by an employer, and contains other provisions necessary to the operation of this part.

Part III prescribes the records which shall be kept and the returns which shall be made by employers.

For the text of the regulations under the Act, see Regulations 144 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 102/52 and 27/53 published in The Ontario Gazette of March 15, 1952, and March 14, 1953, respectively.

Hours of Work

The Industry and Labour Board may, under regulation 4, authorize overtime work in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the overtime work is necessary because of the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1952, and March 31, 1953, was 91. The same number was granted in the previous fiscal year.

The Ontario Jam Association made a request for a maximum working-week of 60 hours for production employees all of the year instead of during the period of peak production in the jam industry which is from June to the end of September, to permit them to perform clean-up duties after the regular working-day. But on investigation the Board was not satisfied that the work required the extended weekly working hours, and the request was not granted.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Industry and Labour Board, provide for overtime work of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees, overtime of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee.

In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1952-53 for the performance of overtime work by the employees of 74 employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 865 employers, as compared with 856 in the previous fiscal year, to provide longer working hours for their employees.

It should be noted that where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the amount of overtime work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board.

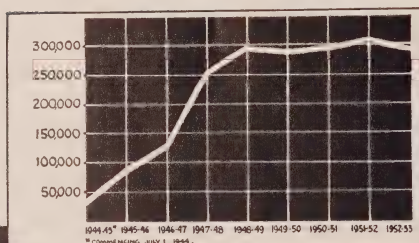
Vacations with Pay

In reading the statistical material in this annual report on vacations with pay it should be noted that from the date the Act went into force to July 1, 1947, the system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry.

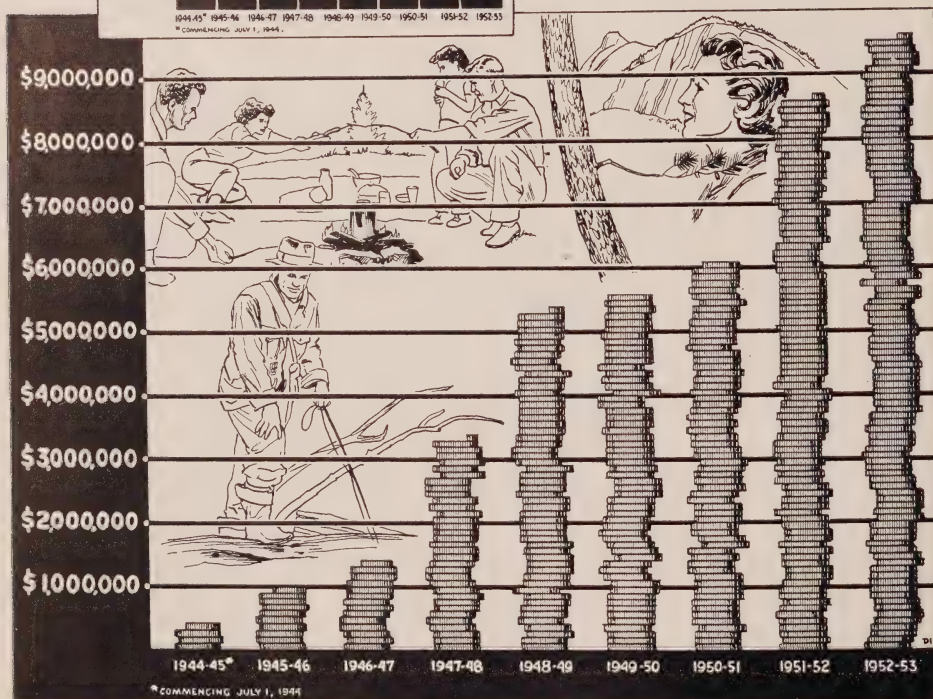
VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS

During the fiscal year under review the Industry and Labour Board amended the regulations with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council increasing the price of a vacation-with-pay stamp book from 25 cents to 35 cents. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres.

From July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1953, a total of 1,953,831 stamp books has been issued by the Board at the nominal charge prescribed for each book by regulations. Of this number, 292,980 were issued during the fiscal year 1952-53.



VALUE OF VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS 1944-45 TO 1952-53



For the purpose of being of assistance where a vacation-with-pay stamp book has been lost or stolen, the Board now maintains a record of a stamp book containing vacation-with-pay credit stamps which have been redeemed. The new procedure is intended as a service only and has shown appreciable results.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS

The procedure provided under regulation 11 for the transmittal of vacation-with-pay credit stamps from the employer to the employee has appeared in former annual reports of the Department and is not, therefore, repeated in this report.

It is of interest to record that vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office and from a number of branches of chartered banks located in strategic industrial areas.

Under the plan of vacation-with-pay credits, the total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1953, was \$41,294,648.66. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$9,536,769.88.

Inspection of Records

During the fiscal year under review, the Board required under section 9 of the Act some 178 employers in the taxi-cab industry in the City of Toronto to furnish information respecting the hours of work of their employees engaged as drivers. In making this inspection the Board distributed some 12,000 time sheets to the employers for them to complete each week on each of their drivers during a period of 3 months.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, the Industry and Labour Board received 2,144 complaints of violations of the Act and regulations as compared with 2,127 during the fiscal year 1951-52.

In respect of these complaints, the Board arranged under section 9 of the Act for the inspection and examination of the records of the employers involved, and 2,135 of the complaints were satisfactorily adjusted. In the remaining 9 cases prosecutions were instituted against the employers involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1952-53, there were 9 charges against employers of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act as follows, with 5 convictions: failure to produce records, 5; failure to give vacation pay, 4.

Two of the charges of failure to produce records and 1 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were dismissed, and 1 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay was withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$125 were levied by the courts.

The 1 charge of failure to give vacation pay carried over from the previous fiscal year was withdrawn.

Delegations

During the fiscal year being reviewed the Industry and Labour Board received 64 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 25; concerning vacations with pay, 39.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

General

The Industrial Standards Act provides that the Minister of Labour may, upon the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry within a zone or zones which he has designated, authorize an industrial standards officer to convene a conference of the employers and employees in the industry for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in subsection 1 of section 7 of the Act. The conference may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for the industry affected.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour submitted by the conference is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve of the schedule, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare the schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in the schedule, within such designated zone or zones as may be prescribed and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in the schedule. The schedule is then published in The Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, new general regulations were made under The Industrial Standards Act prescribing the information to be furnished by employers to the Industry and Labour Board, certain duties of advisory committees, and the procedure in respect of the collection of assessments, whenever a schedule is in force. For the text of the regulations, see Ontario Regulations 38/53 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 4, 1953².

²Date of publication in The Ontario Gazette after the end of the fiscal year under review.

Section 4 of the Act provides the Minister may from time to time designate the whole of Ontario, or any part or parts of Ontario, as a zone or zones for any business, calling, trade, undertaking and work of any nature whatsoever which he may designate or define as an industry for the purposes of the Act.

During the fiscal year under review, the Minister defined 4 zones, 3 for the construction industries and 1 applicable to the barbering industry or taxi-cab industry. In 2 cases, new zone areas were brought into force, and in the other 2, the definitions had the effect of amending zones in force.

These definitions are in the form of ministerial orders, a procedure which was established during the fiscal year 1947-48 for designating and defining zones and industries. Since the fiscal year 1947-48, 96 areas have been designated as zones, 23 applying to construction industries and 73 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario was designated as a zone to apply to 4 clothing industries which were designated as industries under the Act and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and also the barbering and taxi-cab industries.

Conferences

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, 26 petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each petition, the Minister, under section 6 of the Act, authorized industrial standards officers to convene 23 conferences. In respect of the other 3 petitions the Minister did not authorize conferences. Table F-1, page 90, shows the industries and zones affected by the petitions, and where conferences were authorized.

Twenty-four conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1952-53, and, as a result, 14 schedules in force were revoked and replaced by new schedules, and 4 schedules were brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedule had existed. Five conferences did not submit a schedule to the Minister, and 1 conference was adjourned and did not reconvene during the fiscal year under review. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown in Table F-1a, page 91.

Schedules

AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board approved of the hours of work set out in schedules for the barbering industry for the Woodstock and Cornwall zones being reduced. Accord-

ingly, the Board made orders amending each of the schedules, with the concurrence of the proper advisory committee, to establish the new hours. For the text of the orders, see *The Ontario Gazette* of December 13 and 27, 1952. An order amending a schedule is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

INTERPROVINCIAALLY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES

Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has determined and designated that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive, and has approved provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

SCHEDULES IN FORCE

For the information of his employees, an employer affected by a schedule is required under section 9 of the Act to post a copy of the schedule where his employees are engaged in their duties. The schedule is to be posted where it can be readily seen and read. A schedule remains posted as long as it is in force.

At the close of the fiscal year 1952-53, there were 145 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table F-2, commencing on page 91.

Violations of Act and Schedules

ARREARS OF WAGES

During the fiscal year under review, arrears of wages amounting to \$7,395.23 were collected from 31 employers who had failed to pay the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the schedules applicable to them. Ninety-seven employees were involved.

Of the total amount, \$4,294.31 collected from 22 employers was paid to 52 employees concerned, and \$2,282.32 collected from 9 employers and affecting 38 employees was forfeited to the Crown. Three hundred and four dollars and eighty cents collected from 1 employer involving 1 employee was refunded to the employer. The balance of \$513.80 collected from 3 employers and involving 6 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1952-53, pending the decision of the Industry and Labour Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows: carpentry industry—Ottawa zone, 5; electrical repair-and-construction industry—Cornwall zone, 3, Ottawa zone, 1; painting and decorating industry—Hamilton zone, 5, Ottawa zone, 2, Toronto zone, 12; plumbing and heating industry—Ottawa zone, 3. The number of employers violating each schedule is shown.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$137.60 collected from 2 employers in arrears of wages had not been disbursed. Of this amount \$11.20 was paid to 2 employees, and the balance of \$126.40 was forfeited to the Crown.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1952-53, 65 prosecutions were instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of the schedules affecting industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Hamilton zone, 2, Kitchener-Waterloo zone, 1, Toronto zone, 4, Windsor zone, 1; carpentry industry—Windsor zone, 2; electrical repair-and-construction industry—Ottawa zone, 8; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 19; millinery industry—Ontario zone, 9; painting and decorating industry—Brantford zone, 3, Hamilton zone, 9, Toronto zone, 2; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 5.

There were 47 convictions. Fourteen charges were withdrawn where employers paid the wages which had been found unpaid. Four cases were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$425 were levied by the courts. No appeals were entered.

Advisory Committees

Under the Act, for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies the Minister of Labour may establish an advisory committee of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman. The committee may hear complaints of employers and employees to whom the schedule applies and may generally assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations and do anything it is authorized to do by the schedule.

During the fiscal year 1952-53 a procedure was started for establishing advisory committees by ministerial orders. The orders set out the zone or zones and the industry to which the schedule applies and the number of members on the committee. There were 4 committees established by this method during the fiscal year under review.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

APPEALS

Under subsection 2 of section 13 of the Act an employer or employee aggrieved by the decision of an advisory committee may appeal from the decision to the Industry and Labour Board. During the fiscal year 1952-53, the Board heard 3 appeals made by employers affected by the schedules for the millinery industry for the Ontario zone, the painting and decorating industry for the Toronto zone, and the plumbing and heating industry for the Ottawa zone. The Board upheld the decision of the advisory committees in each case.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

General

The original provisions of the orders at present in force under The Minimum Wage Act took effect on June 1, 1947. They were amended later in the same year and again in 1950 and 1951. The orders apply to female employees only, and may affect more than a quarter of a million women in employment.

For the text of the orders, see Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950 and Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

Inspections

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the Unemployment Insurance Commission continued its service to the Department in checking the records of employers employing female employees for any violations of the orders and furnishing the Branch with the names and addresses of new employers. An outline of this service appeared in the annual report of the Department for the fiscal year 1949-50, and is not, therefore, repeated in this report.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspectors of the Department made at the request of the Branch an examination of the records of employers with respect to the wages paid to their employees. Where inspection disclosed a contravention of the orders, the inspector reported it to the Branch for further investigation. In addition, the departmental inspectors reported violations of section 9 of the Act providing for every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them where his employees are engaged in their duties.

These 2 methods of covering industry, that is through the services of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the inspectorate of the Department, continues to be very satisfactory in the administration of the Act and orders.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, the auditors of the Unemployment Insurance Commission recommended that the records of 2 employers should be examined. Investigation of these records was subsequently made.

During the period under review, the Commission submitted the names and addresses of 17,630 new employers in Ontario as compared with 15,099 in the previous fiscal year. In addition, the names and addresses of 1,310 employers of whom there was no record in the Branch were received from departmental inspectors, as compared with 898 names reported in 1951-52. A copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to 2,855 employers who, it was reasonable to believe, employed female persons and, in some cases, a questionnaire was also sent requesting pay-roll information on their female employees. No action was taken with respect to 6,025 employers not employing female persons.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers who had been recorded in previous years to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Information taken from questionnaires returned by 8,035 employers is outlined in Table G-1, page 95. It will be observed from the table that the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 40 female employees, and that wage increases were ordered in each case.

Violations

In addition to the underpayment of 40 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires as described above, there were 15 complaints received from employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders. These latter violations are described under "Arrears of Wages".

ARREARS OF WAGES

Arrears of wages amounting to \$237.62 were collected during the fiscal year 1952-53 from 6 employers on behalf of 13 female employees as compared with \$1,020.03 collected from 6 employers on behalf of 7 employees during the previous fiscal year.

In addition, on instructions from the Department 7 employers paid arrears of wages amounting to \$57.75 direct to 7 female employees. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1951-52 were \$47.88 paid direct by 5 employers to 5 employees.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1952-53.

Home-work

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 342 firms during the fiscal year 1952-53, as compared with 328 firms in the previous fiscal year.

Handicapped Employees

Section 4 of The Minimum Wage Act provides that the Industry and Labour Board may grant written permission to an employer to pay any employee who is handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Board granted 1 employer permission to employ 1 female employee, who was handicapped, at a rate lower than the minimum wage, and 3 permits involving 5 female employees which had been issued previously, expired. At the close of the fiscal year there were 17 permits in force involving 19 female employees as compared with 19 permits in force involving 23 employees at April 1, 1952.

Part II

Tables

Tables

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, and the term "1953" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents, by Industry and Sex—1953.....	66
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections, by Industry—1953.....	68
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1953..	70
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry, by Sex—1953.....	72
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry, by Sex and Age—1953.....	74
Table A-3.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1952, Authorizing the Employment of Female Persons and Youths after 6.30 p.m., by Industry.....	75
Table A-4.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1952, for the Employment of Home-workers, by Industry.....	76
Table A-5.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Plans of Buildings—1953.....	77

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1953.....	78
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1953.....	78
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Place and Classification of Certificate of Qualification Applied for—1953	79

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections.....	80
Table C-2.—Certificates Issued.....	80
Table C-3.—Report of Number of Welding Operators Tested—1953.....	81
Table C-4.—Revenues Earned.....	81

D—Fair Employment Practices Branch

Table D-1.—Report on Discrimination Against Men and Women in Respect of their Employment—1953.....	82
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E—Apprenticeship Branch

Table E-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—1953.....	83
Table E-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades, by Year of Apprenticeship—1953.....	84
Table E-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1953, by Designated Trades.....	85
Table E-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades—1953	85
Table E-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Examination Centres—1953.....	86
Table E-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1953.....	87
Table E-4.—Licenses Issued to Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1952, by Designated Trades.....	87
Table E-4a.—Report of Contracts between Trade Schools and Students for the Year Ending December 31, 1952, by Designated Trades.....	87
Table E-4b.—Report of Examinations of Students Completing Training in Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1952, by Designated Trades.....	88
Table E-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification, and Trade-school Licenses—1953.....	88
Table E-6.—Distribution of Discharged Members of the Forces in Designated Trades to March 31, 1953.....	89

F—The Industrial Standards Act

Table F-1.—Report of Petitions for Conferences, by Industry and Zone—1953.....	90
Table F-1a.—Report of Conferences Convened, by Industry and Zone—1953.....	91
Table F-2.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1953.....	91

G—Minimum Wage Branch

Table G-1.—Report of Employment of Female Persons, by Zone—1953.....	95
--	----

H—Strikes and Lock-outs

Table H-1.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario—1953.....	96
Table H-1a.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921-1953.....	107

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	27	1	14	3	3	6	8	30	.....	170	50	39	27	35
2	Cranes and derricks.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	42	6	2	1	5
3	Elevators.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	4	.....	8	1	3	1	2
4	Engines and cars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	10	4	1	.....	7
5	Electricity.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	6	1	3	2
6	Explosions.....	11	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	5	.....	10	5	6	2	4
7	Falling objects.....	52	.....	29	8	27	6	78	80	10	525	248	61	89	194
8	Falls of persons.....	74	.....	19	18	31	8	60	93	8	251	185	25	57	117
9	Missiles.....	15	.....	8	5	4	3	38	25	2	145	99	29	26	46
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	1	8	8	.....	18	5	.....	3	2
11	Infected wounds.....	32	.....	4	7	11	17	22	26	1	115	42	10	21	35
12	Jammed between articles.....	22	.....	10	5	3	3	24	31	4	163	73	20	17	54
13	Hand tools.....	9	.....	2	3	2	4	8	20	.....	42	26	3	10	4
14	Sprains and strains.....	179	.....	41	24	57	12	95	129	31	675	392	93	143	222
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting.....	8	.....	2	3	6	2	4	7	2	19	7	5	2	21
16	Presses and dies.....	2	.....	1	4	1	4	4	28	1	101	38	18	32	5
17	Paper machinery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	10	1	1	.....	1	.....
18	Metal machinery.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	253	86	41	39	1
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
20	Textile machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61	18	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Other machinery.....	51	.....	.....	19	3	5	6	1	1	19	4	3	2	50
22	Centrifugal machinery.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Rubber machinery.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Machinery connections.....	12	.....	.....	4	7	3	7	5	.....	20	12	5	12	7
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	125	1	18	17	38	16	85	87	14	318	208	44	77	182
26	Scalpings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Trucking.....	23	.....	13	3	3	1	19	16	4	59	16	8	12	27
28	Fumes.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	4	1	2	4
29	Industrial diseases.....	13	.....	6	3	12	3	4	6	3	59	50	15	11	35
30	Total.....	576	2	196	130	280	114	576	726	92	3,043	1,568	433	591	1,061
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act...	87	.....	.....	1	9	.....	212	5	9	28	11	4	1	19
32	Grand Total.....	761	2	196	131	289	114	788	731	101	3,071	1,579	437	592	1,080

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

INSPECTION BRANCH

Y INDUSTRY AND SEX—1953¹

			Construction	Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service					Unclassified	Total	Female		Male		Number	
		Transportation		Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication	Wholesale trade		Retail trade	Community or public service		Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service	Non-fatal			Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal			
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.		No.
14	19	2	2				1		6						7	2	466	19		437	10	1	
2				2													67			66	1	2	
2	2		1	1	7				6							6	58	3		53	2	3	
2	4				1				1								34			33	1	4	
1	2	1															34			32	2	5	
1	2				18		1	7	2						1		79		1	67	11	6	
25	23	10	14	10	6		2	1	30							22	1,550	40		1,501	9	7	
23	33	9	5	7	10		1	6	28							4	43	1,115	102	1,004	9	8	
4	5	3	9	4	2			1	4								1	478	15	462	1	9	
2			1		2				1							2	59	1		58		10	
2	6	7	1		3				36							1	399	40		359		11	
13	11	2	5	2	2		2		15								5	486	8	477	1	12	
1	2	3	1						8								1	149	4	145		13	
10	43	16	10	5	10		6	3	67	1					1	2	35	2,322	103	2,219		14	
1	2				2				2									95	6	89		15	
	2	11																252	44	208		16	
	2																	126	10	116		17	
	2	3	1						2									433	20	412	1	18	
		2	1															104	5	95	4	19	
																		82	26	55	1	20	
2	8	15			2			1	20							2	4	218	32	184	2	21	
																		4	1	3		22	
																		26	4	22		23	
1	3	5	2						6								5	116	14	102		24	
12	25	15	18	9	9		2	1	79	1						6	36	1,453	93	1,355	5	25	
																						26	
5	5		2	8	1			1	19								5	250	9	238	3	27	
	4		1				2											31		27	4	28	
1	10	5			2				1									239	41	197	1	29	
12	215	109	74	48	77		17	21	333	2					1	23	167	10,725	640	1	10,016	68	30
6	5		88	20	1		14	2	2							1	14	539	10	1	499	29	31
18	220	109	162	68	78		31	23	335	2					1	24	181	11,264	650	2	10,515	97	32

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Department of Labour Act ²
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	Manufacturing.....	18,610	6,443	25,053	321	1
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,906	842	3,748	2	1
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	24	1	25		
4	Rubber products.....	79	31	110		
5	Leather products.....	436	164	600		
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	639	200	839		
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,899	742	2,641		
8	Wood products.....	2,150	571	2,721	2	
9	Paper products.....	382	157	539	7	
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	1,215	356	1,571	4	
11	Iron and steel products.....	2,243	1,189	3,432	13	
12	Transportation equipment.....	3,604	896	4,500	283	
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	509	340	849		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	451	196	647	9	
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	596	230	826		
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	92	29	121		
17	Chemical products.....	591	257	848	1	
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	794	242	1,036		
19	Construction.....	305	100	405		477
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	780	297	1,077	15	
21	Transportation.....	281	78	359	8	
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	457	213	670	7	
23	Communication.....	42	6	48		
24	Public Utility Operation.....	98	20	118		12
25	Trade.....	7,848	1,262	9,110	23	
26	Wholesale trade.....	1,690	393	2,083		
27	Retail trade.....	6,158	869	7,027	23	
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	599	239	838		
29	Service.....	4,611	1,067	5,678	944	3
30	Community or public service.....	88	17	105	15	1
31	Government service.....	112	17	129	2	
32	Recreation service.....	149	28	177	2	
33	Business service.....	120	23	143	14	1
34	Personal service.....	4,142	982	5,124	911	1
35	Unclassified.....	104	2	106		
36	Total.....	32,955	9,430	42,385	1,303	493

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons working in compressed

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1953
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹							Total	Number
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	The Steam Boilers Act	Total		
560	56	2	36	69	270	1,315	26,368	1
73	1	2	9	18	17	123	3,871	2
1					2	3	25	3
19	1		1		1	22	113	4
18						18	622	5
47			3		1	51	857	6
74	5		4	6	9	100	2,692	7
10			1	8	17	43	2,821	8
17			3	2	3	29	582	9
72	6		1	10	34	136	1,600	10
101			6	11	130	531	3,568	11
8	6			1		15	5,031	12
21	32		2	6	1	71	864	13
44	4		1	5	46	100	718	14
8	1		1	1	2	13	926	15
8			3	1	6	19	134	16
39			1		1	41	867	17
							1,077	18
609	270		14	15	25	1,410	1,815	19
136	2	1	8	3	9	174	1,251	20
118	2		6	1	8	143	502	21
14		1	2	2		26	696	22
4					1	5	53	23
1	3			1	1	18	136	24
340	10		139	5	29	546	9,656	25
74	10		8	2	5	99	2,182	26
266			131	3	24	447	7,474	27
37	4		6		12	59	897	28
461	28	1	139	31	164	1,771	7,449	29
37	2	1	1	13	15	85	190	30
17					7	26	155	31
31			2	5	2	42	219	32
25			5	3		48	191	33
351	26		131	10	140	1,570	6,694	34
			3		84	87	193	35
2,144	373	4	345	124	594	5,380	47,765	36

of Labour.
air, tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work.

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	546	977	1,523	1,288	344	1,256	3,489
2	Foods and beverages.....	129	66	195	156	62	216	404
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....					1	2	
4	Rubber products.....	1	1	2	39	3	8	26
5	Leather products.....	8	6	14	70	4	33	44
6	Textile products, (except clothing) ..	7	5	12	69	9	75	78
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	36	1	37	151	13	65	43
8	Wood products.....	86	36	122	112	37	123	791
9	Paper products.....	4	6	10	28	9	60	149
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	18	14	32	80	7	62	121
11	Iron and steel products.....	55	103	158	158	68	290	747
12	Transportation equipment.....	152	656	808	173	64	80	579
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	7	18	25	40	10	28	90
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	4	13	17	70	14	67	99
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	22	18	40	34	26	45	152
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	1	2	2	2	14	14
17	Chemical products.....	5	7	12	52	10	53	57
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	11	26	37	54	5	35	95
19	Construction	12	11	23	21	12	8	38
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	24	50	74	66	22	130	55
21	Transportation.....	14	34	48	14	7	14	24
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	8	16	24	42	13	111	29
23	Communication.....	2		2	10	2	5	2
24	Public Utility Operation	4	10	14	5	1	15	17
25	Trade	156	444	600	350	59	387	335
26	Wholesale trade.....	29	20	49	161	27	204	131
27	Retail trade.....	127	424	551	189	32	183	204
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6	1	7	188	16	303	3
29	Service	83	34	117	93	22	102	138
30	Community or public service.....	2	1	3	6	1	13	18
31	Government service.....	2	4	6	12	4	17	5
32	Recreation service.....	4	4	8	7			
33	Business service.....				10	3	2	6
34	Personal service.....	75	25	100	58	14	70	109
35	Unclassified				4		2	17
36	Total	831	1,527	2,358	2,015	476	2,203	4,092

¹Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1953

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats: for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
9	203	359	393	3	343	1	187	270	8	4,542	14,218	1
	61	33	25		49		6	73	5	732	2,017	2
										2	5	3
		3			2		1			34	118	4
	4	4	30		9		12	3	1	143	371	5
1	5	3	20		19		41	6		125	463	6
	8	16	114		56	1	25	24		187	740	7
1	19	28	42		45		10	49	1	647	2,027	8
1	2	3	8		6		17	2		151	446	9
	9	23	26		25		14	8		251	658	10
3	22	74	44	2	47		21	15		673	2,322	11
3	52	69	41		28		3	73		815	2,788	12
	2	42	13	1	8		8			152	419	13
	5	28	6		16		6	4		131	463	14
	5	15	6		8		4	5		147	487	15
	1	1			4			1		19	60	16
	5	7	4		10		1	2	1	141	355	17
	3	10	14		11		18	5		192	479	18
	2	4	4		5			6		89	212	19
	5	9	6		18	1		15		164	565	20
		2	2		10			10		56	187	21
	5	7	4		8	1		5		106	355	22
										2	23	23
		1	1					1		16	71	24
7	42	32	37	2	85			114	22	1,191	3,263	25
1	14	9	11		26			22	1	362	1,018	26
6	28	23	26	2	59			92	21	829	2,245	27
1	9	2	10		18					111	668	28
3	10	24	31	1	65			186	17	1,092	1,901	29
					2				1	25	69	30
1	1		1		2			1		22	72	31
		1						4	10	11	41	32
	1	1	3	1						13	40	33
2	8	22	27		61			181	6	1,021	1,679	34
		3		1						3	30	35
20	271	434	482	7	534	2	187	592	47	7,208	20,928	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	1,120	7,195	4,281	83,713	1,895	40,717	81	2,765	7,377	134,390
2	Foods and beverages.....	160	694	512	8,409	569	10,546	46	2,452	1,287	22,101
3	Tobacco and tobacco products...	1	1	8	839	7	628	2	190	18	1,658
4	Rubber products.....	7	183	20	613	15	332			42	1,128
5	Leather products.....	12	32	147	2,233	81	3,031	1	5	241	5,301
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	29	471	190	4,651	147	6,397	1	1	367	11,520
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	18	131	887	17,824	109	6,197			1,014	24,152
8	Wood products.....	106	231	279	1,365	224	1,569	17	90	626	3,255
9	Paper products.....	30	417	146	3,325	71	1,857			247	5,599
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	94	696	455	6,284	56	599			605	7,579
11	Iron and steel products.....	173	1,008	455	9,356	267	3,229	7	17	902	13,610
12	Transportation equipment.....	200	981	277	3,839	173	2,736	5	7	655	7,563
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	36	144	143	2,685	31	790	1	2	211	3,621
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.	41	587	162	9,758	43	1,315			246	11,660
15	Non-metallic mineral products...	45	172	103	1,315	27	330			175	1,817
16	Products of petroleum and coal..	4	131	10	196	2	17			16	344
17	Chemical products.....	99	841	215	4,080	12	136			326	5,057
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	65	475	272	6,941	61	1,008	1	1	399	8,425
19	Construction.....	61	147	59	357	2	2	1	3	123	509
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	124	772	146	970	26	81	2	9	298	1,832
21	Transportation.....	64	231	41	205	10	21	1	1	116	458
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	49	250	88	566	14	24	1	8	152	848
23	Communication.....	11	291	17	199	2	36			30	526
24	Public Utility Operation	12	57	12	29	1	4			25	90
25	Trade.....	688	2,846	1,645	16,314	1,537	8,598	75	193	3,945	27,951
26	Wholesale trade.....	249	1,103	428	3,960	187	1,275	6	25	870	6,363
27	Retail trade.....	439	1,743	1,217	12,354	1,350	7,323	69	168	3,075	21,588
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	50	2,652	42	755	7	44			99	3,451
29	Service.....	349	1,413	928	7,099	1,633	9,363	94	224	3,004	18,099
30	Community or public service.....	8	97	12	149	2	29			22	275
31	Government service.....	2	6	10	33	19	120			31	159
32	Recreation service.....	20	123	11	36	6	38			37	197
33	Business service.....	26	350	30	216	5	37			61	603
34	Personal service.....	293	837	865	6,665	1,601	9,139	94	224	2,853	16,865
35	Unclassified.....	2	9	28	11,529	1	4			31	11,542
36	Total.....	2,406	15,091	7,141	120,766	5,102	58,813	253	3,194	14,902	197,864

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1953

Male										Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total			
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
403	6,735	5,658	259,875	5,053	147,839	1,127	14,029	12,241	428,478	562,868	
70	543	543	14,584	1,087	21,484	300	4,508	2,000	41,119	63,220	2
.....	.....	10	970	5	224	3	170	18	1,364	3,022	3
2	10	29	3,873	27	1,228	.....	.....	58	5,111	6,239	4
3	20	149	3,172	103	4,745	.....	.....	255	7,937	13,238	5
16	553	180	5,291	40	8,168	8	123	244	14,135	25,655	6
9	79	861	11,693	122	3,224	2	82	994	15,078	39,230	7
44	365	533	8,522	592	15,446	254	5,572	1,423	29,905	33,160	8
7	84	158	14,963	102	6,696	2	13	269	21,756	27,355	9
60	1,129	624	13,962	107	1,334	6	30	797	16,455	24,034	10
54	2,174	835	78,042	703	32,935	74	646	1,666	113,797	127,407	11
52	189	431	40,030	1,604	33,322	431	2,297	2,518	75,838	83,401	12
14	142	228	7,170	130	6,266	1	30	373	13,608	17,229	13
7	156	208	27,929	77	3,415	4	44	296	31,544	43,204	14
10	64	224	6,634	146	5,127	34	446	414	12,271	14,088	15
1	3	32	2,620	21	497	5	49	59	3,169	3,513	16
36	795	280	12,534	61	1,316	.....	.....	377	14,645	19,702	17
18	429	333	7,886	126	2,412	3	19	480	10,746	19,171	18
6	52	159	3,682	50	1,728	21	491	236	5,953	6,462	19
28	302	219	4,874	232	5,011	91	1,666	570	11,853	13,685	20
6	22	53	1,563	130	2,536	65	1,518	254	5,639	6,097	21
17	202	147	2,666	97	2,424	26	148	287	5,440	6,288	22
5	78	19	645	5	51	.....	.....	29	774	1,300	23
1	1	37	1,270	34	426	6	11	78	1,708	1,798	24
425	2,383	1,692	21,206	2,421	19,076	1,268	1,755	5,806	44,420	72,371	25
160	1,405	672	10,495	404	5,588	83	503	1,319	17,991	24,354	26
265	978	1,020	10,711	2,017	13,488	1,185	1,252	4,487	26,429	48,017	27
35	1,515	122	921	72	437	4	6	233	2,879	6,330	28
146	1,151	613	4,614	1,175	6,625	54	216	1,988	12,606	30,705	29
3	118	18	213	23	118	4	14	48	463	738	30
.....	.....	15	136	26	682	3	17	44	835	994	31
32	325	18	108	33	207	4	35	87	675	872	32
24	403	34	386	8	163	.....	.....	66	952	1,555	33
87	305	528	3,771	1,085	5,455	43	150	1,743	9,681	26,546	34
.....	.....	17	8,098	1	27	.....	.....	18	8,125	19,667	35
1,044	12,139	8,517	304,540	9,038	181,169	2,571	18,174	21,170	516,022	713,886	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,
BY SEX AND AGE—1953**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Manufacturing	133,948	439	3	134,390	428,173	303	2	428,478	562,868
Foods and beverages.....	21,961	137	3	22,101	41,025	93	1	41,119	63,220
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,658			1,658	1,364			1,364	3,022
Rubber products.....	1,125	3		1,128	5,105	6		5,111	6,239
Leather products.....	5,258	43		5,301	7,908	28	1	7,937	13,238
Textile products, (except clothing)...	11,483	37		11,520	14,106	29		14,135	25,655
Clothing (textile and fur).....	24,079	73		24,152	15,052	26		15,078	39,230
Wood products.....	3,242	13		3,255	29,874	31		29,905	33,160
Paper products.....	5,575	24		5,599	21,748	8		21,756	27,355
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	7,521	58		7,579	16,424	31		16,455	24,034
Iron and steel products.....	13,597	13		13,610	113,779	18		113,797	127,407
Transportation equipment.....	7,557	6		7,563	75,828	10		75,838	83,401
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3,616	5		3,621	13,599	9		13,608	17,229
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	11,653	7		11,660	31,540	4		31,544	43,204
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,816	1		1,817	12,270	1		12,271	14,088
Products of petroleum and coal.....	344			344	3,169			3,169	3,513
Chemical products.....	5,049	8		5,057	14,642	3		14,645	19,702
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	8,414	11		8,425	10,740	6		10,746	19,171
Construction	509			509	5,952	1		5,953	6,462
Transportation, Storage and Communication	1,832			1,832	11,853			11,853	13,685
Transportation.....	458			458	5,639			5,639	6,097
Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	848			848	5,440			5,440	6,288
Communication.....	526			526	774			774	1,300
Public Utility Operation	90			90	1,708			1,708	1,798
Trade	27,693	250	8	27,951	43,976	430	14	44,420	72,371
Wholesale trade.....	6,335	28		6,363	17,972	19		17,991	24,354
Retail trade.....	21,358	222	8	21,588	26,004	411	14	26,429	48,017
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3,451			3,451	2,878	1		2,879	6,330
Service	17,928	168	3	18,099	12,512	85	9	12,606	30,705
Community or public service.....	275			275	463			463	738
Government service.....	159			159	835			835	994
Recreation service.....	196	1		197	629	37	9	675	872
Business service.....	603			603	952			952	1,555
Personal service.....	16,695	167	3	16,865	9,633	48		9,681	26,546
Unclassified	11,542			11,542	8,125			8,125	19,667
Total	196,993	857	14	197,864	515,177	820	25	516,022	713,886

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1952,
AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PERSONS
AND YOUTHS AFTER 6.30 P.M., BY INDUSTRY**

Industry	Emergency Overtime		Double Shift	
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	432	1,201	335	685
Foods and beverages.....	98	169	76	166
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			3	3
Rubber products.....	2	2	9	26
Leather products.....	11	32	3	5
Textile products, (except clothing).....	29	121	50	99
Clothing (textile and fur).....	89	224	29	47
Wood products.....	10	13	11	15
Paper products.....	38	104	28	63
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	32	155	8	20
Iron and steel products.....	22	54	36	78
Transportation equipment.....	4	12	7	11
Non-ferrous metal products.....	21	65	9	20
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	23	94	17	35
Non-metallic mineral products.....	5	4	8	17
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	2		
Chemical products.....	11	27	15	28
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	36	123	26	52
Construction				
Transportation, Storage and Communication				
Transportation.....				
Storage, (including grain elevators).....				
Communication.....				
Public Utility Operation				
Trade	14	163	7	11
Wholesale trade.....	6	27	3	3
Retail trade.....	8	136	4	8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate				
Service	30	113	23	67
Community or public service.....				
Government service.....				
Recreation service.....				
Business service.....				
Personal service ¹	30	113	23	67
Unclassified	2	110	2	5
Total	478	1,587	367	768

¹In addition, 404 permits were issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m.

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1952,
FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
Manufacturing	335	2,525
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	4	12
Leather products.....	18	56
Textile products, (except clothing).....	28	155
Clothing (textile and fur).....	160	866
Wood products.....	12	54
Paper products.....		
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	11	288
Iron and steel products.....	5	2
Transportation equipment.....	1	4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	18	155
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	4	29
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	5	10
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	67	894
Construction		
Transportation, Storage and Communication		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
Public Utility Operation		
Trade	9	21
Wholesale trade.....	5	16
Retail trade.....	4	5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
Service	4	2
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	1	2
Personal service.....	3	
Unclassified	14	24
Total	362	2,572

TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED PLANS OF BUILDINGS—1953

Industry	Plans Approved ¹	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	1,087	96,570,400	60.99
Foods and beverages.....	146	4,812,100	3.04
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	52,000	.03
Rubber products.....	17	1,165,800	.75
Leather products.....	24	385,700	.24
Textile products, (except clothing).....	23	328,000	.21
Clothing (textile and fur).....	24	1,226,000	.77
Wood products.....	96	2,133,200	1.35
Paper products.....	28	2,406,900	1.52
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	29	1,442,400	.93
Iron and steel products.....	238	14,285,800	9.01
Transportation equipment.....	141	41,489,300	26.18
Non-ferrous metal products.....	36	3,023,800	1.91
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	77	8,190,700	5.17
Non-metallic mineral products.....	50	2,042,800	1.29
Products of petroleum and coal.....	25	1,739,500	1.10
Chemical products.....	98	10,480,800	6.62
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	33	1,365,600	.87
Construction	45	905,800	.57
General contractors.....	29	720,900	.45
Special trade contractors.....	16	184,900	.12
Transportation, Storage and Communication	110	13,672,100	8.64
Transportation.....	32	999,500	.64
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	59	5,355,500	3.38
Communication.....	19	7,317,100	4.62
Public Utility Operation	17	3,076,300	1.94
Trade	213	13,071,600	8.28
Wholesale trade.....	103	4,587,400	2.91
Retail trade.....	110	8,484,200	5.37
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	156	29,060,100	18.34
Service	61	1,983,500	1.24
Community or public service.....	1	568,000	.36
Government service.....	6	664,700	.42
Recreation service.....	3	22,300	.01
Business service.....	6	109,000	.07
Personal service.....	45	619,500	.38
Total	1,689	158,339,800	100.00

¹ Plans submitted for approval under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1953

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$38,155.75
Certificates of plant registration		376.00
		\$38,531.75
2. Text-books		5,811.25
3. Miscellaneous		78.65
Gross Revenue		\$44,421.65
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		\$ 753.00
Certificates of plant registration		1.00
		\$ 754.00
2. Text-books		9.25
3. Miscellaneous		42.00
Total Refunds		805.25
Net Revenue		\$43,616.40

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1953

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator	69	13		2	498	582	33
Fireman	17	10	1		333	361	24
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class	745	157	12	14	6,828	7,756	354
Third class	271	182	16	16	5,565	6,050	549
Second class	49	99	3	5	2,209	2,365	311
First class	4	26			422	452	80
Hoisting engineer	240	95	2	12	3,124	3,473	210
Traction engineer	12	3		3	761	779	11
Hoisting and traction engineer, duplex	3	1		2	380	386	
Total	1,410	586	34	54	20,120	22,204¹	1,572

¹In addition, there were 376 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 22,580 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1953

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification								
Place	Number	Com- pressor operator	Fireman	Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Traction engineer	Total
				fourth class	third class	second class	first class			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2	1		15	18	2	1	12		49
Brantford.....	2		1	17	19	9	1	4		51
Brockville.....	3	2		38	33	10	1	12		96
Chatham.....	1	2		12	9	5	1	7		36
Cornwall.....	1			7	4	1		5		17
Fort Frances.....	1			4	4	2		1		11
Geraldton.....	1	2		4	2					8
Guelph.....	1			7	5					12
Haileybury.....	1	1	2	4	1					8
Hamilton.....	3	3		20	21	10	1	14	7	76
Huntsville.....	1		1	5		1		1		8
Kapuskasing.....	1			2	2	2		9		15
Kenora.....	1			9	5	3		6		23
Kingston.....	3			29	27	11	1	6		74
Kirkland Lake.....	2	1		18	13	3	1	5		41
Kitchener.....	2		1	29	32	6	1	5		74
London.....	2	3	1	63	46	17	2	12		144
Moosonee.....	1			2	2	1				5
Niagara Falls.....	2	2	6	18	12	16	2	24		80
North Bay.....	1			9	6			4		19
Orillia.....	1			5				1		6
Ottawa.....	1		1	24	15	6	3	5		54
Parry Sound.....	1			2	2	1	1	1		7
Peterborough.....	2	2		19	14	2		5		42
Port Arthur.....	2		1	39	51	20	1	33	1	146
Red Lake.....	1	3		4	14	1		2		24
Renfrew.....	2	1	1	26	12	5	2	18		65
St. Catharines.....	3	1	2	17	10	8	1	7		46
Sarnia.....	1	22		10	8	3	1	5		49
Sault Ste. Marie...	1		1	9	10	3		19	1	43
Sudbury.....	3	7		55	58	18	2	17		157
Timmins.....	2	2	4	20	28	8	2	12	2	78
Walkerton.....	1			9	4	1		2		16
Windsor.....	2		1	42	36	26	10	17		132
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	55	55	23	593	523	201	35	271	11	1,712
Total, Toronto ..	(a)	51	17	711	491	279	87	290	16	1,942
Grand Total..		106	40	1,304	1,014	480	122	561	27	3,654

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS¹

	1952		1953		Uninsured ²	
	New	Used	New	Used	1952	1953
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	1,488	511	1,481	556	2,426	3,129
Pressure vessels.....	5,783	509	6,109	433	4,296	6,009
Total.....	7,271	1,020	7,590	989	6,722	9,138
Pressure piping installations. . .	97		138			

¹These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping installations, during their construction or installation. In addition to these first inspections there were 6,583 other inspections during 1953 of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping installations, during their construction or installation, as compared with 6,642 in 1952.

²Uninsured boilers and pressure vessels inspected annually under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Class	1952	1953
	No.	No.
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	4,848	4,330
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	890	815
Boilers and pressure vessels accepted by affidavit.....	2,132	1,910
Duplicates.....	64	85
Total.....	7,934	7,140
Uninsured boilers and pressure vessels ¹	6,259 ²	8,543 ³

¹These certificates issued under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

²This number comprises 2,876 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 3,383 certificates issued from the office.

³This number comprises 3,569 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 4,974 certificates issued from the office.

TABLE C-3.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1953

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	2,434	1,123	3,557
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	193	182	375
Total	2,627	1,305	3,932

TABLE C-4.—REVENUES EARNED

Source	1952	1953
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fees	84,681.25	93,120.25
Approval and registration of designs.....	8,435.50	7,854.50
Inspections:		
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	42,684.00	44,725.50
Pressure piping installations.....	770.00	1,060.00
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	6,462.50	5,910.50
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels ¹	17,787.25	23,465.75
Certificates for boilers and pressure vessels issued on affidavit of manufacturer.....	4,277.00	3,829.00
Tests of welding operators.....	4,265.00	6,275.00
Expenses remitted	3,871.88	4,422.00
Inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure piping installations.....	3,677.88	4,196.50
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels ¹	194.00	225.50
Sale of booklets containing regulations	38.00	28.25
Total	88,591.13	97,570.50
Moneys transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario	88,202.43	95,690.52
Boiler Inspection Branch.....	70,466.72	72,620.46
Composite Inspection Branch ^{1, 2}	17,735.71	23,070.06

¹Inspections made under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

²Factory Inspection Branch in other parts of this annual report.

D—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

TABLE D-1.—REPORT ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
MEN AND WOMEN IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1953¹

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Commis- sions Appointed
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	Ances- try	Place of origin	No.	No.
Refused employment	5	No. 4	.....	.....	No. 1	.....	.....	No. 4	.....
Discharged.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Discriminated against in regard to em- ployment or any term or condition of employment....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excluded from mem- bership, expelled, suspended, or dis- criminated against, by trade union....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discrimination ex- pressed by		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) applications for employment....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
(b) advertisements	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
(c) written or oral inquiries.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	8	.....

¹Refer to text, page 43.

E—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE E-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY
DESIGNATED TRADES—1953**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1952	March 31, 1953
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	856	137	428	27	2,263	2,527
Bricklayer.....	42	10	32	4	166	162
Carpenter.....	111	30	77	2	333	335
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	277	23	148	7	637	736
Mason.....	4	.....	1	.....	12	15
Painter and decorator.....	25	10	7	1	39	46
Plasterer.....	21	7	33	3	103	81
Plumber.....	201	37	68	4	604	696
Sheet metal worker.....	85	13	43	3	208	234
Steamfitter.....	90	7	19	3	161	222
 Motor Vehicle Repairer	 788	 184	 426	 11	 2,108	 2,275
(a) Mechanical.....	634	151	345	11	1,722	1,849
(b) Body.....	129	27	66	.....	311	347
(c) Specialized service.....	25	6	15	.....	75	79
 Barber	 10	 1	 3	.....	8	 14
 Hairdresser	 60	 17	 26	 5	 108	 120
 Total	 1,714	 339	 883	 43	 4,487	 4,936

TABLE E-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1953

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	277	618	688	782	162	2,527
Bricklayer ¹	21	37	59	45	.....	162
Carpenter ¹	37	84	90	124	.....	335
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	95	224	219	198	.....	736
Mason ¹.....	.....	6	3	6	.....	15
Painter and decorator ¹	8	15	11	12	.....	46
Plasterer ¹	9	15	24	33	.....	81
Plumber ²	47	118	172	220	139	696
Sheet metal worker ¹	28	62	61	83	.....	234
Steamfitter ²	32	57	49	61	23	222
Motor Vehicle Repairer	177	382	518	558	640	2,275
(a) Mechanical ²	147	309	426	446	521	1,849
(b) Body ²	26	65	77	89	90	347
(c) Specialized service ³	4	8	15	23	29	79
Barber ³	2	8	4	.....	.....	14
Hairstresser ³	23	43	54	.....	.....	120
Total	479	1,051	1,264	1,340	802	4,936

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE E-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1953, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1953
	During 1953	1928-1953	During 1953	1928-1953	During 1953	1928-1953	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	42	609	10	84	36	363	162
Carpenter.....	111	1,159	30	221	79	603	335
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	277	2,063	23	286	155	1,041	736
Mason.....	4	41	.....	7	1	19	15
Painter and decorator.....	25	333	10	91	8	196	46
Plasterer.....	21	325	7	45	36	199	81
Plumber.....	201	2,016	37	434	72	886	696
Sheet metal worker.....	85	781	13	144	46	403	234
Steamfitter.....	90	545	7	125	22	198	222
Total.....	856	7,872	137	1,437	455	3,908	2,527
Comparative totals, 1952.....	834	7,016	130	1,300	443	3,453	2,263
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
(a) Mechanical.....	634	4,911	151	1,103	356	1,959	1,849
(b) Body.....	129	710	27	134	66	229	347
(c) Specialized service.....	25	339	6	93	15	167	79
Total.....	788	5,960	184	1,330	437	2,355	2,275
Comparative totals, 1952.....	699	5,172	182	1,146	356	1,918	2,108
Barber.....	10	124	1	27	3	83	14
Comparative totals, 1952.....	2	114	2	26	3	80	8
Hairdresser.....	60	1,813	17	580	31	1,113	120
Comparative totals, 1952.....	48	1,753	12	563	29	1,082	108
Grand totals all trades, 1953	1,714	15,769	339	3,374	926	7,459	4,936
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1952.....	1,583	14,055	326	3,035	831	6,533	4,487

**TABLE E-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1953**

Designated Trade (see details in Table E-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,022	1,168	2,190
2. Barber.....	63	149	212
3. Hairdresser.....	301	268	569
Total.....	1,386	1,585	2,971

¹Arrangements are made through local apprenticeship committees for examinations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer in centres other than Toronto.

**TABLE E-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND
EXAMINATION CENTRES—1953**

Designated Trade and Examination Centre	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	189	2,190
Barrie.....	2	24
Belleville.....	2	34
Brantford.....	4	48
Chatham.....	2	28
Clinton.....	2	26
Cochrane.....	1	24
Cornwall.....	2	28
Fort Frances.....	1	14
Guelph.....	1	1
Hamilton.....	6	89
Harriston.....	1	12
Kenora.....	3	18
Kingston.....	3	17
Kirkland Lake.....	2	16
Kitchener.....	2	44
London.....	5	89
North Bay.....	3	30
Oshawa.....	1	19
Ottawa.....	3	64
Owen Sound.....	2	22
Peterborough.....	2	21
Port Arthur.....	5	90
Renfrew.....	2	25
St. Catharines.....	4	45
Sarnia.....	2	36
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	35
Simcoe.....	2	19
Smith's Falls.....	2	16
Sudbury.....	4	96
Toronto.....	107	1,022
Welland.....	3	63
Windsor.....	6	75
2. Barber.....	212	212
Belleville.....	3	3
Cornwall.....	16	16
Fort William.....	13	13
Hamilton.....	35	35
Lindsay.....	9	9
London.....	22	22
Niagara Falls.....	11	11
North Bay.....	3	3
Ottawa.....	2	2
Sarnia.....	3	3
Sudbury.....	2	2
Timmins.....	1	1
Toronto.....	63	63
Waterloo.....	10	10
Woodstock.....	4	4
Windsor.....	15	15
3. Hairdresser.....	33	569
Hamilton.....	8	122
London.....	4	51
North Bay.....	1	11
Ottawa.....	4	40
Toronto.....	13	301
Windsor.....	3	44
Total.....	434	2,971

TABLE E-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1953

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	39	1,155 ¹	1,194	20,029	44	18	21,285
Barber.....	33	216	249	3,394	8	9	3,660
Hairdresser.....	20	457	477	5,864	9	9	6,359
Total.....	92	1,828	1,920	29,287	61	36	31,304

¹This figure includes 37 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

TABLE E-4.—LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1952, BY DESIGNATED TRADES¹

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1951	December 31, 1952
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....				
Hairdresser.....	1	10	10	11
Total.....	1	10	10	11

¹Refer to text, page 50.

TABLE E-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1952, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1952	December 31, 1952
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....					
Hairdresser.....	598	402	134	376	438
Total.....	598	402	134	376	438

**TABLE E-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1952, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....			
Hairdresser.....	402	375	27 ¹
Total.....	402	375	27

¹1. Of this number, 22 persons were re-examined, 16 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 6 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 5 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1952.

2. The 9 candidates reported in foot-note 1 to Table D-4b of the annual report for 1952 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1952. Re-examination of any of these candidates will be arranged at the request of the candidate.

**TABLE E-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENSES—1953**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	31,571.50	245.25	31,326.25
Barber.....	4,713.00	64.00	4,649.00
Hairdresser.....	8,785.50	87.00	8,698.50
Miscellaneous.....	83.26		83.26
Total.....	45,153.26	396.25	44,757.01

TABLE E-6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1953¹

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades ²	Motor vehicle repairer	Barber	Hairdresser	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract.....	3,537 ³	3,453 ⁴			6,990
At present under contract.....	25	60			85
Attained journeyman status after job and school training	2,805	2,480			5,285
Discontinued training ⁵	707	913			1,620
Evaluated.....	2,050	6,973			9,023
Granted journeyman status.....	251	2,966			3,217
Granted interim certificate.....	1,799	4,007			5,806
Attained Journeyman Status after School Training or Evaluation.....			370	563	933
Total.....	5,587	10,426	370	563	16,946

¹Refer to text, page 50.

²Consist of the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, and steamfitter.

³In addition, there were 152 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training, but did not enter into a contract with their employer. One hundred and forty-eight have attained journeyman status, and 4 are still being trained in their trade.

⁴In addition, there were 107 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training, but did not enter into a contract with their employer. Ninety-two have attained journeyman status, and 15 are still being trained in their trade.

⁵Discontinued training for the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside Ontario, return to previous employment, or unsuitable.

F—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE F-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1953

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering	Kitchener—Waterloo	Authorized
	Ottawa	Authorized
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg	Not authorized
	Toronto	Not authorized
Carpentry	Belleville	Authorized
	Brantford	Authorized
	Kingston	Authorized
	Niagara Falls	Authorized
	Ottawa	Authorized
	Sarnia	Authorized
Common-labourers construction	Windsor	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction	Cornwall	Authorized
	London	Authorized
	Sarnia	Authorized
Lathing	Ottawa	Authorized
Painting and decorating	Brantford	Authorized
	Hamilton	Authorized
	Kingston	Authorized
	Port Arthur—Fort William	Authorized
	Sault Ste. Marie	Authorized
Plastering	Ottawa	Authorized
Plumbing and heating	Ottawa	Authorized
	Welland	Authorized
Sheet-metal-work construction	Ottawa	Authorized
	Windsor	Authorized
Trucking	Sudbury	Not authorized

**TABLE F-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1953¹**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Barbering.....	Kitchener—Waterloo..... Ottawa.....	May 7, 1952 October 22, 1952	July 1, 1952 December 23, 1952
Carpentry.....	Belleville..... Brantford..... Kingston..... Niagara Falls ² Ottawa..... Sarnia..... Sudbury ²	January 8, 1953 July 9, 1952 February 18, 1953 October 27, 1952 July 29, 1952 January 26, 1953 April 30, 1952	March 3, 1953 (a) (a) December 23, 1952 September 30, 1952 (a) July 22, 1952
Common-labourers construction.....	Windsor.....	September 29, 1952	(a)
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Cornwall..... London..... Sarnia ²	September 15, 1952 October 30, 1952 January 27, 1953	November 4, 1952 January 13, 1953 March 17, 1953
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	October 21, 1952	(b)
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford ² Hamilton..... Kingston..... Port Arthur—Fort William.... Sault Ste. Marie.....	May 7, 1952 March 19, 1953 October 20, 1952 March 30, 1953 March 16, 1953	July 1, 1952 (b) December 23, 1952 (c) (b)
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	June 5, 1952	(a)
Plumbing and heating.....	Ottawa..... Welland.....	September 16, 1952 January 6, 1953	November 4, 1952 March 3, 1953
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Ottawa..... Windsor.....	September 17, 1952 January 28, 1953	November 11, 1952 March 17, 1953

¹1. Refer to text, page 57.

2. Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

²No schedule in force on date of conference.

(a) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

(b) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1953.

(c) Conference adjourned and not reconvened during 1953.

**TABLE F-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1953**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Baking.....	Ottawa.....		December 2, 1944	94/44*
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	150		

**TABLE F-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1953 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Continued).....	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		
	Brantford.....	155		
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....		December 2, 1944	102/44*
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		
	Chatham.....		December 14, 1946	150/46*
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth...	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships...	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	December 27, 1952	346/52— amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		December 2, 1944	109/44*
	Fort William—Port Arthur...		June 9, 1951	108/51
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston.....	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46*
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166		
	Hamilton.....	167		
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		December 2, 1944	115/44*
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 21, 1952	220/52
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merriton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold.....	172		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176		
	Oshawa.....	177		
	Ottawa.....		December 13, 1952	337/52
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....	181		
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		December 9, 1944	132/44*
	Port Colborne—Humberstone.		December 9, 1944	134/44*
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merriton</i>		
	Port Hope.....	183		
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		December 14, 1946	151/46*

**TABLE F-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1953 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Concluded).....	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	St. Mary's.....	185		
	St. Thomas.....	186		
	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	187		
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		December 9, 1944	141/44*
	Seaforth.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams....		October 19, 1946	123/46*
	Smith's Falls.....	188		
	Springfield.....	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford.....	189		
	Sudbury.....		December 9, 1944	145/44*
	Teeswater.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Thorold.....	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland.....		October 19, 1946	122/46*
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area.....		December 16, 1944	147/44*
	Toronto.....	190		
	Township of Teck.....		December 16, 1944	146/44*
	Trenton.....		March 23, 1946	27/46*
	Victoria Harbour.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland.....		December 16, 1944	150/44*
	Windsor.....	191		
	Wingham.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock.....	192	December 13, 1952	336/52— amendment
Brewing.....	Province of Ontario.....		December 16, 1944	154/44*
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.	Cornwall.....	193		
	Ottawa.....	194		
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering.....	Galt.....		December 16, 1944	155/44*
Building.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		December 16, 1944	156/44*
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....		February 21, 1953	15/53
	Brantford.....		December 16, 1944	158/44*
	Brockville.....		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall.....	197		
	Fort Frances.....	198		
	Galt.....		December 16, 1944	161/44*
	Goderich.....		July 7, 1945	44/45*
	Guelph.....		July 13, 1946	77/46*
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		April 12, 1947	30/47*
	Kingston.....		November 24, 1951	257/51
	Kirkland—Larder Lake.....		December 16, 1944	162/44*
	Niagara Falls.....		December 13, 1952	338/52
	Orillia.....		August 24, 1946	96/46*
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	200		
	Ottawa.....		September 20, 1952	282/52
	Owen Sound.....		September 1, 1951	187/51
	Peterborough.....		December 16, 1944	164/44
	Port Arthur and Fort William.		April 27, 1946	44/46*
	St. Catharines.....	203		
	St. Thomas.....		December 16, 1944	166/44*
	Sarnia.....		July 13, 1946	76/46*
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		December 16, 1944	167/44*
	Sudbury.....		July 12, 1952	233/52

**TABLE F-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1953 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Carpentry (Concluded).....	Timmins..... Windsor.....		July 14, 1945 October 20, 1951	54/45* 232/51
Coal.....	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	169/44*
Coal hoisting.....	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	170/44*
Common-labourers construction	Ottawa..... Windsor.....		February 24, 1951 December 16, 1944	22/51 172/44*
Electrical repair-and- construction.....	Belleville..... Cornwall..... Kirkland—Larder Lake..... London..... Niagara Falls..... Oshawa—Whitby..... Ottawa..... Sarnia..... Windsor.....	208	October 25, 1952 December 16, 1944 January 3, 1953 April 26, 1952 February 24, 1951 May 12, 1951 March 7, 1953 April 28, 1951	304/52 174/44* 348/52 174/52 27/51 89/51 22/53 61/51
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	210		
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....		December 16, 1950 January 26, 1952	267/50* 15/52— amendment
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	211		
Men's and boys' clothing.....	Ontario.....	212	January 26, 1952	2/52— amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap...	Ontario.....	213		
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		March 31, 1951	44/51
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford..... Cornwall..... Guelph..... Hamilton..... Kingston..... Oshawa—Whitby..... Ottawa..... Port Arthur—Fort William... Sault Ste. Marie..... Toronto.....	214	June 21, 1952 April 26, 1947 July 14, 1951 December 13, 1952 January 11, 1947 February 9, 1952 October 27, 1951 October 20, 1951 February 24, 1951	224/52 33/47* 142/51 339/52 171/46* 44/52 246/51 233/51 24/51
Plastering.....	Ottawa..... Toronto.....		June 16, 1951 December 23, 1944	120/51 187/44*
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville..... Hamilton..... Kitchener—Waterloo..... Ottawa..... Port Arthur—Fort William... St. Thomas..... Township of Teck..... Welland..... Windsor.....	219	August 4, 1951 December 23, 1944 February 15, 1947 October 25, 1952 December 23, 1944 December 23, 1944 February 21, 1953 February 24, 1951	167/51 188/44* 6/47* 303/52 190/44* 191/44* 14/53 26/51
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford..... Hamilton..... Toronto..... Windsor.....	228 229 230 231		
Sheet-metal-work construction.	Belleville..... Ottawa..... Port Arthur—Fort William... Windsor.....	222	November 1, 1952 March 22, 1952 March 7, 1953	306/52 122/52 23/53
Soft furniture.....	Toronto and District.....		December 23, 1944	193/44*
Taxi-cab.....	Toronto.....	226		

*See unofficial appendix to volumes 1 and 2 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950—new Volume 3.

G—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE G-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1953¹**

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	7,583	2,321
Zone 2 ²	4,493	1,625
Zone 3 ²	2,745	1,140
Total	14,821	5,086

¹1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 8,035 employers, 2,949 employers reported no female employees. Refer to text, page 61.

2. The questionnaire disclosed underpayment of 40 female employees, involving 32 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

²Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, and in Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

H—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE: Strikes and lock-outs are listed in the order of the date of their commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1953					
Truck drivers and warehousemen.....	Ottawa	1	14	400	Commenced January 21, 1952; for elimination of 3-cents-per-hour differ- ential between Ottawa and Toronto wage rates; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of May; indefinite.
Bookbinders.....	Toronto	55	1,097	5,400	Commenced February 25; for equal cost-of-living bonus for men and women in new agreement under negotiations following reference to conciliation board; terminated April 7; conciliation; compromise.
Roller bearing factory workers.....	St. Thomas	1	308	1,200	Commenced March 13; protesting dis- missal of five workers for refusal to work on more than one type of machine, alleging speed-up; termi- nated April 14; conciliation; five workers reinstated.
Iron and brass foundry workers.....	Welland	1	84	840	Commenced March 19; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and non-contributory hospitalization plan; terminated April 15; negotia- tions; compromise.
Vitreous tile factory workers	Kingston	1	200	15,500	Commenced March 20; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, union shop, pension and hospital plans following reference to concilia- tion board; terminated August 22; conciliation; compromise.
Structural steel fabricators and assemblers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	45	540	Commenced March 21; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, check-off and duration of agreement with open-end wage clause following reference to conciliation board; terminated April 17; negotiations; compromise.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Welland	1	193	3,400	Commenced March 24; for increased wages and reduction in hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay; terminated April 25; negotia- tions; compromise.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Ready mixed concrete, truck drivers.....	Ottawa	1	12	12	Commenced March 31; alleged discrimination in dismissal of two workers; terminated April 1; conciliation.
Strikes and Lock-outs Commencing During Fiscal Year 1953					
Fur dressers and dyers. . .	Midland	1	70	550	Commenced April 1; alleged discrimination in dismissal of president of newly organized union; terminated by April 15; return of workers.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Brantford	1	194	7,900	Commenced April 7; for implementation of majority report of conciliation board for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations; terminated June 10; negotiations.
Floor covering installers. . .	Kitchener	1	20	20	Commenced April 7; alleged discrimination in dismissal of a worker; terminated April 7; conciliation, civic, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Hoisting engineers, compressor operators, etc.	Hamilton	1	25	20	Commenced April 7; for increased wages; terminated April 7; negotiations.
Vitreous tile factory workers	St. Thomas	1	37	275	Commenced April 7; protesting dismissal of a worker for cause; terminated April 16; conciliation.
Basket factory workers. . . .	Grimsby	1	162	4,700	Commenced April 15; for implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages, time and one-half for overtime, two weeks' vacations with pay, pay for six statutory holidays and Rand formula; terminated May 22; conciliation; compromise.
Brewery warehouse and retail stores workers. . . .	Hamilton, Dundas, Grimsby, Burlington	6	94	188	Commenced April 22; for change in five-day-work-week schedule to permit some Saturdays off; terminated April 23; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Lathers.....	London	*	16	32	Commenced May 1; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 2; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Extruded goods splicers....	Kitchener	1	30	50	Commenced May 6; protesting employment of females as splicers on new product; terminated May 8; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Construction equipment operators.....	Sault Ste. Marie	4	30	90	Commenced May 7; for a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 12; negotiations and return of workers pending reference to conciliation; indefinite.
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	London	*	60	600	Commenced May 7; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 20; return of workers pending further reference to conciliation; indefinite.
Building trades workers...	Windsor	*	1,045	13,000	Commenced May 7 and 8; for new agreements providing for increased wages; terminated May 23; negotiations; compromise.
Flour mill workers.....	Port Colborne	2	380	500	Commenced May 9; dispute re statutory holiday pay for May 24th which fell on Saturday; terminated May 12; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory office workers.....	Windsor	1	1,400	16,800	Commenced May 19; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, automatic wage increases within job classifications and Rand formula for union dues; terminated June 2; conciliation; compromise.
Tire factory workers.....	Kitchener	1	973	973	Commenced May 19; for 20 minutes wash-up time; terminated May 20; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite, see later strike.
Stamp and stencil factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	12	630	Commenced May 20; alleged discrimination in lay-off of workers; employment conditions no longer affected by August 5; indefinite.
Electric power distribution workers....	Port Arthur	1	60	90	Commenced May 21; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; terminated May 22; return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Waitresses.....	Timmins	1	11	760	Commenced May 23; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages; employment conditions no longer affected by the end of August; indefinite.
Painters.....	Sarnia	2	35	140	Commenced May 27; for increased wages to prevailing rates for area; terminated May 30; return of workers pending further negotia- tions; indefinite.
Tire factory workers, millroom.....	Kitchener	1	65	195	Commenced May 27; protesting dis- missal of a worker for cause; termi- nated May 30; conciliation, and return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Machinery supply mechanics, electricians and helpers..	Ottawa	1	34	300	Commenced May 28; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages, time-and-one-half for overtime and escalator wage clause following refer- ence to conciliation board; termi- nated June 7; return of workers.
Tire factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	1,428	1,428	Commenced May 30; refusal to work overtime until new agreement signed; terminated May 31; return of workers pending settlement; in- definite.
Wood products factory workers.....	Goderich	1	39	1,325	Commenced June 2; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and pay for two additional statutory holidays following reference to arbi- tration board; terminated July 17; negotiations; compromise.
Rubber factory workers...	Hamilton	1	1,350	108,000	Commenced June 3; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and pension plan following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 26; conciliation; com- promise.
Metal factory workers.....	Elora	1	116	2,500	Commenced June 4; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, seniority, union shop, pay for addi- tional statutory holidays and exten- sion of vacation plan; terminated July 4; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Rubber factory office workers.	Bowmanville	1	65	2,500	Commenced June 5; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages, union shop, check-off, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 31; negotiations; compromise.
Forged tool factory workers	St. Catharines	1	78	3,900	Commenced June 12; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and other changes following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 22; negotiations; compromise.
Machinery factory workers.	Orillia	1	280	4,200	Commenced June 12; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages and incorporation of cost-of-living bonus in basic wage following refer- ence to conciliation board; termi- nated July 4; conciliation; com- promise.
Steel mill coke oven workers	Sault Ste. Marie	1	160	140	Commenced June 12; alleged delay in implementing job evaluation plan; terminated June 13; return of workers pending further negotia- tions; indefinite.
Subway electricians.	Toronto	1	42	250	Commenced June 13; against working with electricians of another affilia- tion; terminated June 20; negotia- tions.
Aluminum and magnesium alloy casting factory workers.	Renfrew	1	130	3,700	Commenced June 16; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 25; concilia- tion; compromise.
Civic labourers.	Kingston	1	115	500	Commenced June 16; for union recog- nition and agreement; terminated June 20; return of workers pending negotiations on terms of agreement; indefinite.
Iron ore miners.	Steep Rock Lake	2	600	1,200	Commenced June 16; protesting in- crease in fares to mine by local bus company; terminated June 17; return of workers; indefinite.
Plumbers, steamfitters and helpers.	St. Catharines	*	61	240	Commenced June 17; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages retroactive to Sept. 6-51 following reference to conciliation board; terminated June 20; negotiations.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Labourers.....	Sarnia	*	650	1,300	Commenced June 18; for increased wages, time-and-one-half for Saturday and double time for Sunday; terminated June 19; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Nickel and copper miners..	Levack, Creighton, Garson	3	3,000	3,500	Commenced June 19; alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement; terminated June 23; return of workers.
Truck drivers and warehousemen.....	Hamilton	1	60	50	Commenced June 20; for a new agreement providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation; terminated June 20; negotiations; compromise.
Construction equipment operators.....	Sault Ste. Marie	4	30	210	Commenced June 25; for a union agreement; terminated July 4; conciliation.
Lathers.....	London	*	16	650	Commenced July 2; for new agreements providing for increased wages; terminated August 29; conciliation; compromise.
Lathers.....	Toronto	*	192	8,200	Commenced July 2; for new agreements providing for increased wages; terminated August 29; conciliation; compromise.
Metal products factory workers.....	Waterloo	1	300	14,900	Commenced July 3; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, reduced hours from 45 to 40 per week and seniority following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 3; conciliation; compromise.
Paper salvage workers.....	Toronto	2	135	430	Commenced July 3; for a new agreement providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 9; negotiations; compromise.
Automotive parts factory workers.....	Oshawa	1	300	225	Commenced July 9; protesting two-day-penalty suspension of a worker for failure to perform certain duties; terminated July 9; return of workers.
Sectionmen.....	Potter	1	70	200	Commenced July 17; for increased wages; terminated by July 21; return of workers and replacement.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Bricklayers.....	Oakville	1	25	310	Commenced July 21; protest against punching time clock; terminated August 8; negotiations.
Furniture factory workers..	Durham	1	137	13,200	Commenced July 21; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, union security, two weeks' vacations with pay and pay for seven statutory holidays following reference to conciliation board; terminated by February 18, 1953; replacement and partial return of workers.
Structural steel fabricators.	Eastview	1	60	1,835	Commenced July 22; for a new agreement providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 10; negotiations; compromise.
Canning factory workers...	Leamington, Wallaceburg	2	1,161	15,000	Commenced August 9; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, union shop and seniority following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 22; conciliation; compromise.
Shipyard workers.....	Port Arthur	1	925	10,175	Commenced August 21; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, cost-of-living bonus, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week and hospital and pension plans following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 4; conciliation; compromise.
Electricians.....	Windsor	*	300	1,050	Commenced August 25; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and extension of vacation and hospital plans; terminated August 28; negotiations; compromise.
Truck and trailer bodies factory workers.....	Weston, Swansea	2	316	14,170	Commenced August 25; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and extension of vacation plan following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 3; negotiations; compromise.
Aluminum ware moulders..	Wallaceburg	1	7	25	Commenced September 3; protesting reduction in number of rest periods for moulders; terminated September 8; negotiations.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Building trades workers...	Maitland	1	450	450	Commenced September 8; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, union security, two weeks' vacations with pay, etc.; terminated September 8; negotiations; compromise.
Shipyard workers.....	Port Colborne	1	65	1,280	Commenced September 12; alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement; terminated October 9; negotiations.
Garage mechanics and helpers.....	Hamilton	1	9	100	Commenced September 15; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in union agreement under negotiations; terminated September 27; return of workers; board's report implemented.
Sheet metal workers.....	London	6	90	90	Commenced September 17; for a new agreement providing for increased wages for apprentices and helpers; terminated September 17; conciliation and negotiations.
Beverage room employees..	Sudbury	14	125	250	Commenced September 23; for a new agreement providing for increased wages; later information indicates terminated September 24; negotiations; compromise.
Carpenters.....	Red Rock	1	104	1,660	Commenced September 25; for a union agreement providing for payment of room and board; terminated October 23; conciliation; compromise.
Cotton factory workers...	Hamilton	2	745	26,400	Commenced October 1; inter-union dispute re bargaining agency; terminated December 8; conciliation.
Rubber factory workers....	Kitchener	1	500	1,400	Commenced October 2; protesting suspension of two workers for refusal to work scheduled overtime; terminated October 6; return of workers.
Metal alloy smelter and refinery workers.....	Deloro	1	357	7,500	Commenced October 3; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay, union shop and other changes following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 30; conciliation; compromise.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Saw factory workers	Galt	1	119	350	Commenced October 3; protesting three-day suspension of a worker; terminated October 7; return of workers.
Tool and die factory workers	Windsor	1	103	103	Commenced October 10; alleged discrimination in dismissal of four workers; terminated October 10; return of workers pending reference to Labour Relations Board; indefinite.
Children's clothing factory workers	Hawkesbury	1	74	220	Commenced October 22; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, pay for four statutory holidays, overtime rates and closed shop; terminated October 24; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Steel office equipment factory workers	Pembroke	1	217	1,300	Commenced October 23; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to July 1, 1952, and reduced hours from 48 to 45 per week with same take-home pay pending report of conciliation board; terminated October 30; conciliation; compromise.
Glass jobbers	Peterborough	1	11	22	Commenced October 28; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, overtime rates, pay for eight statutory holidays and check-off following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 29; negotiations; compromise.
Building trades workers . . .	Sarnia	*	2,800	8,400	Commenced October 29; protesting employment of non-union workers by outside contractors at less than prevailing rates; terminated October 31; return of workers; indefinite.
Foundry and machinery factory workers	Hamilton	2	175	150	Commenced November 3; to attend a union meeting; terminated November 3; return of workers.
Woollen cloth factory workers	Renfrew	1	165	165	Commenced November 12; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week with same take-home pay and closed shop following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 13; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Lithographers.....	Oshawa	1	21	150	Commenced December 3; alleged discrimination in allocation of work following installation of new equipment and for a union agreement; terminated December 12; negotiations.
Carpenters.....	Cornwall	1	54	54	Commenced December 12; for dismissal of a foreman alleged to be unfair; terminated December 15; return of workers.
Carpenters.....	Fort William	1	33	1,330	Commenced December 17; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to April 1, 1952; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
Sheet metal workers.....	Fort William, Port Arthur	15	150	3,900	Commenced December 17; for implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations; terminated January 23, 1953; negotiations; compromise.
Aluminum foundry moulders.....	Wallaceburg	1	40	200	Commenced January 22, 1953; for extension of heat-relief periods for moulders; terminated January 28; return of workers.
Valet service store workers.	Oshawa	1	6	55	Commenced January 28; for a union agreement providing for increased wages; terminated by February 11; replacement and return of workers.
Truck drivers.....	Windsor	1	21	75	Commenced February 9; dispute re interpretation of certain clauses in agreement; terminated February 12; conciliation; compromise.
Machinery factory workers.	Toronto	1	187	1,000	Commenced February 20; alleged violation of seniority in transfer of workers to lower-rated jobs; terminated February 27; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Bus drivers.....	Timmins	1	13	13	Commenced March 5; for increased wages; terminated March 6; negotiations; compromise.
Tire builders, etc.....	Hamilton	1	350	650	Commenced March 5; protesting piece-work rate on new tire machines; terminated March 6; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.

TABLE H-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1953¹

(Concluded)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Packinghouse workers.....	Stratford	1	39	740	Commenced March 6; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 45 to 40 per week with guaranteed 36-hour week following reference to conciliation board; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Guelph	1	42	130	Commenced March 13; protesting dismissal of president of union for alleged intimidation; terminated March 18; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Steel mill workers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	100	600	Commenced March 15; protesting institution of third shift in rail mill; terminated March 20; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Building trades workers....	Hamilton	1	17	17	Commenced March 16; protesting employment of part-time hoisting engineer; terminated March 16; return of workers; indefinite.
Textile factory workers....	Kitchener	1	125	450	Commenced March 16; alleged violation of seniority in lay-off of worker; terminated March 20; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Dairy workers and route salesmen.....	Niagara Falls	1	34	68	Commenced March 20; for a new agreement providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 21; negotiations; compromise.
Aluminum ware factory workers.....	Wallaceburg	1	96	670	Commenced March 23; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, extension of relief period for moulders and hospital and accident insurance plan; untermiated at close of fiscal year.
Boiler factory workers.....	Napanee	1	45	20	Commenced March 25; for a union agreement providing for increased wages, pay for statutory holidays and seniority following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 25; negotiations.
		193 ³	26,336	350,380	

*No figures available.

¹This data is subject to revision in the annual reviews issued by the Department of Labour (Canada).²In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.³Refer to foot-note against asterisk.

TABLE H-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921—1953

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
1953—Industries:			
Mining.....	3	3,957	12,200
Manufacturing.....	52	15,310	292,654
Vegetable foods, etc.....	2	1,541	15,500
Rubber and its products.....	8	4,761	115,196
Animal foods.....	1	39	740
Fur, leather and other animal products.....	1	70	550
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	4	1,109	27,235
Printing and publishing.....	2	1,118	5,550
Miscellaneous wood products.....	3	338	19,225
Metal products.....	26	5,095	80,798
Shipbuilding.....	2	990	11,455
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	2	237	15,775
Miscellaneous products.....	1	12	630
Construction.....	23	6,245	42,013
Buildings and structures.....	21	6,178	41,743
Miscellaneous.....	2	67	270
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	6	238	828
Steam railways.....	1	70	200
Other local and highway transport.....	4	108	538
Electricity and gas.....	1	60	90
Trade.....	6	320	1,020
Service.....	5	266	1,665
Public administration.....	1	115	500
Business and personal.....	4	151	1,165
Total.....	95	26,336	350,380
1952.....	115	57,129	527,435
1951.....	98	83,861	447,647
1950.....	65	30,881	387,219
1949.....	59	12,570	262,891
1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
1940.....	36	6,075	50,168
1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
1935.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1934—35, 5 months only.

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Thirty-fifth **REPORT**



for the fiscal

year ending

March 31, 1954

DEPARTMENT *of* **LABOUR**



ONTARIO

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1954

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of
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1955



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY
MINISTER

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-fifth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Daley
Minister

Contents

	PAGE
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Organization Chart	10
Administrative Personnel	11

Part I - Text

Factory Inspection Branch	15
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	26
Boiler Inspection Branch	28
Conciliation Service	34
Ontario Labour Relations Board	39
Fair Employment Practices Branch	43
Industry and Labour Board	46
Apprenticeship Branch	47
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	54
The Industrial Standards Act	57
Minimum Wage Branch	61

Part II - Tables

Index of Tables	65
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Report of the Deputy Minister

To the Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-fifth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954.

The fiscal year to which this report refers has been a busy one. It saw the formation of an inspection service on elevators and lifts by the Department of Labour on a provincial basis. Only passenger elevators in the City of Toronto are not included in this service because there exists in the city a fine inspection service on the installations carried on by the municipality.

Another new departure for the Department of Labour was the introduction of The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954, which the Prime Minister indicated would be enforced by the Department. The principal aim of this legislation is to prevent discrimination being practised against any person on the grounds of race, creed, or colour, in places of public resort.

Amendments were made to The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in 1953, and in the fiscal year 1953-54 regulations were passed in pursuance of these amendments so that fees could be imposed in connection with the examination and approval of plans of new buildings or of alterations to, or of extensions of, existing structures covered by the Act. This change in the legislation has provided the Department with an additional revenue of more than \$130,000 for the fiscal year.

Another new piece of legislation which was passed in this fiscal year was The Trench Excavators Protection Act, 1954, which is intended to enable municipalities to pass and enforce by-laws covering such excavations and for the protection of persons working in them.

Amendments of a technical nature were also made to The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, and to The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. These changes were intended in the main to clarify the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations under the Statutes.

Amendments to The Labour Relations Act were also introduced at the 1954 session of the Ontario Legislature for the purpose of enabling the Ontario Labour Relations Board to deal with various situations which had arisen for which the existing provisions of the legislation did not provide adequate answers. Two examples are that the Board could give

effect to collective agreements between trade union councils and employers, and also that the Act will now specifically provide for cases where it is attempted to make agreements in the face of existing collective bargaining rights. Another important change is that the Minister is empowered to refuse to appoint a conciliation board in any given situation.

During the fiscal year 5 boiler inspectors, 4 composite inspectors, 5 elevator inspectors, and 2 engineers, were appointed to the staff. Altogether 60 appointments were made to the staff to replace persons who had resigned or as additional personnel.

In this period several well-known and highly-regarded members of the staff who had reached retirement in previous fiscal periods left the service. They were Mr. F. H. Avery, Special Placement Officer, Mr. George Chambers, Audit Clerk in the Minimum Wage Branch, Mr. Patterson Farmer, Director of the Minimum Wage Branch, Mr. F. J. Hawes, Director of Apprenticeship. In the case of Mr. Avery and Mr. Hawes, they were subsequently appointed to temporary assignments. In addition, Mr. W. J. Scott, a member of the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers, reached retirement and he, too, has been retained in the service on a temporary basis.

In this year Miss Helen Kelleher who had been a popular and valued member of the Composite Inspection staff for a goodly number of years resigned and married amidst the good wishes of the entire Department.

Important changes and promotions were also effected in the Department. Mr. F. W. Ehmke was appointed Chief Inspector in the new Elevator Inspection Branch and was replaced in his former post of Assistant Chief Inspector, Department of Labour, by Mr. R. Turton, a composite inspector. Miss M. Haviland was promoted from a clerical position to that of inspectress in the Composite Inspection Branch. Mr. L. M. McKenzie, an inspector in the Composite Inspection Branch, was appointed Athletics Commissioner. Mr. V. Scott, an inspector in the Composite Inspection Branch, was transferred to the Main Office Branch as a conciliation officer.

I draw attention to the fact that Mr. B. Mulvaney died during this fiscal year. He was a valued member of the staff of the Operating Engineers Branch where he worked for many years as an inspector. His passing was greatly regretted by all who knew him in the Department.

During the year I was privileged to attend the twelfth annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held at Banff, Alberta, from September 1 to 4, 1953. As you are aware, all departments of labour are members of this association. Each year, topics of general interest are chosen, developed, and discussed, by representatives of the various departments and provide an invaluable opportunity to exchange ideas in the field of departmental administration.

I should like to mention the conference convened by you, as Minister of Labour, on apprenticeship in Toronto in December, 1953. To it were invited the ministers of labour of the federal Government and of all the provinces together with their advisers. The purpose of this conference was to discuss together and formulate proposals for the renewal of a ten-year agreement between the federal Government and the provincial governments. As a result of this conference a series of proposals based on the light of experience under the expiring agreement were agreed upon by the provincial ministers and put forward to the federal Government as a

basis of renewal of the agreement. Under your chairmanship the discussions proceeded with dispatch and each point put forward by the provinces was thoroughly canvassed.

All in all, it has been a busy period for the Department. Our services were expanded as the needs of our work required and our constant efforts to improve our efficiency in methods of operation have borne fruit.

I should like to close by expressing my appreciation to the officials, the officers, and civil servants, employed in the Department, and also to acknowledge the co-operation of the other departments which has been whole-hearted and effective.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

Deputy Minister

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EAST BLOCK, TORONTO
(UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

ORGANIZATION CHART
WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

MINISTER OF LABOUR
Room TEL
HON. CHARLES DALEY 6602 3201

MINISTER'S SECRETARY
AND CLERKS
6602 3201

DATE: MARCH 31 1954

TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT
(NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF)
266

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD
1002

TOTAL PERSONNEL
1,268

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD
90 HARBOUR STREET, TORONTO

CHAIRMAN
J. H. WILSON
Room TEL
6664 3276

SECRETARY
H. W. FORESTER
Room TEL
6664 3276

ENGINEER
W. H. BARRETT
Room TEL
6664 3276

ADMINISTRATES THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

PERSONNEL-1002

DEPUTY MINISTER
Room TEL
J. B. METZLER 6430 3204

SECRETARY
H. W. FORESTER
Room TEL
6430 3204

ADMINISTRATES THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

PERSONNEL-35

NOTE
EXCEPT AS NOTED, ALL
TELEPHONE NUMBERS
ARE LOAN ON ENDS-1211

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS
Room TEL
CHAIRMAN JOHN SHARP 6614 3238

ADMINISTRATES THE OPERATING ENGINEERS ACT

PERSONNEL-12

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH
Room TEL
CHIEF INSPECTOR J. H. WILSON 6664 3276

ENGINEER
W. H. BARRETT
Room TEL
6664 3276

ADMINISTRATES THE BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT, 1951

PERSONNEL-70

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
Room TEL
CHIEF INSPECTOR J. H. WILSON 6664 3276

ENGINEER
W. H. BARRETT
Room TEL
6664 3276

ADMINISTRATES THE FACTORY, SHED AND SHED BUILDING ACT

PERSONNEL-60

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR STANDARDS BRANCH
Room TEL
CHIEF INSPECTOR J. H. WILSON 6664 3276

ENGINEER
W. H. BARRETT
Room TEL
6664 3276

ADMINISTRATES THE APPOINTMENT STANDARDS ACT AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT, AND THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

PERSONNEL-11

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD
Room TEL
117 HARBOUR STREET, TORONTO

CHAIRMAN
JACOB FINKELMAN
Room TEL

VICE-CHAIRMAN
J. B. METZLER
Room TEL

SECRETARY
J. B. METZLER
Room TEL

ADMINISTRATES THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

PERSONNEL-16
PERSONNEL-64

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH
Room TEL
DIRECTOR LOUIS FINE 6407 3221

ADMINISTRATES THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, AND THE FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

PERSONNEL-16

CONCILIATION SERVICE
Room TEL
CHIEF CONCILIATOR LOUIS FINE 6407 3221

OFFICER
LOUIS FINE
Room TEL
6407 3221

ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH
(IN PROCESS OF FORMATION)
Room TEL
CHIEF INSPECTOR F. J. HAWES 3218

ADMINISTRATES THE ELEVATORS AND LIFTS ACT, 1953

PERSONNEL-8

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH
Room TEL
DIRECTOR F. J. HAWES 6417 3213

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
G. H. SIMMONS
Room TEL
6417 3213

ADMINISTRATES THE APPRENTICESHIP ACT, THE TRADES ACT, AND THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

PERSONNEL-40

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH
Room TEL
DIRECTOR F. J. HAWES 6602 3245

ADMINISTRATES THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

PERSONNEL-5

OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER
Room TEL
455 SPADINA AVENUE, TORONTO

ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER
L. M. MCKENZIE
Room TEL
301 BAYVIEW

ADMINISTRATES THE ATHLETICS CONTROL ACT

PERSONNEL-2

Administrative Personnel

Main Office	Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
	Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
	Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
	Cashier	Mary Waizman
	Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
	Conciliation Officers and Industrial Standards Officers	Ronald V. Bradley Arthur Clay W. B. Davis A. C. Dennis Jack Dunklee William Dunn G. Fenwick G. L. Greenaway James Hutcheon V. E. Scott
	Special Placement Officer	F. H. Avery
	Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe
Apprenticeship Branch	Director of Apprenticeship	Fred J. Hawes
	Assistant to Director	George H. Simmons
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	Chairman	John Sharp
	Members	A. L. Lacey W. J. Scott
Boiler Inspection Branch	Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
	Examiners of Reports and Designs	William H. Barrett Leslie J. Hutchinson
Elevator Inspection Branch	Chief Inspector	F. W. Ehmke
Factory Inspection Branch	Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
	Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson
Fair Employment Practices Branch	Director	Louis Fine
Industry and Labour Board	Chairman	Eric Billington
	Members	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland
Minimum Wage Branch	Director	Patterson Farmer
	Senior Investigator	Margaret Stephen
Ontario Labour Relations Board	Chairman	Jacob Finkelman
	Vice-chairman	J. B. Metzler
	Registrar	D. W. Mather
	Secretary to the Board	A. M. Brunskill
	Examiner	J. M. Flannery

Part I

Text

Factory Inspection Branch

Inspection Service

INSPECTION STAFF

At March 31, 1954, the inspection staff totalled 50 inspectors, as follows: the Chief Inspector; the Assistant to the Chief Inspector; female inspectors, 11; male inspectors, 37. Two of the inspectors make inspections of the foundries in the Province. Three inspect grain elevators, 2 of whom are also concerned with the enforcement of the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons engaged on such work as the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, a few changes were made to the inspection staff. The Assistant to the Chief Inspector was appointed the Chief Inspector of the new branch of the Department which was in process of being formed to take care of the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, when it is proclaimed in force, and the inspector assigned to the London district was appointed to the vacancy of Assistant to the Chief Inspector. One inspector was transferred to the service of the Department concerned with conciliation work, and another became Ontario's Athletics Commissioner. To fill the vacancies in the inspectorate thus created 3 appointments were made to the inspection staff. In addition, 1 female inspector was appointed, and 1 inspectress resigned, during the fiscal year under review.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of 4 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant. One engineer was appointed to the staff to fill a vacancy which occurred at the end of the previous fiscal year. The duties of the engineering staff include the examination of drawings and specifications of proposed buildings or alterations of any existing buildings intended for use as a factory, shop, or office building. The engineers also inspect buildings during or following construction to ensure that the work complies with the requirements prescribed by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

For the purposes of inspecting the industrial and commercial establishments of the Province, Ontario is divided into districts, and 1 inspector, or more, is assigned to each district. In the larger centres the Department has established local offices to serve the public in surrounding areas.

During the fiscal year under review district boundaries were changed slightly with a view to improving inspection services, but the number of districts which was established at 31 during the fiscal year 1951-52 was not changed.

INSPECTIONS¹

During the fiscal year 1953-54, the inspection service of the Department remained at the high level of recent years in numbers of inspections made of industrial and commercial establishments. Perusal of Table A-2, page 68, shows that inspections for the fiscal year under review totalled 48,246 which reflects a small increase in comparison with the total number of inspections made in the previous fiscal period. Of the 48,246 inspections, it will be noted that almost 43,000 inspections were made under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act which involved visits to over 34,000 industrial and commercial establishments and repeat visits to some 8,700 of the establishments by the inspectors to ascertain that their directions given on the previous inspection had been fulfilled. The remaining inspections of almost 5,400 were made under other Acts administered by the Department.

Table A-2a, page 70, shows the number of directions given in writing by inspectors to employers or to the owners of buildings. A direction is given where the inspector finds a condition which he considers hazardous or which does not otherwise comply with The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Where the Department is not advised immediately that a direction has been given attention, the direction is followed up by correspondence from the Chief Inspector or a repeat inspection is made by the inspector who gave the direction. It is found that in many cases the employer or owner to whom the direction is given is co-operative in correcting the situation promptly. In some instances, however, it is necessary to resort to prosecution where a direction is not given attention, or, where machinery is involved and its continued operation is dangerous, to remove the machinery from service and mark it with a tag indicating it is out of service. The machinery is allowed to be operated again after a further inspection shows that in accordance with the direction it has been repaired or the hazard has been adequately controlled. Then the inspector removes the tag from the machinery.

The provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act specifically require the inspectors to report any violations their inspections disclose in the case of certain other legislation administered by the Department. These Acts, with the number of violations reported by inspectors during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, are as follows: The Minimum Wage Act, 2,407²; The Operating Engineers Act, 44. In investigating the

¹For information on inspections by the engineering staff, see "Plans for Buildings", commencing page 21.

²The majority of the violations was failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act.

employment of adolescents during the fiscal period being reviewed inspectors reported 18 violations of The Adolescent School Attendance Act.

In the inspection of premises under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act an inspector reports on a violation of any of the other Acts administered by the Department revealed by his inspection. Accordingly, inspectors reported 510 violations of other Acts as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 4; The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, 18; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 464; The Industrial Standards Act, 24. These violations and those shown in the preceding paragraph are not included in the inspections reported under these Acts in Table A-2.

There was investigation of 203 complaints received during the fiscal year 1953-54 of unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings. These complaints show an increase of some 19.4 per cent in comparison with the number received in the previous fiscal year. Investigation of the 203 complaints disclosed that in 108 cases the complaints were justified whereas in the other 95 cases inspection did not substantiate the complaint. These cases concerned: child labour—17 of 22 complaints were substantiated by inspection; elevators—all of 11 complaints were substantiated by inspection; excess hours—9 of 17 complaints were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards—12 of 23 complaints were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—10 of 39 complaints were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—21 of 35 complaints were substantiated by inspection; home-workers—4 of 5 complaints were substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—8 of 23 complaints were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—3 of 4 complaints were substantiated by inspection; sanitation—13 of 24 complaints were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous years, the services of the inspection staff were extended on request to the following:

(1) The Department of Reform Institutions (Ontario):

Inspection of prisons, reformatories, jails, and other similar institutions, with respect to the protection of the health and safety of the staff and persons confined in the institutions.

(2) The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario:

Inspection of elevators following their installation in the generating plants operated by the Commission.

(3) The Niagara Parks Commission:

Inspection of plants and equipment operated on the property of the Commission.

(4) Prospective Occupants of Existing Buildings:

Inspection of industrial premises to ascertain their suitability for the proposed occupancy, and advice and directions as required under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act subsequent to the inspection.

(5) The Supervising Coroner for Ontario:

Investigation of fatalities, and giving of evidence at the inquests held on the fatalities.

Certificates of Inspection

During the fiscal year 1953-54, certificates of inspection and permits were issued under section 14 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. This section of the Act provides that the owner, proprietor, or manager, of a factory shall not begin operations until he has received from an inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the factory.

Industrial Accidents

Section 60 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act requires an employer to notify the Chief Inspector immediately after the expiration of 6 days of a fire, accident, or of any case of industrial disease, at his place of business causing bodily injury or disability to an employee and preventing the employee from working for more than 6 days, and under section 61, to report an explosion to the Chief Inspector within 24 hours whether any person is injured or not. In the case of a person being killed or injured fatally, section 62 of the Act provides that the Chief Inspector shall be notified within 24 hours of the accident.

Table A-1, page 66, sets out a statistical analysis of accidents, industrial diseases, and explosions, reported to the Chief Inspector under these 3 sections of the Act during the fiscal year 1953-54. It will be noted on perusal of the table that there were 10,715 accidents, 9,962 affecting men with 60 being fatal, and 753 affecting women. The table shows the Chief Inspector received reports of 714 accidents which did not come under section 60, 61, or 62, of the Act. In the case of 709 of these accidents men were affected, 30 of the accidents being fatal, and in the remaining 5 accidents women were injured, and 1 fatally.

The 257 cases of industrial diseases reported during the fiscal year being reviewed were as follows: bacillus abortus, 1; dermatitis, 234; lead poisoning, 9; pneumoconiosis, 5; silicosis, 8. The cases of pneumoconiosis and silicosis were in non-ferrous metal products and non-metallic mineral products of the manufacturing industry, whereas those of lead poisoning occurred to persons engaged in the refining of non-ferrous metals and the manufacture of batteries. The cases of dermatitis were distributed generally in the metal-working trades and chemical and rubber groups, arising where workers suffered from an allergy to dusts and the oils and solvents used. The 1 case of bacillus abortus was in the meat-packing industry, and the fatality occurred where a worker who had been exposed to silica dust during the lifetime of his career in the porcelain industry contracted bronchio-pneumonia.

Hours of Employment

Table A-2c, page 74, shows a total of 727,824 employees employed in the industrial and commercial establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1953-54, and Table A-2b, page 72, gives the weekly working hours of these employees, 206,956 of them being female employees and 520,868 being male. A study of Table A-2b will disclose that the majority of these

employees are working 40 to 44 hours a week. The table indicates that of the employees working over 48 hours a week a larger number was employed in the food-processing and wood-products industries than in other industries. Operations in these industries are performed during a short season, and inspections are made during the peak of their production period.

Authorization for working hours in excess of 48 hours a week is granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act but the working hours may not exceed 100 hours in each year for an employee. In the case of female persons and youths permits for their employment before 7 a.m. or after 6.30 p.m. are issued under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In this respect it should be noted that section 29 of the Act limits the hours of the day during which a female person or youth may be employed in a factory from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., and in a shop or restaurant from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. These opening and closing hours may be varied in the circumstances described under the headings of "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

EMERGENCY OVERTIME

Under section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, where there is an accident to motive power in a factory or the machinery in a factory is unworkable, or the customs or exigencies of trade require female persons or youths working in a factory to be employed for longer than the hours of labour prescribed by section 29 of the Act, an inspector may give permission in writing to employers authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in the factory before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. to meet the emergency or exigency of trade.

Table A-3, page 75, shows that permission of this kind was granted to 547 employers during the year ending December 31, 1953. There was a total of 1,780 permits issued involving 9,698 female persons and youths, and the permits were used on 7,719 occasions.

A permit allows overtime on 36 occasions during the year in which it is granted. On expiration of the permit it is to be returned to the Branch.

DOUBLE SHIFT

Under section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act the Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed. The hours of labour, however, may not exceed 8 for each shift and the double shift may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for the employment of women and youths during emergency overtime in view of the limitation placed upon working hours by the double-shift permit which could result in employment for more persons.

Table A-3, page 75, shows 423 employers operating a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1953, were issued 794 permits.

EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS

Late Hours (Restaurants).—Three hundred and fifty-one permits in writing were issued under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act during the year ending December 31, 1953, to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over later than 11 p.m. and until 2 a.m.

The provisions of these permits include payment of a 30-cent bonus to a female person employed after midnight and transportation directly to her home unless there is a waiver of the transportation clause in the permit signed by the employee and approved by the Chief Inspector.

During the hours after midnight it is necessary for inspectors to inspect restaurants where women are employed to ascertain that the provisions of the permits are not violated.

Night Shifts for Women.—Under section 31*a* of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for the employment of female persons and youths during hours other than those prescribed under section 29, 30, or 31, under such conditions as he may determine.

Table A-3, page 75, shows the distribution in the manufacturing industry and the transportation, storage and communication industry of permission granted to 29 employers to employ female persons of 18 years of age and over under this section of the Act during the fiscal year under review. However, it was required in each of these cases that the female employees, or the trade union, involved agree to the hours of employment and, in addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employer: 2 or more female employees to be employed on the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business to her home.

Table A-3 also shows that 26 permits were issued in the service industry under section 31*a* of the Act. These permits were issued to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over commencing at 6 a.m. Conditions imposed on the employers in respect of these permits were as follows: the working hours of the female employees to be limited to 8 hours; where public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the vicinity of the restaurant was not available to the employee before 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided for the female employee by the employer.

Home-work

Section 49 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides that an employer who gives employment in connection with personal or household articles to a home-worker, and a home-worker, shall obtain a permit from an inspector for the employment. The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment to home-workers at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

It has been determined that most persons applying for a home-worker's permit are housewives, or persons with responsibilities at home or with a disability, and are unable to accept work in a factory. In many cases the home-worker has a skill which was acquired during some earlier period of employment in a factory.

Table A-4, page 76, shows the distribution of 376 permits issued to employers during the year ending December 31, 1953. The table also shows that there were issued during the same period 2,643 permits to home-workers.

Child Labour

Under section 25 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act no person under 14 years of age may be employed in a factory, shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, inspection disclosed 41 cases of child labour. In most cases, the violations were in retail trade, the young persons being employed in delivery or in setting up pins in bowling alleys (see Table A-2c, page 74).

In these cases, where there was no record of the employer violating section 25 previously or the child had claimed to be over 14 years of age, the employer was warned against employing a child again. However, where the child employed had been in an accident, or was held up, or there was a record of the employer violating section 25 on a previous occasion, a prosecution was made against the employer.

Plans for Buildings

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED

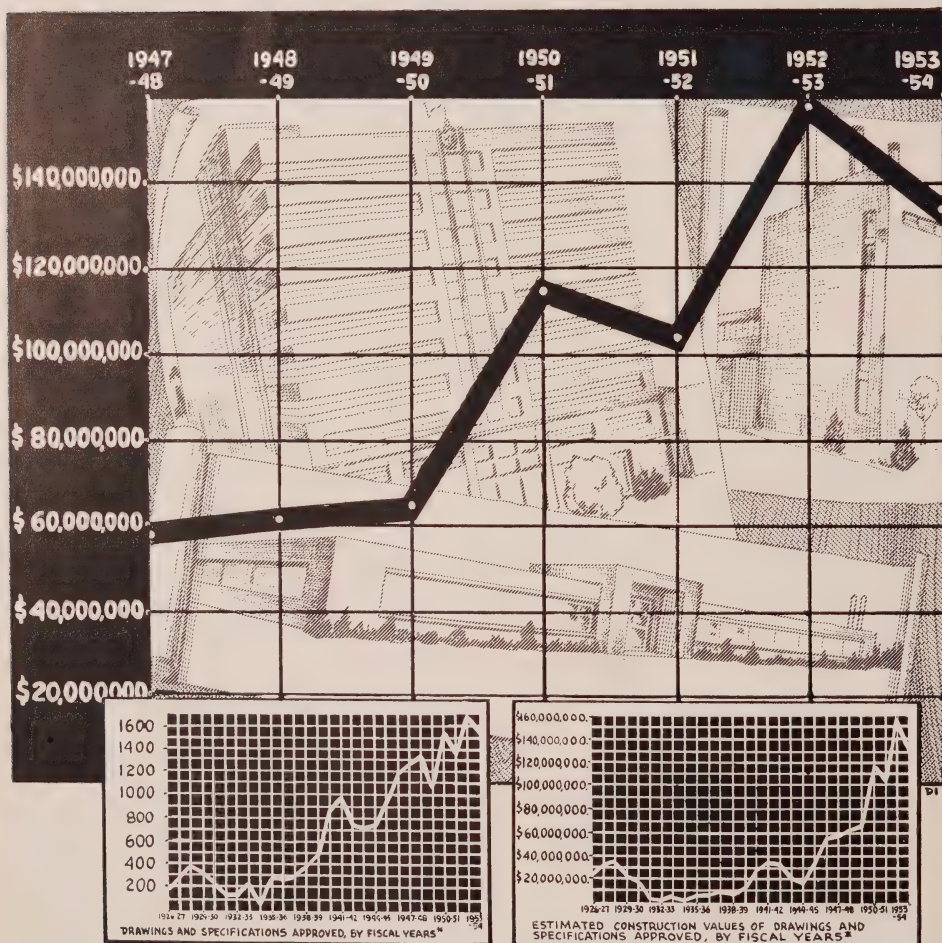
At the 1953 session of the Ontario Legislature an amendment was made to The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act to clarify the procedure of submitting to the Chief Inspector for approval drawings and specifications of a proposed building or the alterations to an existing building that is intended for use as a factory, or is proposed to be or is more than 2 storeys in height and is intended for use as a shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building. In addition, the amendment provided for the payment of fees for the approval of the drawings and specifications. The fees are calculated on the estimated cost of the proposed building or alterations.

The Act now provides under section 13 that before constructing or altering any building as described above an application in the prescribed form together with drawings and specifications, in duplicate, of the proposed building or alterations and the estimated cost of the building or alterations shall be submitted to the Chief Inspector. The Chief Inspector, upon receipt of the application, estimates the cost of the proposed building or alterations and informs the applicant of the estimated cost approved by him and the fees required to be paid for the approval of the drawings and specifications. When the fees are paid, the drawings and specifications are examined and if they comply with requirements they are certified and 1 copy

is returned to the applicant, and the construction of the building or alterations may be proceeded with in accordance with the drawings and specifications as approved. The other copy of the drawings and specifications is retained in the Department. The examination of the drawings and specifications submitted to the Chief Inspector is the duty of the engineers of the Department, and, if the drawings and specifications comply with the Act and regulations, they are approved and certified.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, the number of drawings and specifications approved under section 13 of the Act totalled 1,570 and the estimated value of the proposed construction which these plans represented was \$134,686,800, as compared with construction values estimated at \$158,339,800 for 1,689 drawings and specifications approved in the previous fiscal year. It is of interest that the estimated construction values and the number of drawings and specifications approved for the period under review exceeded comparable totals for all other fiscal years previous to 1952-53.

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VALUES
OF DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED
BY FISCAL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1953-54



*1. 1926-27 to 1953-54.

2. Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

It is considered that the decrease in the fiscal year under review in estimated construction values and number of drawings and specifications approved as compared with the previous fiscal year arises, in part, from the Act now requiring the payment of fees for the approval of drawings and specifications. To avoid payment of these fees which commenced to be paid on April 2, 1953, it was noticed that many drawings and specifications were submitted during March, 1953, the last month of the previous fiscal year, instead of early in the fiscal year 1953-54, and, during the fiscal period under review, the Department was not required to approve as many drawings and specifications of shops, and office buildings of not more than 2 storeys in height, or alterations thereto, which previously would have been submitted for approval.

Of the 1,570 drawings and specifications approved, 248 were for buildings costing \$100,000 or more, as compared with 243 in the previous fiscal year.

In respect of the examination of drawings and specifications, the engineers of the Department are grateful for the continued support of municipal inspectors of buildings. In many localities a municipal permit for construction is not issued until the drawings and specifications for the work have been approved by the Chief Inspector. Further co-operation is experienced in the efforts of professional engineers and architects to prepare their plans in conformity with the required standards for proper working conditions.

Fees.—No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications of a proposed building or alterations where the estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000. Where a fee is \$5,000 the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000.

Fees totalling \$134,584 were paid for the approval of 1,529 of the 1,570 drawings and specifications approved during the fiscal year 1953-54. The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid for the approval of 2 sets of drawings and specifications.

Analysis of Drawings and Specifications Approved.—It will be observed from Table A-5, page 77, that the manufacturing industry with a total expenditure of \$82,516,200 which represented 1,024 drawings and specifications approved accounted for 61.27 per cent of the total cost of approved construction. Corresponding expenditures for this industry for the previous fiscal year totalled \$96,570,400 which represented 1,087 drawings and specifications approved and 60.99 per cent of the total construction costs for the period.

The largest expenditures in the manufacturing industry were, as in the previous fiscal year, in the groups of iron and steel products and transportation equipment. However, expenditures in each group were less than the money spent in the previous fiscal year in these groups. The decrease in expenditures in transportation equipment is considerable and has probably occurred from the expansion programmes of the major automobile and aircraft manufacturers being close to completion. It is of interest to notice on reference to Table A-5 that drawings and specifications approved in iron and steel products far exceeds in number those approved in transportation equipment whereas expenditures in this latter group are almost double the money spent in iron and steel products.

As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing structures.

INTERVIEWS

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, these meetings which for the purposes of this annual report are described as "interviews" totalled 1,428 in respect of the 1,570 drawings and specifications examined and approved during the period, as compared with 1,357 interviews on 1,689 drawings and specifications in the previous fiscal year.

INSPECTIONS

During the fiscal year 1953-54, the engineers of the Department made 144 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified drawings and specifications filed in the Department, and in others, the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections.

Buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect are found on inspection to conform in most cases with the certified drawings and specifications. However, where there is a deviation from the drawings and specifications, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform to the requirements of the Act and regulations.

OTHER SERVICES

For the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department, technical information including drawings has been compiled in bulletin form on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

In keeping with the policy of the Department to assist in furthering safe building standards, the Examiner of Plans is a member of the committee established for the revision of the National Building Code. This work is sponsored by the National Research Council.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, the services of the Examiner of Plans were extended to the Grain Elevator Dust Problem Committee of which he is a member. This committee was formed in January, 1953, following the disastrous dust explosion in a grain elevator reported in the annual report of the Department for the fiscal year 1952-53. The committee held its first meeting during the fiscal year under review. Considerable progress is reported by the committee in its investigation of factors which cause dust explosions in grain elevators and of methods of eliminating the causes. The work of the committee will continue until it makes a report outlining its

recommendations. Other members of the committee represent the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, management, Board of Grain Commissioners, and the Canadian Underwriters Association.

As in previous fiscal years the Examiner of Plans delivered a lecture to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments which is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal. The subject of the lecture dealt with fire inspection practices in respect of factories and mercantile buildings.

Conferences

The annual conference of inspectors was held in Toronto in January, 1954. Papers were presented on guarding machinery, industrial hazards in chemical processes, labour legislation in general and its enforcement, and other subjects with which inspection in industrial and commercial establishments is concerned. The Chief Inspector of Factories for the Province of Nova Scotia attended the conference again this year at the invitation of the Department extended through the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to representatives of provincial governments wishing to attend the conference.

The Chief Inspector reports progress in the work of the inter-provincial committee in developing a code for the protection of persons working on punch presses. The code will provide that a punch press shall be equipped with a guard at the point of its operation. The guard to be built into the machine at the time the machine is manufactured. As reported in the annual report of the Department for the previous fiscal year, the Chief Inspector is chairman of this committee which is sponsored by the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation. The Chief Inspector attended a meeting of the committee held during the fiscal period being reviewed, and it is expected that he will submit a draft of the code at the next annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, the Chief Inspector gave an address on industrial health hazards and statutory requirements for sanitation in industry to persons being given a course of training as sanitary inspectors by the Department of Health. Members of the inspection staff addressed union groups and service clubs, on invitation during the fiscal year, on the subject of the health and safety of the worker in industry.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 49 prosecutions were made for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act as follows: child labour, 11; improper conveniences, 1; improper sanitary conditions, 1; insufficient fire protection, 10; late or excess hours, 26.

There were 35 convictions. Thirteen charges were withdrawn and 1 was dismissed.

Fines totalling \$590 were levied by the courts in these cases.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

The Board of examiners of operating engineers appointed under The Operating Engineers Act is composed of 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman.

The Board has, subject to the regulations, authority to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, to prescribe the subjects in which applicants for certificates of qualification as operating engineers shall be examined, and to provide for and conduct the examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification. The Board reports on examinations to the Minister of Labour giving its recommendation as to each applicant.

Examinations

From April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954, the Board reviewed 1,622 applications for examination. Of these, 1,501 were accepted and 121 were refused. In the latter cases, it was found that the experience of the applicants did not qualify them to meet the requirements of the regulations. In addition, 773 applications for re-examination were received, and accepted.

There was a very small decrease in the number of applicants for certificates of qualification examined by the Board in the fiscal year 1953-54 as compared with the number examined during the previous fiscal year. In total, there were 3,638 persons examined (see Table B-3, page 79). Some 45.5 per cent of the candidates examined failed to get a pass mark.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, the Board examined the qualifications of 32 applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

Certificates of Qualification and Certificates of Registration

The demand for the qualified operating engineer continued during the fiscal year under review, and is again reflected in a large increase in the number of certificates of qualification issued over preceding fiscal periods. There were 22,204 certificates issued in the fiscal year 1952-53 which

was the largest number of certificates of qualification issued in any fiscal period to that date, however, in the fiscal year 1953-54, this record was exceeded when 22,883 certificates of qualification were issued.

In addition, there were 300 certificates of registration issued to plant owners, making a total of 23,183 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act during the fiscal year 1953-54 (see Table B-2, page 78). Comparable figures for 1952-53 are 376 certificates of registration and a total of 22,580 certificates issued under the Act.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 5,086 plants registered.

Inspections

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, 305 inspections of plants were made by the inspector employed to deal only with matters relating to The Operating Engineers Act.

Revenue

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, the net revenue was \$44,052.89, an increase of \$436.49 over the previous fiscal year (see Table B-1, page 78).

Boiler Inspection Branch

The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, came into force on March 27, 1953, and, thus, the fiscal year under review was the first during which the Branch operated under the provisions of the new legislation for a period of a complete fiscal year.

Inspection

INSPECTION STAFF

The new legislation resulted in increased demands on the services of the inspection staff, and, during the fiscal year 1953-54, it was necessary to appoint an additional person to the inspectorate and also 3 persons to fill vacancies on the inspection staff. There were 28 inspectors at March 31, 1954, as compared with 27 at March 31, 1953. These figures include the Chief Inspector and 2 examiners of reports and designs.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

According to section 3 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, the Minister of Labour may divide Ontario into districts for inspection purposes and may assign one or more inspectors to each district. There are 13 districts, the City of Toronto being counted as 1 district.

For some years local offices of the Department have been established in the larger industrial centres of Ontario outside Toronto, and 1 boiler inspector was assigned to work from each office. However, as the inspection services of the Branch have become increasingly sought after it was considered that the work of boiler inspection would be handled more effectively if 2 inspectors worked from each office. Accordingly, during the fiscal year under review, the local offices were staffed with an extra inspector engaged in the inspection of boilers.

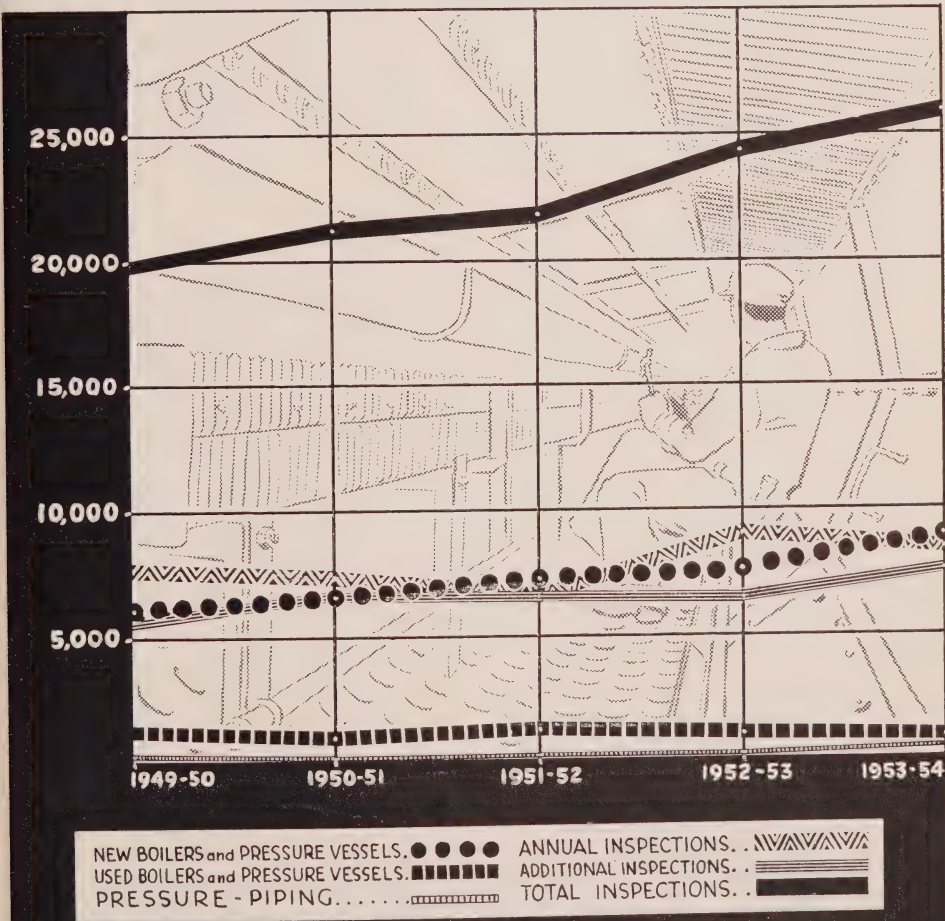
INSPECTIONS

In the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, pressure-piping, and plants, there has been a continuous increase in the total number of inspections made during the last several fiscal years. In the fiscal year 1953-54, the number of inspections totalled 25,902, which reflects an increase of some 6 per cent in comparison with those for the previous fiscal year.

Table C-1, page 80, shows a break-down of the 25,902 inspections with comparable figures for the fiscal year 1952-53. On studying these statistics it will be noticed that the increase of the fiscal year under review over the previous fiscal period is, in the case of inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels during construction and installation, some 13.6 per cent, and, for the inspection of pressure-piping during installation, 99.2 per cent. These inspections are made under section 15 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. However, the table will also disclose a decrease during the fiscal year 1953-54 in annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels made under section 23 of the Act and in the inspection and testing under section 30 of the Act of used boilers and pressure vessels before they are put into operation or use. In the former case the percentage decrease was 6.9, and, in the latter, 4.3.

Certificates of Competency.—The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, provides under section 5 that no person may carry out an inspection of any boiler, pressure vessel, or plant, who does not hold a certificate of competency, and the regulations made under the Act provide for the issue and

INSPECTIONS OF
BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS,
BY FISCAL YEARS 1949-50 TO 1953-54



renewal of the certificate. Perusal of the Act and regulations discloses that the new legislation applies to a person whether or not employed by the Department and, in some cases, requires an applicant for a certificate to pass such examinations and tests as the Minister of Labour may require. The Minister may suspend or cancel a certificate.

Details of the number of certificates of competency issued during the fiscal year 1953-54 appear in Table C-3, page 81.

Certificates of Inspection and Approval.—The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, provides under section 15 for the issue of a certificate of inspection for a boiler or pressure vessel where the Chief Inspector has required it to be inspected during construction or installation, and he is satisfied that the vessel may be used or operated safely. However, under section 16 of the Act in the case of the Chief Inspector not requiring the inspection of a boiler or pressure vessel during construction, the Chief Inspector may issue a certificate of approval. This certificate authorizes the operation of the vessel until its annual inspection, unless it is cancelled before that time.

If an inspector is satisfied that a vessel may continue to be operated or used safely following his annual inspection of it, he or the Chief Inspector issues an annual inspection certificate under section 23 of the Act.

Table C-2, page 80, shows a comparative summary of certificates of inspection and of approval issued in the fiscal years 1952-53 and 1953-54. These statistics do not show figures on certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—Section 34 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, provides for an inspector who has inspected a boiler or pressure vessel and has satisfied himself that it can no longer be operated or used safely to notify the Chief Inspector that he has condemned it, and to seal the boiler or pressure vessel with a seal or label indicating that it is condemned, and to take possession of its certificate of inspection. No person may operate a boiler or use a pressure vessel which has been condemned unless it has been repaired as required by the Chief Inspector and a further inspection has been made and a certificate of inspection issued for the vessel. The Act further provides that no boiler or pressure vessel which has been condemned may be sold or moved to another location for re-use without the consent of the Chief Inspector.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, inspectors condemned under section 34 of the Act 23 boilers, 10 air-tanks, 3 hot water storage tanks, 1 cast-iron jacket heater, and 1 blow-off tank. Most of these vessels were beyond repair.

In addition, under section 13 of the Act where, in the opinion of an inspector, a boiler, pressure vessel, or plant, or any part thereof, is in an unsafe operating condition, or is being operated in a dangerous manner, the boiler or pressure vessel is sealed by the inspector on the instructions of the Chief Inspector, and the inspector then takes the steps which are necessary to remove the danger. The Chief Inspector may cancel the certificate of inspection or of approval. The boiler or pressure vessel may not be operated until written permission has been received from the Chief Inspector.

Approval and Registration of Designs of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Plants

Where a boiler, pressure vessel, or fitting, is to be constructed for use in Ontario, section 14 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, requires the manufacturer to submit its design to the Chief Inspector for approval and registration in the Department before commencing its construction. An application for approval and registration of the design is accompanied by 3 sets of drawings and specifications of the design. They are examined, and if they meet with requirements 1 set of the drawings and specifications is returned to the manufacturer marked "approved" and bearing a registration number. A manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from a registered design unless changes are made in it or practice confirmed by the Canadian Standards Association or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has altered to the point that the registered design has become obsolete or requires revision. This is also the procedure for the approval and registration of a plant to be installed in Ontario.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, a total of 1,517 applications for approval and registration of designs was received which shows an increase of some 19.4 per cent in comparison with the number received in the previous fiscal period. It was necessary to return 37 of the 1,517 designs for correction before they were approved.

Tests of Welding Operators

It is a part of the duties of an inspector to test welding operators under procedures approved by the Chief Inspector. For the performance of this work the inspector must keep abreast of the newest developments in welding procedures.

Where the work of a welding operator is found to be faulty, the operator may not weld until he has passed a further test.

The qualifications of a welding operator are tested approximately once annually, or the operator may be subject to a qualification test at any time there is a change in welding procedures, or he changes his employ. An identification card is issued by the Chief Inspector to an operator who successfully passes a qualification test indicating the employer for which the welding operator is qualified to weld, and the class or position of welding that he is qualified to do.

Sections 35 to 37 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, set out the requirements in respect of the welding of boilers and pressure vessels.

Table C-4, page 81, reports on the tests of 2,987 welding operators during the fiscal year 1953-54, showing the class or procedure of welding in which the welding operators were tested. Comparable figures for 1952-53 were 3,932. In testing the qualifications of these welding operators, inspectors made 1,123 visits to welding establishments as compared with 1,255 in 1952-53.

Investigation of Explosions

Under section 38 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, it is the duty of the owner, or the person in charge, of a boiler or pressure vessel to notify the Chief Inspector immediately of the details of an explosion or rupture of the vessel, or of an accident arising out of its operation or use that causes injury or death to a person. The Chief Inspector or an inspector under his instruction investigates any explosion, rupture, or accident reported to determine the cause of it.

After an explosion or rupture of a vessel has occurred no part or parts of it may be moved nor may the position of any of them be altered except to remove a person who has been injured or killed, until the permission of an inspector has been obtained.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 8 reports of accidents, details of which are as follows:

- (1) Accident: Ignition of inflammable gas rising from an open drain-sump in a boiler room. One employee suffered severe burns and died.

Cause: Investigation determined a small leak in a steam-coil installed inside a tank containing a volatile fluid. On the reduction of pressure in the coil some of the fluid entered the coil through the leak and drained into the open sump which contained hot water. The heat of the drainage water immediately vaporized the fluid into inflammable gas which would be easily ignited on being exposed to a flame or spark.

- (2) Accident: Explosion of a pressure tank 12 inches in diameter and 48 inches in length, which was mounted on a road burner. One employee was severely injured.

Cause: Investigation determined that the cause of the explosion arose out of the failure of the safety valve on the tank to release at its normal setting of 100 pounds pressure, and one of the flat heads of the tank ruptured on being subjected to excess air pressure which was exerted through a hand-pump. The safety valve on being tested after the explosion failed to release at 250 pounds pressure.

- (3) Accident: Explosion of gas in the combustion chamber of a horizontal return tubular boiler. There was a good deal of damage to the brick setting of the boiler. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined a defective oil burner which allowed gas to accumulate in the combustion chamber. The gas exploded with force when ignited.

- (4) Accident: Rupture of a bridgewall tube in a high pressure water-tube boiler. Damage was confined to the tube and 3 adjacent tubes. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the rupture arose from the bridgewall tube becoming overheated on the circulation of water in the tube being disturbed under forced firing conditions.

- (5) Accident: Disruption of an aluminum door attached to a rectangular steam sterilizer. There was a good deal of damage to property. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined that, through too much pressure being applied manually to the door each time it was closed to make it steam-tight, a series of cracks developed in the door, and it became too weak to resist the pressure carried in the sterilizer.

- (6) Accident: Explosion of a tank 14 inches in diameter and 60 inches in height which contained air and oil under pressure. The tank was used in the operation of a hydraulic car hoist. The force of the explosion propelled the tank from a deep pit upwards through the roof of the building. The tank caused a good deal of damage during its flight. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the bottom head and shell of the tank had been weakened by corrosion. They had been immersed for some time in water which had accumulated in the bottom of the pit.

- (7) Accident: Explosion in the furnace of a hot-water-heating boiler. The force of the explosion moved the boiler from its foundations breaking off all of the connecting pipes and fittings. Four plate windows in a showroom above the boiler room were blown out. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of an accumulation of coal gas in the furnace exploding with force in being ignited by a sudden burst of flame from banked fires.

- (8) Accident: Rupture of the furnace of a high pressure vertical boiler. The building in which the boiler was installed was partly demolished. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the rupture arose out of the furnace plates being weakened on becoming overheated when the boiler was fired at a time its supply of water was below normal.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, during 1953-54.

Revenue

A comparative statistical summary of revenue earned during the fiscal years 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in Table C-5, page 81.

Conciliation Service

The duties of the conciliation officers involve the performance of work under several Statutes administered by the Department of Labour. In the main, the conciliation officers are concerned with assisting management and labour unions during their negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement in respect of wages, hours of work, and other matters dealing with working conditions.

Perusal of the work performed by the conciliation officers during the fiscal year 1953-54 discloses that they handled to completion 1,169¹ disputes involving conciliation proceedings; 726 of them were settled. In the case of many of those disputes which were not settled the number of matters at issue were reduced through the efforts of the conciliation officer.

At March 31, 1954, there were 11 persons, including the Chief Conciliation Officer, performing the duties of a conciliation officer, as compared with 10 at March 31, 1953.

Functions of Conciliation Officers Under Legislation

1. THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

REQUESTS FOR CONCILIATION SERVICES

Sections 13 and 14 of the Act provide the procedure in respect of requests for conciliation services and the appointment of a conciliation officer, where negotiation of a collective agreement following certification of a trade union, or negotiation of the renewal of an agreement in operation, has been unsuccessful. Upon the joint request of the parties to a dispute, or upon the request of either party, that conciliation services be made available to the parties, the Ontario Labour Relations Board, if it is satisfied that no progress in bargaining is being made, may grant the request. Where the Board grants a request for conciliation services the Minister of Labour appoints a conciliation officer.

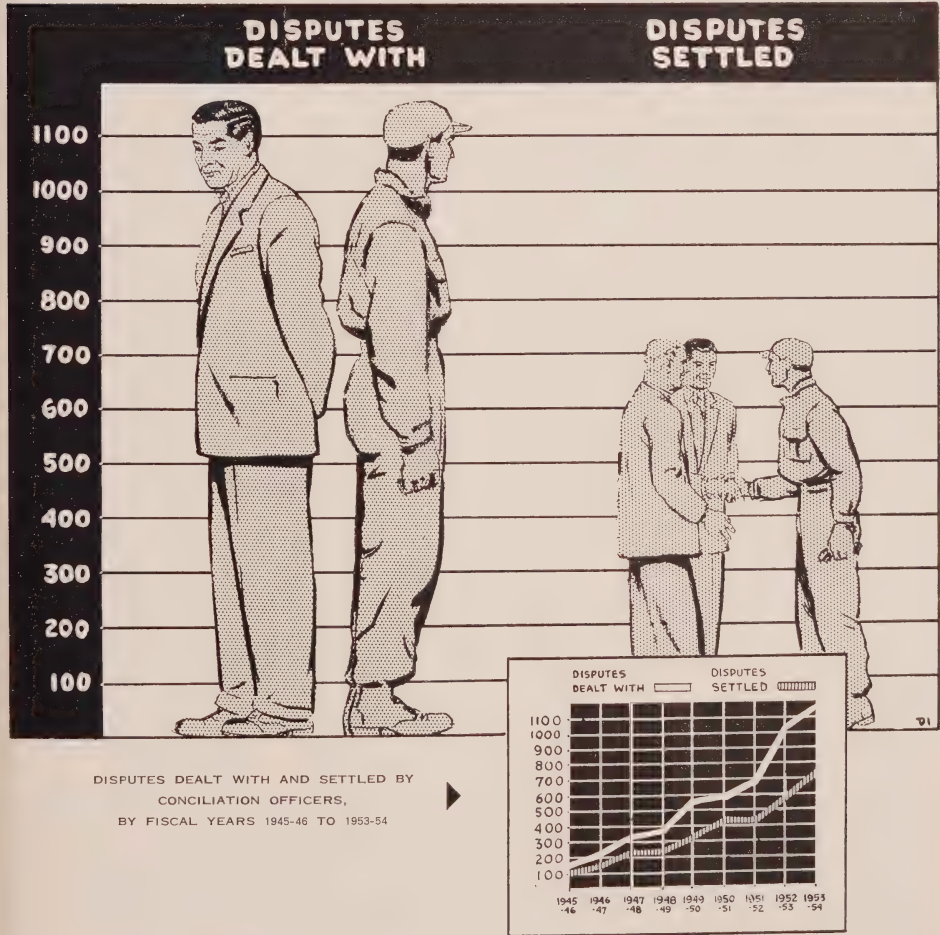
It is the duty of the conciliation officer to confer with the parties and endeavour to effect a collective agreement, and, within 14 days from his appointment, report the result of his endeavour to the Minister. The 14-day period may be extended by agreement of the parties or by the Minister upon the advice of the conciliation officer that a collective agreement may be

¹Comparative figure of 1,006 for 1952-53 has been revised to 1,020.

made within a reasonable time if the period is extended. However, if the conciliation officer is unable to effect a collective agreement, the Minister proceeds with the appointment of members of a conciliation board under section 15 of the Act.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 1,076 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer under section 14 of the Act. In each of 485 of these 1,076 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 392, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement, however, through the further endeavours of the conciliation officers in handling 134 of these 392 appointments only 258 conciliation boards were required. In the case of the remaining 199 appointments, 9 of the requests for conciliation services were withdrawn by the applicants, and in 190, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

DISPUTES DEALT WITH AND SETTLED BY
CONCILIATION OFFICERS
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1953-54



Conciliation officers also functioned during the fiscal period under review under 128 appointments made during the fiscal year 1952-53. In each of 83 of these 128 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement. In 35, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement but as a result of the handling of 3 of these 35 appointments only 32 conciliation boards were required. With respect to the remaining 10 appointments, 8 requests for conciliation services were withdrawn by the applicants, and in 2, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year 1953-54.

It is of interest that in respect of 1,012 appointments on which conciliation officers reported during the fiscal year being reviewed, including those dealing with the 17 applications for conciliation services which were withdrawn, some 193,874 employees were involved.

INQUIRIES INTO COMPLAINTS

Under section 57 of the Act the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to inquire into any complaint that a person has been dealt with contrary to the Act. The conciliation officer reports the results of his inquiry and endeavours to the Minister, and where he is unable to effect a settlement of the matter complained of, the Minister may appoint a commissioner under section 58 of the Act who has all the powers of a conciliation board appointed under the Act.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 68 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint under section 57 of the Act. In each of 59 of these 68 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of; in 7, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement; and in the remaining 2 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

Conciliation officers also functioned during the fiscal period under review under 3 appointments made during the fiscal year 1952-53. In each of the 3 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of.

2. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951, AND THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

The duties of the conciliation officers of the Department include conciliation proceedings under this legislation.

The Chief Conciliation Officer is the Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch established for the administration of these Acts. The work performed by conciliation officers under these Acts is reported in the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "Fair Employment Practices Branch".

Other Functions of Conciliation Officers but not Provided for by Legislation

The functions of a conciliation officer are not confined to conciliation proceedings provided by legislation. Very often there is apparent need for the services of a conciliation officer where there is no statutory provision for his appointment. In these cases the services of a conciliation officer may be made available by the Minister of Labour where the request for the conciliation officer's services comes from either of the parties to the dispute, or both, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. However, where an industrial dispute is seriously affecting the interests of the public the Minister may intervene in the dispute without a request from the parties and he may direct the Chief Conciliation Officer, or one of the conciliation officers, to make his services available.

CONCILIATION AFTER REPORT OF CONCILIATION BOARD

In some disputes where the recommendations of a conciliation board are not acceptable to the parties, the Minister of Labour has assigned a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute after the termination of the conciliation proceedings under The Labour Relations Act.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 21 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer. In each of 12 of the 21 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement, and in 9, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement.

CONCILIATION IN STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS

Where a strike or lock-out is in process, a conciliation officer may be requested by the Minister of Labour to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute in the interest of the parties and of the communities affected by the strike or lock-out.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, a conciliation officer was appointed to deal with 20 work stoppages, involving some 8,933 employees and resulting in an estimated total pay-roll loss of \$5,142,093.48. A settlement was effected in each of the 20 cases. In many of these cases, the Chief Conciliation Officer was appointed.

A summary of strikes and lock-outs in Ontario during the fiscal year being reviewed is shown in Table I-1, commencing on page 97. Comparative figures covering the fiscal years 1920-21 to 1953-54 are in Table I-1a, page 108. The Labour Gazette is the source for these tables.

CONCILIATION IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DISPUTES

Where a dispute arises in collective bargaining between the parties for which there is no statutory procedure for its settlement, the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 11 appointments made by the Minister of a conciliation officer to deal with disputes of this kind. In each of the 11 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement.

General

In addition to their duties of rendering conciliation services, the conciliation officers of the Department perform work under The Industrial Standards Act, assist in the matter of arbitration, and act as a returning officer in a vote by secret ballot.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Conciliation officers are appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act, and in accordance with the Act may be authorized by the Minister of Labour to convene a conference of the employers and employees in an industry within a designated zone, or zones, whose representatives have made a petition to the Minister for a conference with a view to agreeing upon a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for their industry within the designated zone.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 12 conferences convened. For details of these conferences see the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "The Industrial Standards Act".

ARBITRATION

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 2 cases of arbitration dealt with, each involving 1 grievance. One grievance was between a company and a union, and the other between 2 companies and the same union. In 1 of the cases of arbitration the Chief Conciliation Officer acted as the arbitrator.

VOTES

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 1 request was made for a conciliation officer to act as a returning officer in a vote. The request was granted.

These requests are made where the parties to a dispute have agreed to put the matter at issue to a vote. This vote is not a representation vote under The Labour Relations Act.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 5 requests for the services of a conciliation officer to assist in a problem involving an employer and his employees other than in a case of arbitration or one concerning the negotiation of a collective agreement. With respect to all 5 requests the conciliation officer appointed to each case was able to assist the parties to reach an understanding.

Ontario Labour Relations Board

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature.

As reported in previous annual reports, this Board replaces the Ontario Labour Relations Board established by The Labour Relations Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations that strikes or lock-outs are unlawful, and the giving of consent to prosecute persons who it is alleged have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

At March 31, 1954, the personnel of the Board was as follows: Jacob Finkelman, Q.C. (Chairman), Toronto; J. B. Metzler (Vice-chairman), Toronto; D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; G. S. P. Ferguson, Barrister and Solicitor, Toronto; G. Russell Harvey, Director, American Federation of Labor, Region 15 (Canada), Toronto; H. F. Irwin, Director of Industrial Relations, Primary Textile Institute, Toronto.

HEARINGS OF THE BOARD

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, the Board held 225 sessions. One hundred and twenty-six of these sessions were devoted to hearing evidence and arguments on matters before the Board. The remainder were executive sessions.

Applications to the Board

The total of all types of applications filed during the fiscal year 1953-54 was 1,846 compared with 1,598 during the previous fiscal year, an increase of some 15.5 per cent. This is the largest number of applications filed with the Board during any fiscal year to date. The advance over the

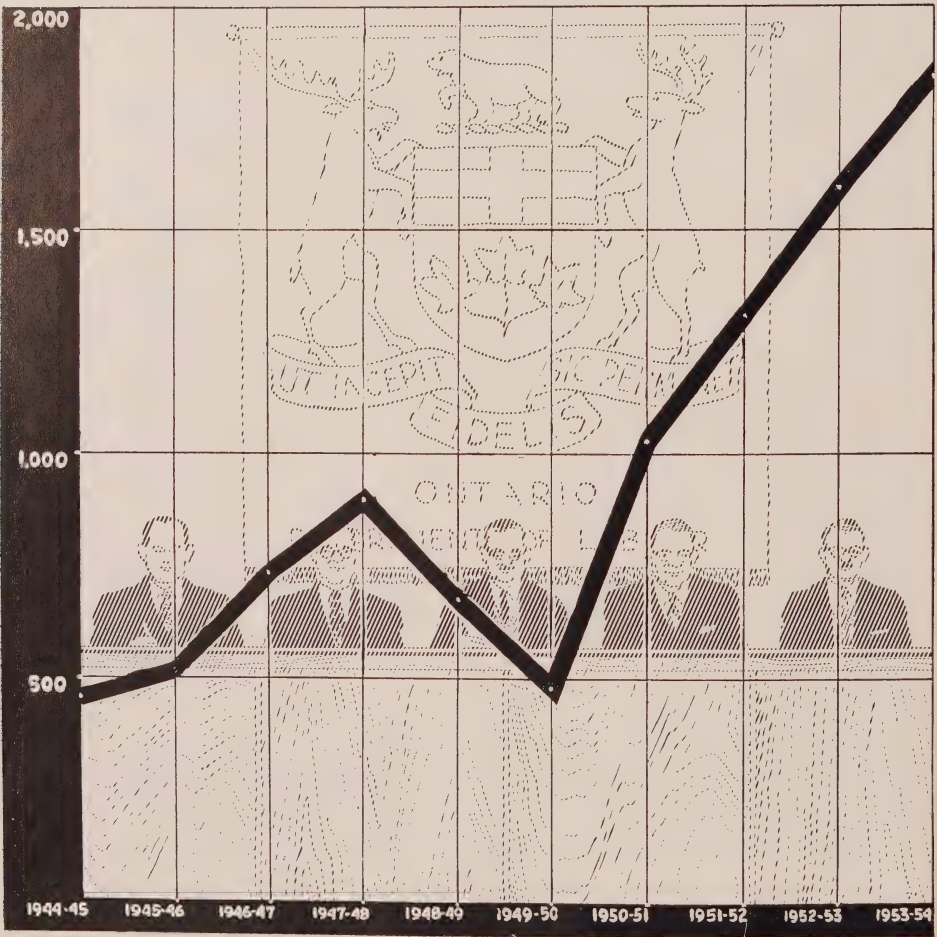
last fiscal year is accounted for in the main by a substantial rise in the number of applications filed for conciliation services and consent to prosecute and a small increase in the number of applications filed for declaration that a strike is unlawful. Decreases occurred, however, in the number of applications filed for certification as bargaining agent and termination of bargaining rights.

Table D-1, page 82, gives a statistical summary for the fiscal year 1953-54 of applications before the Board.

CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 518 applications for certification as bargaining agent were filed with the Board, 304 of the applications being granted, 91 dismissed, and 21 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 102 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

**APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE
ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD,
BY FISCAL YEARS 1944-45 TO 1953-54**



Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 328 applications for certification as bargaining agent, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 153, unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 34, and employees' associations, 3.

Of the 112 applications for certification as bargaining agent carried over from the previous fiscal year, 67 were granted, 43 dismissed, and 2 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

CONCILIATION SERVICES

During the fiscal year 1953–54, 1,176 applications for conciliation services were filed with the Board, 1,089 of the applications being granted, 16 dismissed, and 25 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 46 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 768 applications for conciliation services, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 349, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 59.

Of the 35 applications for conciliation services carried over from the previous fiscal year, 26 were granted, 3 dismissed, and 6 were withdrawn by leave of the Board.

TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS

During the fiscal year 1953–54, 45 applications for termination of bargaining rights were filed with the Board, 28 being granted, 10 dismissed, and 1 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 6 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 20 of the applications, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 19, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 6. Eight of the applications were filed by employers and 37 by groups of employees.

Of the 8 applications for termination of bargaining rights carried over from the previous fiscal year, 4 were granted and 4 were dismissed.

DECLARATION THAT STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL

During the fiscal year 1953–54, 13 applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful were filed with the Board, 4 being granted, 5 dismissed, and 4 being withdrawn by leave of the Board.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in 7 of the applications, and Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 4, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 2.

The 1 application for a declaration that a strike is unlawful carried over from the previous fiscal year was granted.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 1 application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful was filed with the Board, and it was dismissed. A Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate was involved in this application.

CONSENT TO PROSECUTE

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 84 applications for consent to prosecute were filed with the Board, 12 being granted, 12 dismissed, and 58 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 2 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 14 of the applications for consent to prosecute, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 12, unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 2, and employers, 56.

OTHER APPLICATIONS

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 2 applications for early termination of collective agreements were filed with the Board, both being granted. A Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliate held the bargaining rights in respect of 1 of the applications, and a Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate in the other application.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 5 applications for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act were filed with the Board, 1 being granted, 1 dismissed, and 1 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 2 cases were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 2 of the applications, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 2, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 1.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 2 applications for modification of the arbitration provision in a collective agreement were filed with the Board, both being granted. Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed both of these applications.

Representation Votes

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, 145 representation votes were conducted by direction of the Board, involving over 35,000 employees.

Fair Employment Practices Branch

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established on June 4, 1951, and at the close of the fiscal year under review it had been in full operation for a period of 2 complete fiscal years and some months.

In the administration of the 2 Acts under its jurisdiction, The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, it is the opinion of the Department that the function of the Branch is not solely one of enforcement. Emphasis is placed upon the importance of employers and employees, and the public generally, being familiar with the terms of the Acts, and every opportunity is, thus, utilized to impart information on the legislation and the principles it establishes. Towards this end the Director and the conciliation officers are on occasion employed in public speaking engagements, and material is supplied to individual persons for their use in addressing gatherings interested in the legislation. The thought behind this work is to eliminate as far as possible cause for complaint under the Acts.

Furthermore, in inquiring into a complaint the conciliation officer designated to make the inquiry endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and also the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation, and, in the case of an employer, to make plain to him the advantages of following the legislation.

Complaints

1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951

The Act provides under section 6 that the Minister of Labour may on the recommendation of the Director designate a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint of a person that he has been refused employment, discharged, or discriminated against in regard to employment, or that he has been excluded from membership or expelled or suspended or discriminated against by a trade union, because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. A conciliation officer may also be designated by the Minister under this section of the Act to inquire into a complaint that a person has used or circulated a form of application for employment or published an advertisement in connection with employment or made a

written or oral inquiry which expresses either directly or indirectly a limitation, specification or preference as to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of any person.

There were 22 complaints received by the Director during the fiscal year 1953-54, 12 complaints dealing with discrimination in employment practices and 10 complaining of discrimination by employment applications, advertisements, and inquiries. In each of the 22 complaints the Minister designated a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint, and in the case of each the conciliation officer reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. In many of the 22 complaints the inquiry of the conciliation officers revealed no probable cause for complaint. However, in one complaint of refusal of employment because of colour where the conciliation officer's inquiry revealed no probable cause for complaint, the employer acting upon the suggestion of the conciliation officer later employed a coloured person in the area of employment which had given rise to the complaint.

It was found during the fiscal year under review that forms of application for employment continue to contain questions which it is considered are contrary to the principles of the Act. Consequently, the Branch once more invited employers to submit their employment applications for screening for any existing violations of the Act. This work has been important in that it has reduced discrimination being practised unknowingly by employers, and, certainly, it has been instrumental in eliminating cause for many complaints under the Act. The Branch made its initial offer to peruse employment applications for improper questions in the first year of the enforcement of the Act.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1953-54.

A statistical summary of complaints received under the Act during the fiscal year 1953-54 is outlined in Table E-1, page 83.

2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

Section 3 of the Act provides that the Minister of Labour may on the recommendation of the Director designate a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint of a person that she has been discriminated against in that she has been paid at a rate of pay less than the rate of pay paid to a male employee employed by her employer for the same work done in the same establishment.

There were 69 complaints received by the Director during the fiscal year 1953-54. In each of the 69 complaints involving 8 employers the Minister designated a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint. In each of 14 complaints involving 4 employers the conciliation officer reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. In the case of the remaining 55 complaints involving 4 employers the conciliation officer was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year being reviewed.

An analysis is outlined in Table E-2, page 83, of the proceedings under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, for the fiscal year 1953-54 and from the date of enforcement of the Act.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1953-54 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of not more than 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are as follows:

- (1) The Apprenticeship Act, administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, which provides for assistance in establishing a system of training of apprentices in industry and in particular in designated trades, for the issuance of certificates of qualification in designated trades, and for the licensing of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades.
- (2) The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act which establishes maximum daily and weekly hours of work, and a minimum vacation-with-pay period, for employees in any industrial undertaking, subject to certain exemptions.
- (3) The Industrial Standards Act which provides for bringing into force schedules of wages and hours and days of labour for industries within designated zones agreed to by the employers and employees of the industries within the zones.
- (4) The Minimum Wage Act, administered through the Minimum Wage Branch, which provides for making orders establishing minimum rates of wages for employees, the orders at present in force being for female employees only.

The Industry and Labour Board meets almost daily with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, these latter interviews totalled 95.

Details of the work performed under the Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, the Industry and Labour Board made regulations under The Department of Labour Act governing its proceedings. These regulations concern such matters as the convening of meetings of the Board, quorum and procedure of the Board at its meetings, appeals to the Board and hearings by the Board. In addition, they establish the corporate seal of the Board. There were no corresponding regulations in force previous to these regulations.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH¹

Apprentice Training

As in previous fiscal years, the Apprenticeship Branch has endeavoured during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, to assist industry to meet the urgent need for skilled workers, and has given a great deal of its time and effort to the promotion and development of more interest in the training programmes for apprentices registered in the trades designated under The Apprenticeship Act. It will be noted on reference to the statistical material on the registration of contracts of apprenticeship that the Branch has been successful in this work in that generally a high level of enrolment has been maintained. However, it is the considered opinion that larger registrations in the designated trades are necessary to cope with Ontario's industrial expansion.

More interest on the part of employers and unions in apprenticeship for industrial trades marked the fiscal period under review. The training plans suggested by the Branch as standards for apprentices employed in industry by corporations and individual employers have met with whole-hearted approval. The programmes for training apprentices in structural steel drafting and in the trade of lather which were completed in the fiscal year 1952-53 were in full operation in 1953-54, and have developed very successfully.

Discussions were completed during the fiscal year being reviewed on programmes for the training of apprentices employed with the Algoma Steel Corporation Limited and the National Industrial Service Association (Ontario), and at the close of the fiscal year some apprentices had been registered with both firms. In addition, the training programmes discussed with the English Electric Company of Canada Limited and John Inglis Company were completed and are available for the firms to adopt at any time.

Officials of the Department have worked with representatives of Toronto Local 2309 (Millwrights) of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to develop a training programme for millwrights, and it is expected that the programme will be in force in the next fiscal year.

¹In this section "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

Contracts of Apprenticeship

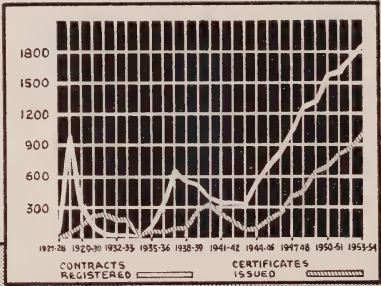
DESIGNATED TRADES

The increase of 7.23 per cent in the total registration of 1,838 new contracts of apprenticeship in designated trades during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, shows a very slight decrease in comparison with the percentage increase of 8.28 recorded for the previous fiscal year. The fiscal year 1953-54 is marked by a satisfactory increase of some 12.85 per cent in the total number of new contracts registered in designated building trades which indicates the greater interest displayed by employers in apprentice training during the fiscal period under review. The designated building trades individually show an increase in registrations except for the designated trade of painter and decorator which continues to show a decrease in enrolment. In this trade, and also in the trades of plasterer and carpenter, in this order, registrations are still far short of that required to maintain these trades with a satisfactory supply of skilled mechanics. During the fiscal year 1953-54, 966 persons registered as apprentices in the designated building trades.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED,
CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED,
IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS
1927-28 TO 1953-54*

- *1. 1927-28 to 1936-37 designated trades were 9 building trades.
- 2. Fiscal period 1934-35. 5 months only.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED,
CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED, IN DESIGNATED TRADES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1953-54



The total registration of 802 persons in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer reflects a very small increase of 1.78 per cent over the enrolment in the trade for the fiscal year 1952-53. However, in 2 branches of the trade, body repairer and electrical- and fuel-system repairer, a slight decrease is recorded. In metal-worker, a branch established by new regulations made under The Apprenticeship Act near the close of the fiscal year under review, there were no registrations in the fiscal period 1953-54.

The number of persons registering in each of the designated trades of barber and hairdresser during the fiscal year 1953-54 was the same as that for the previous fiscal period, in the former trade registrations numbered 10 whereas in the latter there were 60 persons registered.

A statistical analysis of the registration of contracts of apprenticeship during the fiscal year appears in tables F-1 to F-1b, pages 84 to 86, with additional information in Table F-1b on registrations from the enforcement date of The Apprenticeship Act in the fiscal year 1927-28 to the fiscal year covered by this annual report. It will be noted that there were 5,247 contracts in force at March 31, 1954, as compared with 4,936 at March 31, 1953.

OTHER TRADES

At March 31, 1954, there were 348 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 293 registered at March 31, 1953. There has been a total of 897 contracts registered in these trades.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 143 persons entered into contracts of apprenticeship with employers engaged in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: armature winding and motor repair workers, 6; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 11; blacksmiths, 1; blacksmiths (ornamental), 2; boiler-makers, 1; brass finishers, 1; cabinet-makers, 1; carpenters (plant), 1; compositors, 1; core makers, 1; draftsmen, 1; electrical apparatus repair electricians, 1; electricians (plant), 13; instrument-mechanics, 2; instrument-repairmen, 10; instrument- and tool-makers, 7; lathers, 22; machinists, 16; machinists (automobile), 3; mechanics (Stokes and Smith), 1; moulders, 1; pattern-makers, 2; roll turners, 2; sheet metal workers (plant), 1; steamfitters (plant), 2; steam power house mechanics, 4; structural steel draftsmen, 14; tool-designers, 1; tool- and die makers, 11; welders, 3. Twenty-nine contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

Since the apprenticeship plan was established in 1945 for training persons as bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, there have been 174 contracts of apprenticeship registered, 52 apprentices being under contract of apprenticeship in the trade at the end of the fiscal year being reviewed.

School Training

DESIGNATED TRADES

A large increase was recorded during the fiscal year 1953-54 in the enrolment in full-time educational day-classes of 2,190 apprentices engaged in designated trades as compared with 1,857 for the previous fiscal year.

Of the 2,190 apprentices enrolled, 1,702 were engaged in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayers, 102; carpenters, 224; electricians, 617; painters and decorators, 41; plasterers, 35; plumbers, 435; sheet metal workers, 124; steamfitters, 124. The remaining 488 persons were apprentices engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. To date only apprentices engaged in Branch A of this designated trade, which is the trade of motor mechanic, are notified to attend day classes.

Closing exercises are arranged for each group of apprentices completing a course of school training, and prizes donated by employers' organizations and trade unions are presented on these occasions to the apprentices who have excelled at their course. The Ontario Association of Architects has once a year for several years donated a prize of a diamond pin and scroll to an apprentice registered in a designated building trade who is judged by a committee the top apprentice of the year. Another prize of value is that of a complete kit of electrician's tools which is donated once a year by the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario to the outstanding apprentice registered in the designated trade of electrician. Only apprentices who have attended day classes during the year and for the second time during their apprenticeship period may compete for these awards.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trade, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1953 to March, 1954. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are requested to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 91 persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 24; lathers, 39; structural steel draftsmen, 28.

Certificates of Apprenticeship

DESIGNATED TRADES

A total of 1,126 apprentices registered in the designated trades completed their apprenticeship period during the fiscal year being reviewed, and 1,038 of these apprentices received certificates of apprenticeship (see Table F-1, page 84). Five hundred and eighteen of the certificates of apprenticeship were issued to apprentices registered in the designated building trades, 489 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 2 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber, and 29 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 59 certificates of apprenticeship were issued to persons completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: armature winding

and motor repair workers, 3; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 16; cabinet-makers, 1; carpenters (plant), 1; electricians (plant), 10; knitting-machine adjusters, 2; lathers, 5; machinists, 6; machinists (automobile), 2; moulders, 2; pattern-makers, 1; pipe fitters, 1; pulp and paper technicians, 3; sheet-metal-fabricating-machine operators, 3; ship's fitters, 1; tool- and die makers, 1; welders, 1.

Certificates of Qualification

Under The Apprenticeship Act, all persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, other than registered apprentices and persons employed during a probationary period, are required to hold a current certificate of qualification. During the fiscal year being reviewed, 22,972 certificates of qualification were issued to persons engaged in this trade as compared with 21,285 in the previous fiscal year. It is considered that recent immigrants to Canada who have settled in Ontario are responsible in part for the large increase in the number of certificates of qualification issued in this trade during the period under review.

While certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, certificates of qualification are also issued to persons engaged in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. In each of these trades there was an increase in total numbers of certificates issued. Details of the number of certificates of qualification issued in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, during the fiscal year under review are shown in Table F-3, page 88, while tables F-2 and F-2a, pages 86 and 87, show information on examinations conducted in these 3 trades in respect of certificates of qualification.

Trade Schools

There are regulations in force under The Apprenticeship Act governing barber and hairdresser trade schools, however, the only trade schools in operation during the fiscal year under review were those concerned with training persons for the designated trade of hairdresser. At December 31, 1953, 12 licenses for hairdresser trade schools were in force, 11 of these licenses were renewals (see Table F-4, page 88).

A contract for instruction is entered into between a student and a trade school and is on a form approved by the Industry and Labour Board. Table F-4a, page 88, gives details in respect of numbers of contracts between trade schools and students, while Table F-4b, page 89, shows information on examinations of the qualifications of students completing their training in trade schools.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, 7 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser satisfied the Industry and Labour Board of their ability to instruct in hairdresser trade schools.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces

At March 31, 1954, there were 12 veterans under contract to employers engaged in designated trades as compared with 85 under contract at March 31, 1953. It is expected that many of these persons will complete their training during the next fiscal year.

Since the commencement of this programme 22,005 veterans have been interviewed with respect to their entry into designated trades. Table F-6, page 90, and the foot-notes thereto, shows the distribution of 17,205 of these persons. As reported in former annual reports, 3,600 were offered, during the early years of the programme, but did not accept, instruction in a designated trade at one of the training centres, and 1,200 were advised to seek employment in occupations other than a designated trade.

Provincial Advisory Committees

The provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board under The Apprenticeship Act met with officers of the Department during the fiscal year being reviewed to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1954, was:

Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), Harold J. Ball, Herbert Cocker, Charles Irvine, John Kenyon, Percy C. Mansell, and Herbert C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, Harry Colnett, Andrew V. Cooper, William Farquhar, William Jenoves, and Harold R. Weller, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour; A. M. Moon of the Department of Education, liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Otto Maluske, Leslie J. McKerral, and Charles P. Gould, representing employers; William Craig, Philip C. Hollier, and George Macdonald, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

George L. Benedict and Helen Brown, representing employers; Gordon Duncan and Jean Mackay, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George J. Beattie, James R. Clerke, R. Coggan, W. Forsyth, A. E. Kress, John L. Stewart, and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; William Boothroyd, George Calder, Harry Lehmann, D. Lyons, F. H. Parkinson, and A. Reith, representing employees; Frederick J. Hawes, official of the Department of Labour.

Local Apprenticeship Committees

Under The Apprenticeship Act, each provincial advisory committee may appoint local apprenticeship committees for defined areas of Ontario, subject to the approval of the Board. These local apprenticeship committees advise and assist the advisory committee on matters relating to apprenticeship in their particular designated trade within the defined area.

At March 31, 1954, there were 16 local apprenticeship committees concerned with the designated building trades and 46 concerned with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Revenue

Net revenue was \$48,425.75 for the fiscal year 1953-54. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, certificates of qualification, and trade-school licenses.

Details on revenue for the period being reviewed are in Table F-5, page 89.

General

During the fiscal year under review, a competition was staged in co-operation with employer and labour organizations for apprentices registered in the second and third years of their apprenticeship period in the designated trade of bricklayer. There were 136 apprentices eligible to compete, and preliminary contests were held in different centres in the province. There were 32 persons nominated to take part in the final competition held from September 7 to 12, 1953, at the Department of Labour exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Cash prizes were awarded, and the winner received, in addition to the cash prize, a symbol of his status of champion, the "McGolpin Trophy".

The interest in the competition was most gratifying, and it is hoped a similar event will take place in future years for apprentices in the other designated trades.

CONFERENCES

The Director of Apprenticeship attended the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held at Banff, Alberta, and gave a paper dealing with systems of apprenticeship in plants. During his visit to western Canada, the Director visited apprentice training centres and discussed legislation and its administration in relation to apprenticeship with the officials of the western provincial governments.

The Deputy Minister attended the joint meeting of the Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee and the Directors of Apprenticeship held in Ottawa during October, 1953, and was accompanied by the Director of Apprenticeship and the Assistant to the Director.

STAFF

In addition to the Director, the Assistant to the Director, and the clerical staff, there are 12 inspectors associated with the Branch to assist in the work of apprentice training and to co-operate with employers and their apprentices on any problems arising in respect of the Act and regulations.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

General

The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act came into force on July 1, 1944, and it is now considered that the Act has contributed in large measure in raising the standards of working conditions in Ontario. In working hours in industry being established to meet the requirements of the Act, many employees are now provided with longer leisure hours. A further benefit from the Act is realized in that previous to its enforcement many employees in industry did not receive any vacation credit, but now employees are, in the majority of cases, assured of a minimum vacation with pay for the period employed.

In summary, the Act provides that the maximum working hours of an employee in an industrial undertaking shall not exceed 8 in a day and 48 in a week, and it further provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a holiday of 1 week with pay for each working year of his employment. However, a person holding a position of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity is excluded from the operation of the provisions concerning maximum hours, and in the case of special urgent circumstances of an emergency nature the maximum working hours may be exceeded. In addition, the Board may by order authorize longer working hours where employers and employees have come to an agreement.

The regulations made pursuant to section 10 of the Act are divided into 3 parts.

Part I prescribes the industrial undertakings and branches thereof in which the maximum working hours do not apply, and deals with the conditions under which the maximum working hours may be exceeded.

Part II prescribes the industrial undertakings and branches thereof in which the provisions of the Act relating to vacations with pay do not apply, and provides for a system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment in lieu of a vacation with pay to an employee in the construction industry or to an employee in any other industrial undertaking who has ceased to be employed by an employer, and contains other provisions necessary to the operation of this part.

Part III prescribes the records which shall be kept and the returns which shall be made by employers.

For the text of the regulations under the Act, see Regulations 144 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 102/52, 27/53, and 211/53, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 15, 1952, and March 14 and December 5, 1953, respectively.

Hours of Work

The Industry and Labour Board may, under regulation 4, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1953, and March 31, 1954, was 78 which involved 728 employees.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Industry and Labour Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee.

In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1953-54 for extended working hours for the employees of 39 employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 820 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees.

It should be noted that where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the number of extra hours of work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 105 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 1,951 employees.

Vacations with Pay

In reading the statistical material in this annual report on vacations with pay it should be noted that from the date the Act went into force to July 1, 1947, the system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry.

VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS

From July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1954, a total of 2,264,969 vacation-with-pay stamp books has been issued by the Board. Of this number, 311,138 were issued during the fiscal year 1953-54. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of 35 cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

For the purpose of being of assistance where a vacation-with-pay stamp book has been lost or stolen, the Board maintains a record of a stamp book containing vacation-with-pay credit stamps which have been redeemed. This system which was established to provide a service only has been the

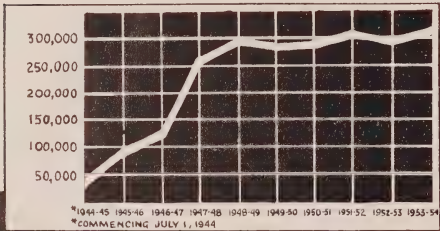
means used for tracing 10 of 210 stamp books reported lost during the fiscal year under review. The work of tracing the other stamp books was not completed at the close of the fiscal year.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS

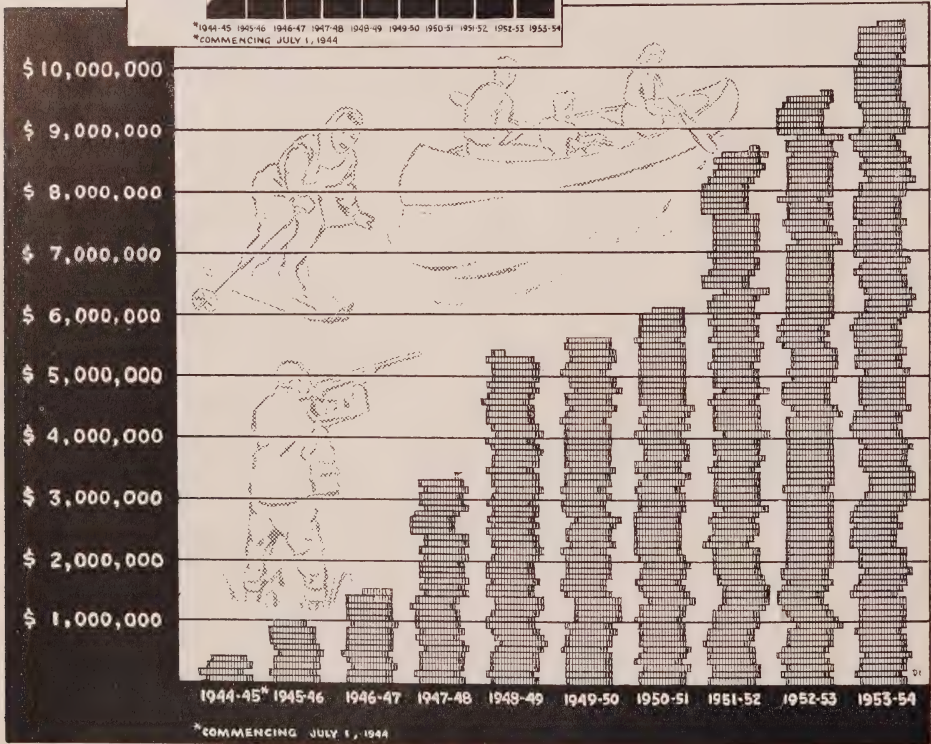
The procedure provided under regulation 11 for the transmittal of vacation-with-pay credit stamps from the employer to the employee has appeared in former annual reports of the Department and is not, therefore, repeated in this report.

It is of interest to record that vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office and from a number of branches of chartered banks located in strategic industrial areas.

Under the plan of vacation-with-pay credits, the total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1954, was \$51,963,775.46. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$10,669,126.80.



VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS
ISSUED, BY FISCAL YEARS
1944-45 TO 1953-54
VALUE OF VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS
PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS
1944-45 TO 1953-54



Inspection of Records

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, the Industry and Labour Board received 2,052 complaints of violations of the Act and regulations.

In respect of these complaints, the Board arranged under section 9 of the Act for the inspection and examination of the records of the employers involved, and 2,024 of the complaints were satisfactorily adjusted. In the remaining 28 cases prosecutions were instituted against the employers involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

The Board also arranged for the inspection and examination under section 9 of the Act of the records of employers engaged in the retail stores industry relating to the hours of work of their employees. The inspection dealt only with those employers whose businesses were located in new shopping centres in the suburban areas of the City of Toronto and where their stores were kept open for longer hours, in some cases until 9 p.m. However, there was no indication that these employers were not complying with the requirements of the Act in respect of the limitations on hours of work.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 28 charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act made against employers as follows, with 7 convictions: failure to produce records, 5; failure to give vacation pay, 23.

One of the charges of failure to produce records and 2 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were dismissed, and 1 of the charges of failure to produce records and 17 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$175 were levied by the courts.

Delegations

During the fiscal year being reviewed the Industry and Labour Board received 64 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 28; concerning vacations with pay, 36.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

General

The Industrial Standards Act provides that the Minister of Labour may, upon the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry within a zone or zones which he has designated, authorize an industrial standards officer to convene a conference of the employers and employees in the industry for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in subsection 1 of section 7 of the Act. The conference may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for the industry affected.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour submitted by the conference is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve of the schedule, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare the schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in the schedule, within the designated zone or zones as may be prescribed and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in the schedule. The schedule is then published in The Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act.

An outline of general regulations made under The Industrial Standards Act during the fiscal year 1952-53 appeared in the annual report of the Department for that period. For the text of these regulations, see Ontario Regulations 38/53 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 4, 1953.

Zones

Section 4 of the Act provides the Minister may from time to time designate the whole of Ontario, or any part or parts of Ontario, as a zone or zones for any business, calling, trade, undertaking and work of any nature whatsoever which he may designate or define as an industry for the purposes of the Act.

During the fiscal year under review, the Minister defined 1 zone which was applicable to the construction industry. The definition brought a new zone area into force.

Definitions of zones are in the form of ministerial orders. There have been 97 areas designated as zones, 24 applying to construction industries and 73 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario has been designated as a zone to apply to 4 clothing industries which were designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab have also been designated as industries.

Conferences

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, 16 petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each petition, the Minister, under section 6 of the Act, authorized industrial standards officers to convene 15 conferences. In respect of the other petition the Minister did not authorize a conference. Table G-1, page 91, shows the industries and zones affected by the petitions, and where conferences were authorized.

Twelve conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1953-54, 2 of the conferences being adjourned and reconvened during the fiscal year under review. As a result, 9 schedules in force were revoked and replaced by new schedules, 2 schedules were brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedule had existed, and 1 schedule was not approved by the Minister because in his opinion the schedule was not agreed to by a

proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown in Table G-1a, page 92.

The conference for the painting and decorating industry in the Port Arthur-Fort William zone which was reported adjourned in the annual report of the Department for 1952-53 was not reconvened during the fiscal year under review, and the file was closed.

Schedules

AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board approved of the hours of work set out in schedules for the barbering industry for the Fort William-Port Arthur, Ottawa, Sarnia-Point Edward, and Stratford, zones being reduced. Accordingly, the Board made orders amending each of the schedules, with the concurrence of the proper advisory committee, to establish the new hours. For the text of the orders, see The Ontario Gazette of August 8, October 3, and December 5, 1953. An order amending a schedule is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES

During previous fiscal years, the Industry and Labour Board determined and designated, under the Act, that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive, and approved provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

The Board determined and designated the men's and boys' hat and cap industry as an interprovincially competitive industry, during the fiscal year being reviewed.

SCHEDULES IN FORCE

For the information of his employees, an employer affected by a schedule is required under section 9 of the Act to post a copy of the schedule where his employees are engaged in their duties. The schedule is to be posted where it can be readily seen and read. A schedule remains posted as long as it is in force.

At the close of the fiscal year 1953-54, there were 147 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table G-2, commencing on page 92.

Violations of Act and Schedules

ARREARS OF WAGES

During the fiscal year under review, arrears of wages amounting to \$4,907.72 were collected from 35 employers who had failed to pay the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the schedules applicable to them. One hundred and thirty-two employees were involved.

Of the total amount, \$4,595.89 collected from 32 employers was paid to 112 employees concerned, and \$104.20 collected from 4 employers and affecting 13 employees was transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario. The balance of \$207.63 collected from 3 employers and involving 7 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1953-54, pending the decision of the Industry and Labour Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows: bricklaying and stonemasonry—Ottawa zone, 1; carpentry industry—Ottawa zone, 14; electrical repair-and-construction industry—Ottawa zone, 1; painting and decorating industry—Ottawa zone, 2, Toronto zone, 16; plumbing and heating industry—Ottawa zone, 1. The number of employers violating each schedule is shown.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$513.80 collected from 3 employers in arrears of wages had not been disbursed. Of this amount \$495.10 was paid to 4 employees, and the balance of \$18.70 was transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1953-54, 40 prosecutions were instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of the schedules affecting industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Cornwall zone, 1, Ottawa zone, 2, Toronto zone, 5; carpentry industry—Niagara Falls zone, 2, Ottawa zone, 2; electrical repair-and-construction industry—Ottawa zone, 8; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 11; lathing industry—Ottawa zone, 4; plumbing and heating industry—Ottawa zone, 2, Welland zone, 1; sheet-metal-work construction industry—Windsor zone, 2.

There were 26 convictions. Seven charges were withdrawn, and 7 cases were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$405 were levied by the courts. Three appeals were entered. One concerning the schedule for the plumbing and heating industry, Ottawa zone, was dismissed, and of the other 2 affecting the electrical repair-and-construction industry, Ottawa zone, 1 was withdrawn and 1 was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Advisory Committees

Under the Act, for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies the Minister of Labour may establish an advisory committee of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman. The committee may hear complaints of employers and employees to whom the schedule applies and may generally assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations and do anything it is authorized to do by the schedule.

During the fiscal year 1952-53 a procedure was started for establishing advisory committees by ministerial orders. The orders set out the zone or zones and the industry to which the schedule applies and the number of members on the committee. There were 16 committees established by this method during the fiscal year under review. A total of 20 advisory committees has been established.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

APPEALS

Under subsection 2 of section 13 of the Act an employer or employee aggrieved by the decision of an advisory committee may appeal from the decision to the Industry and Labour Board. During the fiscal year 1953-54, the Board heard 1 appeal made by an employer affected by the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry for the Ontario zone. The Board upheld the decision of the advisory committee.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

General

The original provisions of the orders at present in force under The Minimum Wage Act took effect on June 1, 1947. The orders apply to female employees only, and may affect more than a quarter of a million women in employment.

For the text of the orders, see Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951, and Ontario Regulations 49/53 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 25, 1953.

Inspections

During the fiscal year 1953-54, the Unemployment Insurance Commission continued its service to the Department in checking the records of employers employing female employees for any violations of the orders and furnishing the Branch with the names and addresses of new employers. An outline of this service appears in the annual report of the Department for the fiscal year 1949-50.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspectors of the Department made at the request of the Branch an examination of the records of employers with respect to the wages paid to their employees. Where inspection disclosed a contravention of the orders, the inspector reported it to the Branch for further investigation. In addition, the departmental inspectors reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act providing for every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them where his employees are engaged in their duties.

These 2 methods of covering industry, that is through the services of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the inspectorate of the Department, continue to be very satisfactory in the administration of the Act and orders.

During the fiscal year under review, the Commission submitted the names and addresses of 16,424 new employers in Ontario. In the case of 1,526 of these employers a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to them for their information, and to the remaining employers of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees was sent, as well as a copy of the orders. On surveying the information from the Commission on the 16,424 employers it was

obvious that almost 6,900 of them did not employ women. In addition to the names and addresses submitted by the Commission, there were names and addresses of 1,124 employers received from departmental inspectors, and a questionnaire and a copy of the orders were sent to them also.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, who had been recorded in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Information taken from questionnaires returned by 8,227 employers is outlined in Table H-1, page 96. It will be observed from the table that the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 9 female employees, and that wage increases were ordered in each case.

Violations

In addition to the underpayment of 9 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires as described above, there were 7 complaints received from employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders. These latter violations are described under "Arrears of Wages".

ARREARS OF WAGES

Arrears of wages amounting to \$422.19 were collected during the fiscal year 1953-54 from 4 employers on behalf of 18 female employees as compared with \$237.62 collected from 6 employers on behalf of 13 employees during the previous fiscal year.

In addition, on instructions from the Department 3 employers paid arrears of wages amounting to \$22.85 direct to 4 female employees. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1952-53 were \$57.75 paid direct by 7 employers to 7 employees.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1953-54.

Home-work

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 339 firms during the fiscal year 1953-54, as compared with 342 firms in the previous fiscal year.

Handicapped Employees

Section 4 of The Minimum Wage Act provides that the Industry and Labour Board may grant written permission to an employer to pay to any employee who is handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Board granted 1 employer permission to employ 1 female employee, who was handicapped, at a rate lower than the minimum wage, and 4 permits involving 5 female employees which had been issued previously, expired. At the close of the fiscal year there were 14 permits in force involving 15 female employees as compared with 17 permits in force involving 19 employees at April 1, 1953.

Part II

Tables

Tables

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, and the term "1954" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents, by Cause, Industry, and Sex—1954.....	66
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections, by Industry.....	68
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1954..	70
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry, by Sex—1954.....	72
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry, by Sex and Age—1954.....	74
Table A-3.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1953, Authorizing the Employment of Female Persons and Youths before 7 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m., by Industry.....	75
Table A-4.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1953, for the Employment of Home-workers, by Industry.....	76
Table A-5.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Drawings and Specifications of Buildings—1954.....	77

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1954.....	78
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1954.....	78
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Place and Classification of Certificate of Qualification Applied for—1954	79

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections.....	80
Table C-2.—Certificates of Inspection and Certificates of Approval Issued.....	80
Table C-3.—Certificates of Competency Issued—1954.....	81
Table C-4.—Report of Number of Welding Operators Tested—1954.....	81
Table C-5.—Revenue Earned.....	81

D—Ontario Labour Relations Board

Table D-1.—Summary of Applications Handled by the Board—1954.....	82
---	----

E—Fair Employment Practices Branch

Table E-1.—Report of Complaints of Discrimination against Men and Women in respect of their Employment—1954.....	83
Table E-2.—Report of Proceedings under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, during 1954 and from the Date of Enforcement of the Act.....	83

F—Apprenticeship Branch

Table F-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—1954.....	84
Table F-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades, by Year of Apprenticeship—1954.....	85
Table F-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1954, by Designated Trades.....	86
Table F-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades—1954..	86
Table F-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Place of Examination—1954.....	87
Table F-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1954.....	88
Table F-4.—Licenses Issued to Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1953, by Designated Trades.....	88
Table F-4a.—Report of Contracts between Trade Schools and Students for the Year Ending December 31, 1953, by Designated Trades.....	88
Table F-4b.—Report of Examinations of Students Completing Training in Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1953, by Designated Trades.....	89
Table F-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification, and Trade-school Licenses—1954.....	89
Table F-6.—Distribution of Discharged Members of the Forces in Designated Trades to March 31, 1954.....	90

G—The Industrial Standards Act

Table G-1.—Report of Petitions for Conferences, by Industry and Zone—1954.....	91
Table G-1a.—Report of Conferences Convened, by Industry and Zone—1954.....	92
Table G-2.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1954.....	92

H—Minimum Wage Branch

Table H-1.—Report of Employment of Female Persons, by Zone—1954.....	96
--	----

I—Strikes and Lock-outs

Table I-1.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario—1954.....	97
Table I-1a.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921-1954.....	108

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause	Manufacturing												
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	25		6	4	7	4	8	45	1	150	45	45	28
2	Cranes and derricks.....	1		1	1				2		25	8	2	5
3	Elevators.....	7	1			5	1	3	4	1	6	1	4	2
4	Engines and cars.....	1									6	3	1	1
5	Electricity.....	2			1	3			1		7	16	3	6
6	Explosions.....	1				1	2		2	1	16	5	4	2
7	Falling objects.....	53		27	12	30	3	72	100	11	448	247	46	90
8	Falls of persons.....	85		20	19	59	10	67	71	11	256	198	17	56
9	Missiles.....	9		9	3	14	5	34	23		122	57	20	21
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	1			2			6	1		21	13		3
11	Infected wounds.....	23		4	8	17	14	34	35	4	104	60	15	20
12	Jammed between articles.....	27		15	3	10	2	44	39	4	161	89	23	33
13	Hand tools.....	4		1	2	4		9	8	3	41	22	10	8
14	Sprains and strains.....	167		62	27	63	15	115	132	26	623	478	81	180
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting.....	10		1	3	10	4	2	12	2	23	9	4	2
16	Presses and dies.....	1		7	4	4	1	5	7	4	78	38	23	45
17	Paper machinery.....	1							109	13		1	2	
18	Metal machinery.....	1						2			206	87	35	38
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....					1		101	1					
20	Textile machinery.....					52	13				1			1
21	Other machinery.....	24			19	2	4		1		2	3		2
22	Centrifugal machinery.....				1									37
23	Rubber machinery.....			46	4									
24	Machinery connections.....	23	1	3	7	5	3	7	2	1	17	10	4	21
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	131		27	10	38	16	72	87	12	326	186	44	75
26	Scalpings.....													206
27	Trucking.....	25		6	3	6	1	16	16		40	26	7	3
28	Fumes.....	1			1			2	4		2	7		2
29	Industrial diseases.....	21		10	6	9	10	1	10	1	50	48	13	24
30	Total.....	644	2	245	141	339	108	600	712	95	2,731	1,657	403	666
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act...	70		1	1	1	1	194	2	17	32	10	4	1
32	Grand Total.....	714	2	246	142	340	109	794	714	112	2,763	1,667	407	667

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

INSPECTION BRANCH

BY CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1954¹

Products of petroleum and coal			Construction				Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation				Trade		Service						Unclassified		Total		Female		Male		Number
No.	No.	No.					No.	No.	No.					No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Chemical products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service	Total	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal													
9	21	4	1	6		4						1	3	458	15		436	7	1											
			1											53			50	3	2											
	3	2				3	3						2	50	7		41	2	3											
2	1													18			17	1	4											
	1		2									1		45	2		38	5	5											
	7	1	1											47	1		39	7	6											
12	28	6	22	11	7								13	1,484	55		1,425	4	7											
19	25	7	8	6	11		1	3	36				2	38	1,140	128		1,004	8	8										
2	5	6	10	2		6									374	17		357		9										
1	2	1		1											54			54		10										
2	6	8	3		3		1	50					5	442	59		383		11											
5	24	6	6	5	3			17					2	574	13		561		12											
2			1			11								137	3		134		13											
32	51	17	13	7	14		7	5	87				1	27	2,503	125		2,378		14										
1	4	1		3		5							1	3	123	10		111	2	15										
	3	15				1							1	1	246	51		194	1	16										
															126	17		104	5	17										
		2	1			1									375	24		346	5	18										
		3													106	7		98	1	19										
															67	20		47		20										
22	11	11	1	1		11	1						1	4	157	27		130		21										
															1			1		22										
2	9	12	3			5									50	5		44	1	23										
13	27	18	23	10	9	86		4					2	1	154	21		133		24										
													27		1,447	99		1,344	4	25										
	2		2	11		9		2												26										
		1											3		207	2		202	3	27										
															20	2		18		28										
2	7	4	1	3		4	1						2		257	43		213	1	29										
126	237	125	99	61	53		10	25	384	3			10	131	10,715	753		9,902	60	30										
7	7	1	289	22		9	6	4		1	2	3	15		714	4	1	679	30	31										
133	244	126	388	83	53		16	29	393	4	2	3	10	146	11,429	757	1	10,581	90	32										

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	Manufacturing.....	18,939	5,921	24,860	269	147
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,991	747	3,738		4
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	24	4	28		
4	Rubber products.....	102	46	148		1
5	Leather products.....	525	134	659		
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	565	194	759	10	
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	2,114	657	2,771		
8	Wood products.....	2,046	487	2,533	1	17
9	Paper products.....	369	153	522	3	26
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	1,093	290	1,383		
11	Iron and steel products.....	2,274	1,157	3,431	4	13
12	Transportation equipment.....	3,678	787	4,465	246	44
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	551	351	902		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	468	219	687	4	1
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	632	228	860	1	35
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	213	33	246		
17	Chemical products.....	543	173	716		4
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	751	261	1,012		2
19	Construction.....	361	98	459	82	28
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	847	312	1,159	6	5
21	Transportation.....	326	74	400	4	3
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	455	231	686	2	
23	Communication.....	66	7	73		2
24	Public Utility Operation.....	91	22	113		
25	Trade.....	8,505	1,279	9,784		8
26	Wholesale trade.....	1,575	490	2,065		2
27	Retail trade.....	6,930	789	7,719		6
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	583	231	814	1	10
29	Service.....	4,741	840	5,581	1,192	21
30	Community or public service.....	97	20	117	3	7
31	Government service.....	154	14	168	6	6
32	Recreation service.....	147	17	164	6	6
33	Business service.....	101	21	122	16	1
34	Personal service.....	4,242	768	5,010	1,161	1
35	Unclassified.....	76	4	80		380
36	Total.....	34,143	8,707	42,850	1,550	599

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons working in compressed

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1954
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹							Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act ²	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act	Total		
1	351	94	1	46	64	973	25,833	1
	1	57		12	18	92	3,830	2
							28	3
	2					3	151	4
1	19	1				21	680	5
	2	1		1	1	15	774	6
	10	13		3	2	28	2,799	7
	57	3		10	14	102	2,635	8
	3				2	34	556	9
	19	1		3	1	24	1,407	10
	50	1		5	8	81	3,512	11
	103	3	1	6	4	407	4,872	12
	13	2		2		17	919	13
	17	11		2	2	37	724	14
	23	1		1	3	64	924	15
	5				4	9	255	16
	13				1	18	734	17
	14			1	4	21	1,033	18
769	337	433		7	3	1,659	2,118	19
	88	9	1	10	2	121	1,280	20
	78		1	4	2	92	492	21
	10	1		6		19	705	22
		8				10	83	23
	2		2			4	117	24
	314	11	2	79	3	417	10,201	25
	57	5		5		69	2,134	26
	257	6	2	74	3	348	8,067	27
	31	2		1		45	859	28
2	397	15	3	139	23	1,792	7,373	29
2	29	4			9	54	171	30
	31	10			4	57	225	31
	10			7	9	38	202	32
	22	1		2	1	43	165	33
	305		3	130		1,600	6,610	34
	3			2		385	465	35
772	1,523	564	9	284	95	5,396	48,246	36

of Labour.
air, tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work.

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	278	436	714	1,076	321	951	3,750
2	Foods and beverages.....	70	29	99	157	38	158	549
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				1			3
4	Rubber products.....	1		1	29	6	25	32
5	Leather products.....	1	2	3	41	7	37	78
6	Textile products, (except clothing) ..	2	2	4	58		49	81
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	12	1	13	128	15	53	46
8	Wood products.....	60	16	76	116	39	73	1,081
9	Paper products.....	1	1	2	32	5	84	150
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	9	10	19	50	7	64	123
11	Iron and steel products.....	21	39	60	95	71	130	633
12	Transportation equipment.....	77	300	377	160	68	77	343
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	3	7	10	32	10	28	124
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	4	6	10	47	12	31	95
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	9	11	20	29	17	29	209
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....				14	2	15	37
17	Chemical products.....	3	2	5	32	9	46	63
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5	10	15	55	15	52	103
19	Construction.....	3	2	5	13	13	14	54
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	10	20	30	88	22	85	84
21	Transportation.....	4	15	19	16	4	25	25
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	5	5	10	67	18	60	57
23	Communication.....	1		1	5			2
24	Public Utility Operation.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	8
25	Trade.....	62	225	287	245	16	350	354
26	Wholesale trade.....	9	7	16	106	16	200	109
27	Retail trade.....	53	218	271	139		150	245
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	7	1	8	105	17	178	2
29	Service.....	34	7	41	75	38	77	88
30	Community or public service.....				10	2	25	3
31	Government service.....				5	2	5	5
32	Recreation service.....	1		1	6	3	2	1
33	Business service.....	1		1	1	2	2	
34	Personal service.....	32	7	39	53	29	43	79
35	Unclassified.....				1		1	
36	Total.....	396	692	1,088	1,605	428	1,659	4,340

¹Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1954

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventilation	Sanitation	Seats: for female employees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing-room matron	Head-gear: for female employees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscellaneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
22	208	403	300	7	295	10	155	271	4	4,972	13,459	1
1	52	19	22	.....	32	2	8	78	.....	763	1,978	2
		1		.....						1	6	3
1	2	4	2		1		1			30	134	4
1	2	6	18	1	12	1	6	1		128	342	5
.....	4	2	17	1	10		33	4		133	396	6
3	9	11	57		44	1	23	11		449	863	7
2	17	42	31	2	61	1	7	27		693	2,268	8
1	2	1	5	.....	4		20			149	455	9
1	1	15	28	.....	17	2	13	5	1	233	579	10
4	23	124	40	1	24	1	9	20		720	1,955	11
3	56	67	36		35			109	2	742	2,075	12
2	5	33	18	1	9		6			173	451	13
1	11	29			5	2	7	2	1	172	425	14
1	4	19	5		20		1	7		172	533	15
.....	6	2			3			1		83	163	16
.....	6	10	7		7		6	3		139	333	17
1	8	18	14	1	11		15	3		192	503	18
.....	1	2	1		7			4		56	170	19
.....	10	8	2		18		1	27	1	224	600	20
.....	2	4	1		9			21		70	196	21
.....	8	4	1		7			5	1	139	377	22
.....					2		1	1		15	27	23
.....	1		1		1			1		21	42	24
3	48	43	39	1	73	3	1	157	27	1,175	2,822	25
1	9	10	8		22	2	1	22		339	861	26
2	39	33	31	1	51	1		135	27	836	1,961	27
4	7	4	14		15			2		106	462	28
4	13	16	27		48		1	158	14	827	1,427	29
.....		3			1		1			12	57	30
2	1	2	1		2				1	14	40	31
.....	4	1	2					1	13	19	53	32
.....		2			1			1		10	20	33
2	8	8	24		44			156		772	1,257	34
.....					1		4			6	13	35
33	288	476	384	8	458	13	162	620	46	7,387	18,995	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	1,204	7,436	4,545	98,882	1,833	35,482	114	2,807	7,696	144,607
2	Foods and beverages	153	869	586	11,337	627	7,656	63	2,617	1,429	22,479
3	Tobacco and tobacco products			14	1,076	3	642			17	1,718
4	Rubber products	10	106	35	1,785	19	1,099			64	2,990
5	Leather products	22	72	176	3,349	82	2,232			280	5,653
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	32	304	198	6,362	96	5,294	2	23	328	11,983
7	Clothing (textile and fur)	24	186	886	18,695	119	6,423	1	8	1,030	25,312
8	Wood products	125	260	292	1,652	182	1,577	28	58	627	3,547
9	Paper products	32	370	160	3,658	62	1,713			254	5,741
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	116	768	381	5,978	64	536	1	2	562	7,284
11	Iron and steel products	173	1,213	516	10,585	228	2,859	8	25	925	14,682
12	Transportation equipment	205	575	332	6,020	180	2,037	6	7	723	8,639
13	Non-ferrous metal products	41	239	160	3,513	29	785	2	25	232	4,562
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies	51	737	193	12,893	30	957	1	20	275	14,607
15	Non-metallic mineral products	55	178	114	1,755	31	223	1	6	201	2,162
16	Products of petroleum and coal	21	231	19	428	2	2			42	661
17	Chemical products	99	1,030	213	4,211	16	283			328	5,524
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	45	298	270	5,585	63	1,164	1	16	379	7,063
19	Construction	64	166	53	226	5	10	2	2	124	404
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	153	672	173	2,646	44	187	8	13	378	3,518
21	Transportation	73	241	45	233	19	50	5	5	142	529
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	67	279	95	1,014	23	124	2	3	187	1,420
23	Communication	13	152	33	1,399	2	13	1	5	49	1,569
24	Public Utility Operation	8	48	11	25	1	4			20	77
25	Trade	860	3,445	1,835	14,935	1,640	9,005	91	223	4,426	27,608
26	Wholesale trade	295	1,267	461	3,745	132	866	14	59	902	5,937
27	Retail trade	565	2,178	1,374	11,190	1,508	8,139	77	164	3,524	21,671
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	74	1,508	53	1,133	7	27			134	2,668
29	Service	349	1,314	919	6,947	1,560	10,198	79	323	2,907	18,782
30	Community or public service	4	17	15	323	5	608			24	948
31	Government service	21	149	8	247	18	101			47	497
32	Recreation service	21	142	10	52	7	19			38	213
33	Business service	25	179	26	205	2	4			53	388
34	Personal service	278	827	860	6,120	1,528	9,466	79	323	2,745	16,736
35	Unclassified	2	21	26	9,264	2	7			30	9,292
36	Total	2,714	14,610	7,615	134,058	5,092	54,920	294	3,368	15,715	206,956

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1954

Male										Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total			
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	
441	6,968	6,327	280,115	4,650	138,449	1,177	12,406	12,595	437,938	582,545	
76	1,519	615	22,474	1,016	18,207	321	3,428	2,028	45,628	68,107	2
		12	834	5	567	1	33	18	1,434	3,152	3
2	38	44	8,342	29	2,192	1	12	76	10,584	13,574	4
8	40	180	4,963	85	3,975	2	20	275	8,998	14,651	5
13	152	209	8,515	138	6,380	6	206	366	15,253	27,236	6
11	38	890	11,905	105	3,045	1	4	1,007	15,042	40,354	7
48	170	548	8,784	188	17,007	252	4,659	1,036	30,620	34,167	8
5	26	173	17,398	95	4,211	1	14	274	21,649	27,390	9
71	1,700	630	13,403	132	1,487	10	104	843	16,694	23,978	10
62	1,216	981	75,367	643	24,421	69	571	1,755	101,575	116,257	11
54	275	510	34,727	1,630	42,515	450	2,644	2,644	80,161	88,800	12
13	142	275	11,201	116	3,523	3	6	407	14,872	19,434	13
15	567	259	30,590	54	2,158	7	140	335	33,455	48,062	14
8	29	249	9,195	164	4,757	30	397	451	14,378	16,540	15
1	2	120	2,617	65	409	11	86	197	3,114	3,775	16
35	776	283	12,411	62	1,518			380	14,705	20,229	17
19	228	349	7,389	123	2,077	12	82	503	9,776	16,839	18
9	354	165	2,710	57	982	15	256	246	4,302	4,706	19
53	378	296	7,102	221	3,814	111	2,844	681	14,138	17,656	20
5	13	72	1,422	124	2,622	79	2,644	280	6,701	7,230	21
24	327	201	5,028	92	1,137	31	192	348	6,684	8,104	22
24	38	23	652	5	55	1	8	53	753	2,322	23
3	3	28	1,209	28	421	8	13	67	1,646	1,723	24
634	2,552	1,903	18,598	2,858	18,080	523	2,312	5,918	41,542	69,150	25
193	1,454	651	8,973	358	3,846	98	725	1,300	14,998	20,935	26
441	1,098	1,252	9,625	2,500	14,234	425	1,587	4,618	26,544	48,215	27
30	1,093	138	1,398	70	290	5	11	243	2,792	5,460	28
153	885	621	5,192	1,110	6,707	67	314	1,951	13,098	31,880	29
4	15	30	399	18	683	1	5	53	1,102	2,050	30
3	104	15	782	27	647	1	2	46	1,535	2,032	31
45	334	16	125	23	258	6	46	90	763	976	32
22	192	36	297	3	14			61	503	891	33
79	240	524	3,589	1,039	5,105	59	261	1,701	9,195	25,931	34
1	9	14	5,403					15	5,412	14,704	35
1,324	12,242	9,492	321,727	8,994	168,743	1,906	18,156	21,716	520,868	727,824	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,
BY SEX AND AGE—1954**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Manufacturing	144,310	295	2	144,607	437,619	313	6	437,938	582,545
Foods and beverages.....	22,394	83	2	22,479	45,557	68	3	45,628	68,107
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,718			1,718	1,434			1,434	3,152
Rubber products.....	2,981	9		2,990	10,580	4		10,584	13,574
Leather products.....	5,618	35		5,653	8,964	34		8,998	14,651
Textile products, (except clothing)...	11,944	39		11,983	15,230	23		15,253	27,236
Clothing (textile and fur).....	25,276	36		25,312	15,009	32	1	15,042	40,354
Wood products.....	3,528	19		3,547	30,575	45		30,620	34,167
Paper products.....	5,723	18		5,741	21,626	23		21,649	27,390
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	7,271	13		7,284	16,670	23	1	16,694	23,978
Iron and steel products.....	14,677	5		14,682	101,556	19		101,575	116,257
Transportation equipment.....	8,637	2		8,639	80,148	12	1	80,161	88,800
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,543	19		4,562	14,865	7		14,872	19,434
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	14,600	7		14,607	33,447	8		33,455	48,062
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,161	1		2,162	14,376	2		14,378	16,540
Products of petroleum and coal.....	661			661	3,114			3,114	3,775
Chemical products.....	5,521	3		5,524	14,702	3		14,705	20,229
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7,057	6		7,063	9,766	10		9,776	16,839
Construction	404			404	4,300	2		4,302	4,706
Transportation, Storage and Communication	3,517		1	3,518	14,135	3		14,138	17,656
Transportation.....	529			529	6,699	2		6,701	7,230
Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	1,419		1	1,420	6,683	1		6,684	8,104
Communication.....	1,569			1,569	753			753	2,322
Public Utility Operation	77			77	1,646			1,646	1,723
Trade	27,402	203	3	27,608	41,162	359	21	41,542	69,150
Wholesale trade.....	5,910	27		5,937	14,981	17		14,998	20,935
Retail trade.....	21,492	176	3	21,671	26,181	342	21	26,544	48,215
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,668			2,668	2,792			2,792	5,460
Service	18,589	191	2	18,782	12,974	118	6	13,098	31,880
Community or public service.....	948			948	1,102			1,102	2,050
Government service.....	497			497	1,535			1,535	2,032
Recreation service.....	212	1		213	682	78	3	763	976
Business service.....	388			388	503			503	891
Personal service.....	16,544	190	2	16,736	9,152	40	3	9,195	25,931
Unclassified	9,292			9,292	5,412			5,412	14,704
Total	206,259	689	8	206,956	520,040	795	33	520,868	727,824

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1953,
AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PERSONS AND YOUTHS
BEFORE 7 A.M. AND AFTER 6.30 P.M., BY INDUSTRY¹**

Industry	Emergency Overtime ²		Double Shift ³		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved ⁴
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	473	1,382	390	740	28
Foods and beverages.....	84	164	75	139	7
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1	1	3	5	.....
Rubber products.....	4	6	10	20	.....
Leather products.....	17	65	5	7	.....
Textile products, (except clothing).....	43	86	61	96	3
Clothing (textile and fur).....	82	207	31	64	1
Wood products.....	4	9	9	11	1
Paper products.....	41	118	27	65	3
Printing, publishing and allied industries..	58	262	16	29	4
Iron and steel products.....	18	38	41	87	5
Transportation equipment.....	3	16	8	21	2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	20	87	10	18	1
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	25	65	26	47	.....
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4	13	11	20	1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Chemical products.....	17	35	13	23	.....
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	52	210	42	85	.....
Construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Transportation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communication.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Utility Operation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade	26	159	8	13	.....
Wholesale trade.....	10	60	4	4	.....
Retail trade.....	16	99	4	9	.....
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service	31	131	17	23	26
Community or public service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Recreation service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Business service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personal service.....	31	131	17	23	26 ⁵
Unclassified	17	108	8	18	.....
Total	547	1,780	423	794	55

¹Refer to text, commencing page 19.

²Section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and after 9 p.m. of the same day.

³Section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

⁴Section 31a provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during hours other than those prescribed in sections 29, 30, and 31, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

⁵In addition, 351 permits were issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m. under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1953,
FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY**

Industry	Employers'	Home-workers'
	Permits	Permits
	No.	No.
Manufacturing	349	2,600
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	4	10
Leather products.....	25	54
Textile products, (except clothing).....	30	188
Clothing (textile and fur).....	170	966
Wood products.....	7	33
Paper products.....	6	31
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	10	325
Iron and steel products.....	5	8
Transportation equipment.....		
Non-ferrous metal products.....	21	185
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2	22
Non-metallic mineral products.....		
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	2	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	67	773
Construction		
Transportation, Storage and Communication		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
Public Utility Operation		
Trade	10	18
Wholesale trade.....	5	13
Retail trade.....	5	5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
Service	3	5
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	2	4
Personal service.....	1	1
Unclassified	14	20
Total	376	2,643

**TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1954**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved ¹	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	1,024	82,516,200	61.27
Foods and beverages.....	128	5,904,300	4.38
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	102,000	.07
Rubber products.....	19	1,651,200	1.23
Leather products.....	11	149,600	.11
Textile products, (except clothing).....	18	338,900	.25
Clothing (textile and fur).....	20	310,400	.23
Wood products.....	88	1,909,400	1.42
Paper products.....	33	5,795,400	4.30
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	55	7,047,300	5.23
Iron and steel products.....	238	11,686,000	8.68
Transportation equipment.....	136	21,730,200	16.16
Non-ferrous metal products.....	29	1,397,600	1.04
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	56	9,695,000	7.19
Non-metallic mineral products.....	73	2,669,800	1.98
Products of petroleum and coal.....	9	1,366,300	1.01
Chemical products.....	59	8,288,500	6.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	50	2,474,300	1.84
Construction	28	717,800	.53
General contractors.....	15	539,400	.40
Special trade contractors.....	13	178,400	.13
Transportation, Storage and Communication	114	12,936,000	9.60
Transportation.....	20	1,329,500	.99
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	90	11,011,500	8.17
Communication.....	4	595,000	.44
Public Utility Operation	7	983,000	.73
Trade	151	6,612,300	4.91
Wholesale trade.....	82	3,263,900	2.42
Retail trade.....	69	3,348,400	2.49
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	195	23,060,000	17.12
Service	51	7,861,500	5.84
Community or public service.....	1	150,000	.11
Government service.....	13	7,031,000	5.23
Recreation service.....			
Business service.....	7	207,500	.15
Personal service.....	30	473,000	.35
Total	1,570	134,686,800	100.00

¹ Drawings and specifications submitted for approval under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1954

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$39,025.50
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		300.00
		\$39,325.50
2. Text-books		5,797.75
3. Miscellaneous		83.94
Gross Revenue		\$45,207.19
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$ 1,091.00
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration		6.00
		\$ 1,097.00
2. Text-books		6.25
3. Miscellaneous		51.05
Total Refunds		1,154.30
Net Revenue		\$44,052.89

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1954

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator	37	11	.....	1	293	342	25
Refrigeration operator	12	2	.....	1	273	288	16
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class	847	160	26	14	7,221	8,268	392
Third class	326	218	7	7	5,640	6,198	565
Second class	73	103	1	.....	2,287	2,464	362
First class	6	24	.....	1	445	476	83
Hoisting engineer	250	117	.....	20	3,318	3,705	200
Traction engineer	9	11	.....	3	752	775	17
Hoisting and traction engineer, duplex	3	.....	.....	1	363	367	.....
Total	1,563	646	34	48	20,592	22,883 ¹	1,660

¹In addition, there were 300 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 23,183 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act.

**TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND
CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1954**

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification								
Place	Number	Com- pressor operator	Refrig- eration operator	Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Traction engineer	Total
				fourth class	third class	second class	first class			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2	4	.....	22	19	2	1	10	.....	58
Brantford.....	2	6	.....	17	15	4	1	5	1	49
Brockville.....	2	.....	1	24	18	5	.....	5	.....	53
Chatham.....	1	.....	.....	12	6	3	1	1	.....	23
Cornwall.....	1	.....	.....	8	10	3	.....	2	.....	23
Fort Frances.....	1	.....	.....	6	6	2	.....	10	.....	24
Geraldton.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Guelph.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Haileybury.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Hamilton.....	3	8	.....	33	23	15	3	11	8	101
Huntsville.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Kapuskasing.....	1	1	.....	6	1	2	.....	3	.....	13
Kenora.....	1	.....	.....	7	7	4	.....	3	.....	21
Kingston.....	2	.....	.....	24	11	7	2	5	1	50
Kirkland Lake.....	2	1	.....	15	8	5	.....	4	.....	33
Kitchener.....	2	.....	.....	40	27	7	3	5	.....	82
London.....	2	.....	.....	34	46	26	2	7	.....	115
Niagara Falls.....	2	4	1	17	9	4	1	19	.....	55
North Bay.....	1	.....	.....	13	8	1	.....	5	.....	27
Orillia.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	7
Ottawa.....	2	.....	.....	79	72	32	4	17	.....	204
Parry Sound.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	7
Peterborough.....	2	5	.....	10	8	5	1	9	1	39
Port Arthur.....	2	3	1	27	41	14	2	30	.....	118
Red Lake.....	1	2	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Renfrew.....	1	.....	.....	18	14	.....	.....	6	.....	38
St. Catharines.....	2	.....	.....	15	17	7	2	9	.....	50
Sarnia.....	1	2	3	13	10	5	1	5	.....	39
Sault Ste. Marie...	1	2	1	14	16	2	1	2	1	39
Sudbury.....	1	1	.....	27	21	10	2	10	.....	71
Timmins.....	2	.....	.....	27	16	10	2	9	.....	64
Walkerton.....	1	.....	.....	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Windsor.....	2	.....	.....	40	42	27	11	14	1	135
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	49	43	7	575	493	207	41	209	13	1,588
Total, Toronto..	(a)	13	10	765	548	312	72	301	29	2,050
Grand Total..		56	17	1,340	1,041	519	113	510	42	3,638

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS

	1953		1954		Annual Inspections ¹	
	New	Used	New	Used	1953	1954
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	1,481	556	1,560	505	3,129	2,738
Pressure vessels.....	6,109	433	7,060	441	6,009	5,774
Total.....	7,590²	989	8,620²	946	9,138	8,512
Pressure-piping.....	138 ²		275 ²			

¹Inspections are made annually of boilers and pressure vessels under section 23 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, which are not insured. In 1953 these inspections were made under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

²These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 7,549 additional inspections during 1954 of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation, as compared with 6,583 in 1953.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED

Classification of Certificate	1953	1954
	No.	No.
Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....	1,910	2,130
Certificates of Inspection.....	13,688	14,849
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	4,330	5,581
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use....	815	840
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,543 ^{1, 2}	8,428 ³
Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....	85	63

¹These certificates issued under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

²This number comprises 3,569 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 4,974 certificates issued from the office.

³This number comprises 3,341 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 5,087 certificates issued from the office.

TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1954

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	29		29	
Persons other than inspectors.....	7	108	115	100
Total.....	36	108	144	100

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1954

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	2,106	494	2,600
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	188	199	387
Total.....	2,294	693	2,987

TABLE C-5.—REVENUE EARNED

Source	1953	1954
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fees.....	93,120.25	128,722.00
Approval and registration of designs.....	7,854.50	13,287.00
Inspections:		
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	44,725.50	53,091.50
Pressure-piping.....	1,060.00	4,180.50
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	5,910.50	6,964.00
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	23,465.75 ¹	30,634.00
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	3,829.00	4,260.00
Certificates of competency.....		1,370.00
Tests of welding operators.....	6,275.00	14,935.00
Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping.....	4,422.00	5,506.35
Sale of Booklets Containing Regulations.....	28.25	3.50
Total.....	97,570.50	134,231.85
Moneys Transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario.....	95,690.52	132,988.46
Boiler Inspection Branch.....	72,620.46	132,988.46
Composite Inspection Branch ^{1, 2}	23,070.06	

¹Inspections made under section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.²Factory Inspection Branch in other parts of this annual report.

D—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

TABLE D-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS HANDLED
BY THE BOARD—1954

Type of Application	Number of Applications	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by Leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1954
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1954.....	518	304	91	21	102
Carried over from 1953.....	112	67	43	2	.....
Total.....	630	371	134	23	102
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1954.....	1,176	1,089	16	25	46
Carried over from 1953.....	35	26	3	6	.....
Total.....	1,211	1,115	19	31	46
Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1954.....	45	28	10	1	6
Carried over from 1953.....	8	4	4	.....	.....
Total.....	53	32	14	1	6
Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful:					
Filed during 1954.....	14 ¹	4	6 ¹	4	.....
Carried over from 1953.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15	5	6	4	.....
Consent to Prosecute:					
Filed during 1954.....	84	12	12	58	2
Carried over from 1953.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	84	12	12	58	2
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1954.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from 1953.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Decision as to Whether a Person is an Employee:					
Filed during 1954.....	5	1	1	1	2
Carried over from 1953.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5	1	1	1	2
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1954.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from 1953.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
All types of applications filed during 1954....	1,846	1,442	136	110	158
All types of applications carried over from 1953	156	98	50	8	.....
Total.....	2,002	1,540	186	118	158

¹One of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful.

E—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

TABLE E-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MEN AND WOMEN IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1954¹

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Commissions Appointed
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancstry	Place of origin	No.	No.
Refused employment	4	No. 3	No.	No. 1	No.	No.	No.	No. 4	No.
Discharged.....	8	No. 1	No. 1	No.	No.	No.	No. 6	No. 8	No.
Discriminated against in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment...									
Excluded from membership, expelled, suspended, or discriminated against by trade union...									
Discrimination expressed by									
(a) applications for employment...	5 ²	No. 1	No. 4	No.	No. 4	No. 2	No. 1	No. 5	No.
(b) advertisements	4	No.	No. 1	No.	No. 1	No.	No. 2	No. 4	No.
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	1	No.	No.	No.	No. 1	No.	No.	No. 1	No.
Total.....	22	No. 5	No. 6	No. 1	No. 6	No. 2	No. 9	No. 22	No.

¹Refer to text, page 44.

²In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

TABLE E-2.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951, DURING 1954 AND FROM THE DATE OF ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT

	April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954		January 1, 1952, to March 31, 1954	
	Number of complaints	Number of employers involved	Number of complaints	Number of employers involved
Complaints Received and Referred to Conciliation Officers During Period.....	69	8	122	10
Complaints settled by conciliation officers.....	14	4	67	6
Complaints being dealt with by conciliation officers at end of period.....	55	4	55	4
Complaints referred to commissions.....				

F—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE F-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY
DESIGNATED TRADES—1954**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1953	March 31, 1954
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	966	136	518	57	2,527	2,782
Bricklayer.....	69	12	35	3	162	181
Carpenter.....	141	28	95	6	335	347
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	289	25	136	9	736	855
Mason.....	6	.....	5	1	15	15
Painter and decorator.....	16	6	8	1	46	47
Plasterer.....	22	3	22	11	81	67
Plumber.....	219	31	125	21	696	738
Sheet metal worker.....	97	15	64	3	234	249
Steamfitter.....	107	16	28	2	222	283
Motor Vehicle Repairer¹	802	236	489	23	2,275	2,329
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	655	187	393	20	1,849	1,904
Branch B—body repairer.....	128	40	71	2	347	362
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer.....	19	9	25	1	79	63
Branch D—metal-worker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barber	10	.....	2	.....	14	22
Hairdresser	60	29	29	8	120	114
Total	1,838	401	1,038	88	4,936	5,247

¹In former annual reports branches of the trade shown as follows: (a) mechanical; (b) body; (c) specialized service.

TABLE F-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1954

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	321	717	729	827	188	2,782
Bricklayer ¹	27	45	49	60	.....	181
Carpenter ¹	56	104	85	102	.....	347
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	73	240	277	265	.....	855
Mason ¹	2	1	6	6	.....	15
Painter and decorator ¹	4	19	12	12	.....	47
Plasterer ¹	11	18	17	21	.....	67
Plumber ²	70	142	149	232	145	738
Sheet metal worker ¹	35	70	74	70	.....	249
Steamfitter ²	43	78	60	59	43	283
Motor Vehicle Repairer*	187	442	530	543	627	2,329
Branch A—motor mechanic ²	157	367	433	442	505	1,904
Branch B—body repairer ²	28	67	78	87	102	362
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer ²	2	8	19	14	20	63
Branch D—metal-worker ³.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barber ³	4	5	13	.....	.....	22
Hairdresser ³	23	40	51	.....	.....	114
Total	535	1,204	1,323	1,370	815	5,247

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

*In former annual reports branches of the trade shown as follows: (a) mechanical; (b) body; (c) specialized service.

**TABLE F-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1954, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1954
	During 1954	1928-1954	During 1954	1928-1954	During 1954	1928-1954	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	69	678	12	96	38	401	181
Carpenter.....	141	1,300	28	249	101	704	347
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	289	2,352	25	311	145	1,186	855
Mason.....	6	47	.....	7	6	25	15
Painter and decorator.....	16	349	6	97	9	205	47
Plasterer.....	22	347	3	48	33	232	67
Plumber.....	219	2,235	31	465	146	1,032	738
Sheet metal worker.....	97	878	15	159	67	470	249
Steamfitter.....	107	652	16	141	30	228	283
Total.....	966	8,838	136	1,573	575	4,483	2,782
Comparative totals, 1953.....	856	7,872	137	1,437	455	3,908	2,527
Motor Vehicle Repairer¹:							
Branch A—motor mechanic...	655	5,566	187	1,290	413	2,372	1,904
Branch B—body repairer.....	128	838	40	174	73	302	362
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer...	19	358	9	102	26	193	63
Branch D—metal-worker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	802	6,762	236	1,566	512	2,867	2,329
Comparative totals, 1953.....	788	5,960	184	1,330	437	2,355	2,275
Barber.....	10	134	.....	27	2	85	22
Comparative totals, 1953.....	10	124	1	27	3	83	14
Hairdresser.....	60	1,873	29	609	37	1,150	114
Comparative totals, 1953.....	60	1,813	17	580	31	1,113	120
Grand totals all trades, 1954	1,838	17,607	401	3,775	1,126	8,585	5,247
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1953.....	1,714	15,769	339	3,374	926	7,459	4,936

¹In former annual reports branches of the trade shown as follows: (a) mechanical; (b) body; (c) specialized service.

**TABLE F-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1954**

Designated Trade (see details in Table F-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	823	1,386	2,209
2. Barber.....	86	242	328
3. Hairdresser.....	348	214	562
Total.....	1,257	1,842	3,099

¹Arrangements are made through local apprenticeship committees for examinations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer in centres other than Toronto.

**TABLE F-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1954**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	170	2,209
Barrie.....	3	52
Belleville.....	2	43
Blind River.....	1	9
Brantford.....	1	16
Brockville.....	1	19
Chatham.....	1	16
Clinton.....	1	10
Cochrane.....	2	21
Cornwall.....	1	11
Fort William.....	1	1
Guelph.....	1	18
Hamilton.....	11	207
Kapuskasing.....	2	32
Kenora.....	1	15
Kingston.....	2	41
Kirkland Lake.....	2	24
Kitchener.....	2	28
London.....	8	135
New Liskeard.....	1	15
North Bay.....	1	18
Oshawa.....	1	14
Ottawa.....	5	119
Peterborough.....	2	35
Port Arthur.....	6	57
Renfrew.....	2	27
St. Catharines.....	2	42
Sarnia.....	1	19
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	22
Simcoe.....	1	14
Smith's Falls.....	1	24
Sudbury.....	3	79
Timmins.....	3	42
Toronto.....	90	823
Welland.....	2	40
Windsor.....	4	121
2. Barber.....	328	328
Belleville.....	8	8
Cornwall.....	6	6
Dunnville.....	1	1
Fort William.....	6	6
Hamilton.....	31	31
Kitchener.....	13	13
Lindsay.....	6	6
London.....	20	20
Niagara Falls.....	5	5
North Bay.....	6	6
Ottawa.....	102	102
Owen Sound.....	1	1
Sarnia.....	3	3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3	3
Sudbury.....	2	2
Timmins.....	2	2
Toronto.....	86	86
Windsor.....	25	25
Woodstock.....	2	2
3. Hairdresser.....	32	562
Hamilton.....	7	114
London.....	3	31
North Bay.....	1	14
Ottawa.....	3	31
Toronto.....	16	348
Windsor.....	2	24
Total.....	530	3,099

TABLE F-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1954

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	2	1,440 ¹	1,442	21,475	32	23	22,972
Barber.....	34	306 ²	340	3,681	7	12	4,040
Hairdresser.....	36	625	661	6,682	16	15	7,374
Total.....	72	2,371	2,443	31,838	55	50	34,386

¹This figure includes 10 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

²This figure includes 1 certificate of qualification issued to a discharged member of the forces.

TABLE F-4.—LICENSES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1953, BY DESIGNATED TRADES¹

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1952	December 31, 1953
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....				
Hairdresser.....	1	11	11	12
Total.....	1	11	11	12

¹Refer to text, page 51.

TABLE F-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1953, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1953	December 31, 1953
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....					
Hairdresser.....	595	426	141	438	466
Total.....	595	426	141	438	466

**TABLE F-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1953, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....			
Hairdresser.....	426	401	25 ¹
Total.....	426	401	25

1. Of this number, 22 persons were re-examined, 16 being recommended for a certificate of qualification and 6 failed again to be recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 3 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1953.

2. In addition, 5 of the 6 candidates reported in section 1 of foot-note 1 to Table E-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1953 and 2 of the 9 candidates reported in foot-note 1 to Table D-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1952 were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1953, and were recommended for a certificate of qualification.

**TABLE F-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENSES—1954**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	33,606.50	276.00	33,330.50
Barber.....	5,244.00	45.00	5,199.00
Hairdresser.....	9,950.75	118.00	9,832.75
Miscellaneous.....	63.50		63.50
Total.....	48,864.75	439.00	48,425.75

TABLE F-6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1954¹

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades ²	Motor vehicle repairer	Barber	Hairdresser	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract	3,537³	3,453⁴			6,990
At present under contract.....	3	9			12
Attained journeyman status after job and school training	2,827	2,531			5,358
Discontinued training ⁵	707	913			1,620
Evaluated	2,050	6,973			9,023
Granted journeyman status.....	251	2,966			3,217
Granted interim certificate.....	1,799	4,007			5,806
Attained Journeyman Status after School Training or Evaluation			370	563	933
Total	5,587	10,426	370	563	16,946

¹Refer to text, page 52.

²Consist of the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, and steamfitter.

³In addition, there were 152 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training, but did not enter into a contract with their employer. One hundred and forty-eight have attained journeyman status, and 4 are still being trained in their trade.

⁴In addition, there were 107 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training, but did not enter into a contract with their employer. One hundred and one have attained journeyman status, and 6 are still being trained in their trade.

⁵Discontinued training for the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside Ontario, return to previous employment, or unsuitable.

G—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

**TABLE G-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1954**

Industry	Zone	Conference
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	Authorized
	Brantford.....	Authorized
	Cornwall.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Sudbury.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Welland.....	Authorized
Men's and boys' hat and cap.....	Ontario.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Toronto.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	London.....	Authorized
Warm-air heating.....	Ottawa.....	Not authorized

**TABLE G-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1954¹**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Ottawa.....	June 22, 1953	August 18, 1953
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	January 7, 1954	March 2, 1954
	Brantford.....	September 30, 1953 ²	(a)
	Ottawa.....	June 23, 1953	August 18, 1953
	Sudbury.....	July 27, 1953	October 6, 1953
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Ottawa.....	June 22, 1953	August 18, 1953
	Welland ³	May 25, 1953	July 14, 1953
Men's and boys' hat and cap.....	Ontario.....	January 26, 1954	(b)
Painting and decorating.....	Ottawa.....	January 21, 1954	March 23, 1954
	Toronto.....	May 20, 1953	July 14, 1953
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	November 18, 1953	January 5, 1954
	Windsor ³	August 31, 1953 ⁴	November 10, 1953

¹1. Refer to text, page 58.

²2. Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

³3. Conference reported in foot-note c to Table F-1a of the annual report of the Department for 1953 was not reconvened during 1954.

⁴4First conference July 15, 1953.

⁵5No schedule in force on date of conference.

⁶6First conference June 16, 1953.

(a) In the opinion of the Minister of Labour the schedule submitted by the conference was not agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, and he did not therefore approve of it.

(b) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1954.

**TABLE G-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1954**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Baking.....	Ottawa.....		December 2, 1944	94/44*
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		

TABLE G-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1954 (Continued)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Continued).....	Brantford.....	155		
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....		December 2, 1944	102/44*
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		
	Chatham.....		December 14, 1946	150/46*
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth...	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships...	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	December 27, 1952	346/52— amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		December 2, 1944	109/44*
	Fort William—Port Arthur...		June 9, 1951	108/51
			December 5, 1953	209/53— amendment
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston.....	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46*
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166		
	Hamilton.....	167		
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		December 2, 1944	115/44*
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 21, 1952	220/52
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold.....	172		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicol, Victoria Harbour	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176		
	Oshawa.....	177		
	Ottawa.....		December 13, 1952	337/52
			October 3, 1953	171/53— amendment
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....	181		
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		December 9, 1944	132/44*
	Port Colborne—Humberstone.		December 9, 1944	134/44*
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	Port Fope.....	183		
	Port McNicol.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		December 14, 1946	151/46*
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	St. Mary's.....	185		
	St. Thomas.....	186		

**TABLE G-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1954 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Concluded).....	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	187	August 8, 1953	138/53— amendment
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	<i>See Clinton</i>	December 9, 1944	141/44*
	Seaforth.....			
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams...		October 19, 1946	123/46*
	Smith's Falls.....	188		
	Springfield.....	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford.....	189	August 8, 1953	139/53— amendment
	Sudbury.....	<i>See Blyth See Merrilton</i>	December 9, 1944	145/44*
	Teeswater.....			
	Thorold.....			
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland.....		October 19, 1946	122/46*
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area.....		December 16, 1944	147/44*
	Toronto.....	190		
	Township of Teck.....		December 16, 1944	146/44*
	Trenton.....		March 23, 1946	27/46*
	Victoria Harbour.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland.....		December 16, 1944	150/44*
	Windsor.....	191		
	Wingham.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock.....	192	December 13, 1952	336/52— amendment
Brewing.....	Province of Ontario.....		December 16, 1944	154/44*
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.	Cornwall.....	193		
	Ottawa.....		August 8, 1953	131/53
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering.....	Galt.....		December 16, 1944	155/44*
Building.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		December 16, 1944	156/44*
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....		February 20, 1954	15/54
	Brantford.....		December 16, 1944	158/44*
	Brockville.....		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall.....	197		
	Fort Frances.....	198		
	Galt.....		December 16, 1944	161/44*
	Goderich.....		July 7, 1945	44/45*
	Guelph.....		July 13, 1946	77/46*
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		April 12, 1947	30/47*
	Kingston.....		November 24, 1951	257/51
	Kirkland—Larder Lake.....		December 16, 1944	162/44*
	Niagara Falls.....		December 13, 1952	338/52
	Orillia.....		August 24, 1946	96/46*
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	200		
	Ottawa.....		August 8, 1953	133/53
	Owen Sound.....		September 1, 1951	187/51
	Peterborough.....		December 16, 1944	164/44
	Port Arthur and Fort William.		April 27, 1946	44/46*
	St. Catharines.....	203		
	St. Thomas.....		December 16, 1944	166/44*
	Sarnia.....		July 13, 1946	76/46*
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		December 16, 1944	167/44*
	Sudbury.....		September 26, 1953	164/53
	Timmins.....		July 14, 1945	54/45*
	Windsor.....		October 20, 1951	232/51
Coal.....	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	169/44*
Coal hoisting.....	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	170/44*
Common-labourers construction	Ottawa.....		February 24, 1951	22/51
	Windsor.....		December 16, 1944	172/44*

**TABLE G-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1954 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Electrical repair-and- construction	Belleville	208		
	Cornwall		October 25, 1952	304/52
	Kirkland—Larder Lake		December 16, 1944	174/44*
	London		January 3, 1953	348/52
	Niagara Falls		April 26, 1952	174/52
	Oshawa—Whitby		February 24, 1951	27/51
	Ottawa		August 8, 1953	132/53
	Sarnia		March 7, 1953	22/53
	Welland		July 4, 1953	108/53
			August 1, 1953	129/53— amendment
	Windsor		April 28, 1951	61/51
Hard furniture	Ontario	210		
Ladies' cloak and suit	Ontario		December 16, 1950 January 26, 1952	267/50* 15/52— amendment
Lathing	Ottawa	212	May 16, 1953	64/53
Men's and boys' clothing	Ontario		January 26, 1952	2/52— amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap	Ontario	213		
Millinery	Ontario		March 31, 1951	44/51
Painting and decorating	Brantford	214	June 21, 1952	224/52
	Cornwall			
	Guelph		April 26, 1947	33/47*
	Hamilton		May 23, 1953	70/53
	Kingston		December 13, 1952	339/52
	Oshawa—Whitby		January 11, 1947	171/46*
	Ottawa		March 13, 1954	30/54
	Port Arthur—Fort William		October 27, 1951	246/51
	Sault Ste. Marie		June 6, 1953	83/53
			August 29, 1953	149/53— amendment
	Toronto		July 4, 1953	109/53
			August 1, 1953	129/53— amendment
Plastering	Ottawa		December 26, 1953	222/53
	Toronto		December 23, 1944	187/44*
	Windsor		October 31, 1953	185/53
Plumbing and heating	Belleville	219	August 4, 1951	167/51
	Hamilton		December 23, 1944	188/44*
	Kitchener—Waterloo		February 15, 1947	6/47*
	Ottawa		October 25, 1952	303/52
	Port Arthur—Fort William			
	St. Thomas		December 23, 1944	190/44*
	Township of Teck		December 23, 1944	191/44*
	Welland		February 21, 1953	14/53
	Windsor		February 24, 1951	26/51
Retail gasoline service	Brantford	228		
	Hamilton	229		
	Toronto	230		
	Windsor	231		
Sheet-metal-work construction	Belleville	222		
	Ottawa		November 1, 1952	306/52
	Port Arthur—Fort William		March 22, 1952	122/52
	Windsor		March 7, 1953	23/53
Soft furniture	Toronto and District		December 23, 1944	193/44*
Taxi-cab	Toronto	226		

*See "Industrial Standards" in the unofficial appendix to volumes 1 and 2 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950—new Volume 3.

H—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE H-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1954¹**

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	7,550	2,333
Zone 2 ²	4,220	1,488
Zone 3 ²	2,464	1,038
Total	14,234	4,859

¹1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 8,227 employers, 3,368 of the employers reported no female employees. Refer to text, page 62.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 9 female employees, involving 8 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

²Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, and in Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

I—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE: Strikes and lock-outs are listed in the order of the date of their commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1954					
Carpenters.....	Fort William	1	9	50	Commenced December 17, 1952; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to April 1, 1952; terminated April 23, 1953; reference to Labour Relations Board.
Packinghouse workers.....	Stratford	1	39	1,260	Commenced March 6, 1953; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 45 to 40 per week with guaranteed 36 hour week following reference to conciliation board; terminated May 12; conciliation; compromise.
Aluminum ware factory workers.....	Wallaceburg	1	96	7,130	Commenced March 23; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, extension of relief periods for moulders and hospital and accident insurance plan; terminated July 24; conciliation, civic, and negotiations; compromise.
Strikes and Lock-outs Commencing During Fiscal Year 1954					
Cotton factory workers....	Hamilton	1	900	900	Commenced April 2; protesting dismissal of five workers and proposed elimination of certain jobs; terminated April 2; return of workers pending negotiations; indefinite.
Lighting fixtures factory workers.....	Toronto	1	89	1,300	Commenced April 6; protest against revision of lunch and rest periods in paint shop to permit continuous production in new agreement under negotiations; terminated April 24; return of workers and replacement pending conciliation; indefinite.
Household appliances factory workers.....	Guelph	1	198	5,000	Commenced April 7; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board and other changes in new agreement under negotiations; terminated May 12; conciliation; compromise.
Wire drawers.....	Hamilton	1	60	60	Commenced April 13; protesting new incentive bonus on new machines; terminated April 14; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Die casting factory workers	Hamilton	1	130	325	Commenced April 14; protesting suspension of two workers for infraction of company rules; terminated April 16; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Chemical factory workers	Elmira	1	128	2,400	Commenced April 20; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes following reference to conciliation board; terminated May 12; conciliation; compromise.
Flour, feed and cereal mill workers	Peterborough	2	463	14,450	Commenced April 22; for new agreements providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week and other changes following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 21; negotiations; compromise.
Rubber factory workers	Kitchener	1	74	200	Commenced April 22; protesting new time standards for revised conditions; terminated April 25; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Zinc alloy die casting factory workers	Wallaceburg	1	63	6,000	Commenced April 22; for a union agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to October 30, 1952, and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 30; negotiations; compromise.
Automobile loading dock workers	Windsor	*	60	60	Commenced April 27; protesting dismissal of a worker for cause; terminated April 28; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; compromise.
Garage workers	Fort William, Port Arthur	7	185	4,070	Commenced April 27; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to March 1 instead of April 9 and reduced hours from 46½ per week to 44 following reference to conciliation board; terminated May 23; conciliation and negotiations.
Truck drivers, ware- housemen and helpers	Windsor	1	30	175	Commenced May 3; protesting dismissal of two drivers for cause; terminated May 11; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Building trades workers	Sarnia	*	700	175	Commenced May 11; protest against employment of non-union labour; terminated May 11; negotiations; indefinite, result not reported.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Skate factory workers	Kitchener	1	68	9,245	Commenced May 14; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages, union shop, check-off, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated March 31, 1954; partial return of workers.
Tire factory workers	Hamilton	1	331	825	Commenced May 20; protesting piece- work rate on new tire machine; terminated May 22; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Monument cutters	Toronto	9	65	1,980	Commenced May 22; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, pay for eight statutory holidays and health and welfare plan following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 10; negotiations, compromise.
Shoe factory workers	Preston	2	258	29,030	Commenced May 26; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 45 to 40 per week, following reference to concilia- tion board; terminated November 30; return of workers and replace- ment.
Metal furniture factory workers	Toronto	1	110	1,375	Commenced June 1; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated June 17; negotia- tions.
Painters and decorators	Windsor	*	100	1,400	Commenced June 2; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated June 19; return of workers.
Carpenters	Toronto	6	150	75	Commenced June 9; protesting employ- ment of non-union workers on sub- contract; terminated June 9; negotia- tions.
Steel tank factory workers	Fort Erie	1	240	3,000	Commenced June 10; for a new agree- ment with job evaluation plan; termi- nated June 26; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Yarn and carpet factory workers	Guelph	2	429	7,300	Commenced June 17; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, protesting reduction in hours which would reduce take-home pay and alleged violation of seniority follow- ing reference to conciliation board; terminated July 13; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Truck drivers, ware- housemen and helpers...	Windsor	*	600	600	Commenced June 19; protesting alleged delay in filing report by conciliation board; terminated June 22; return of workers.
Ready-mixed concrete truck drivers.....	Toronto	4	590	4,980	Commenced June 23; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages retroactive to December 9, 1952, fol- lowing reference to conciliation board; terminated July 2; concilia- tion; compromise.
Spring factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	240	20,000	Commenced June 24; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay, check-off, etc., following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 20; return of workers.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Toronto	1	246	696	Commenced June 29; protesting dis- missal of a worker for refusal to work scheduled overtime; terminated July 2; negotiations, compromise, dis- missal changed to 30-day suspension.
Seamen.....	Erieau	1	22	44	Commenced July 6; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages and overtime rates; terminated July 7; negotiations; compromise.
Bus drivers.....	Oshawa	1	30	20	Commenced July 8; dispute with fore- man re union membership; termi- nated July 8; return of workers pending settlement; indefinite.
Electricians, apprentices and helpers.....	Sarnia	*	150	400	Commenced July 8; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, terminated July 10; negotiations and return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.
Stevedores.....	Toronto	1	40	40	Commenced July 8; protesting removal of a worker from job on winch for alleged dangerous operation; termi- nated July 9; return of workers.
Glass and plastics factory workers.....	Oshawa	1	450	110	Commenced July 10; alleged delay in settlement of various grievances; terminated July 10; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Gold miners and mill workers.....	Pamour	1	199	23,700	Commenced July 11; for new agree- ment providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week, pay for six statutory holidays, check-off, extension of vacation plan and welfare and pension plans, fol- lowing reference to conciliation board; terminated February 2, 1954; negotiations; compromise.
Gold miners and mill workers.....	Pamour	1	166	28,300	Commenced July 11; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week, pay for six statutory holidays, check-off, extension of vacation plan and welfare and pension plans, fol- lowing reference to conciliation board; terminated February 25, 1954; return of workers.
Gold miners and mill workers.....	South Porcupine	1	415	76,200	Commenced July 13; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week, pay for six statutory holidays, check-off, extension of vacation plan and welfare and pension plans, fol- lowing reference to conciliation board; terminated February 17, 1954; negotiations; compromise.
Carpenters.....	London	20	550	6,200	Commenced July 16; for new agree- ments providing for increased wages, time and one-half for work on Satur- days and double time on Sundays and statutory holidays; terminated July 31; negotiations; compromise.
Truck drivers, warehouse- men and helpers.....	South Western Ontario	*	1,500	50,000	Commenced July 20; for new agree- ments providing for increased wages following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 29; con- ciliation; compromise.
Chemical factory workers..	Niagara Falls	1	765	9,400	Commenced July 28; for a union agree- ment providing for union security following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 14; con- ciliation.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	1,900	240	Commenced August 18; protesting sus- pension of five workers for refusal to unload trucks (sympathy with truckers' strike); terminated August 18; return of workers.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	St. Catharines	1	600	900	Commenced August 18; refusal to work with non-union workers; terminated August 19; negotiations.
Gold miners and mill workers.....	Timmins	1	230	31,800	Commenced August 25; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week, pay for six statutory holidays, check-off, extension of vacation plan and welfare and pension plans, following reference to conciliation board; terminated February 10, 1954; conciliation; compromise.
Garbage collectors.....	Picton	1	6	6	Commenced September 9; for increased wages; terminated September 9; return of workers.
Machine and tool factory workers.....	Ingersoll	1	280	4,100	Commenced September 10; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 45 to 42½ per week with same take-home pay, following reference to arbitration board; terminated September 30; negotiations; compromise.
Milk salesmen and dairy workers.....	Toronto	13	1,700	5,100	Commenced September 10; for new agreements providing for increased wages retroactive to March 31, continuance of six-day-delivery service and pay for eight statutory holidays instead of four, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 12; conciliation; compromise.
Carpenters.....	London	*	37	37	Commenced September 11; interunion dispute as to whether carpenters or lathers should instal acoustic tile; terminated September 11; return of workers pending reference to National Joint Board; indefinite.
Milk salesmen and dairy workers.....	Toronto	1	525	525	Commenced September 17; protest against establishment of five-day-delivery service in contravention of six-day-delivery clause in agreement; terminated September 17; conciliation and return of workers pending reference to conciliation board; indefinite.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Bus factory workers.	Fort William	1	1,800	350	Commenced September 18; to attend a union meeting re overtime pay; terminated September 18; return of workers.
Gold miners and mill workers.	Schumacher	1	1,201	116,000	Commenced September 22; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, check-off, reduced hours from 48 to 40 per week, pay for eight statutory holidays instead of four, two weeks' vacations with pay after two years and three weeks after 15 years, following reference to conciliation board; terminated January 15, 1954; conciliation; compromise.
Cigarette lighters factory workers.	Toronto	1	80	100	Commenced September 24; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 25; conciliation; compromise.
Gold and silver miners, mill and smelter workers.	Timmins	1	1,356	109,000	Commenced September 24; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, check-off, reduced hours from 48 to 40 per week and extension of vacation plan; terminated December 30; negotiations; compromise.
Hosiery factory workers.	Hanover	1	22	865	Commenced September 25; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 20; negotiations; compromise.
Metal factory workers.	Toronto	1	170	170	Commenced September 29; protesting dismissal of a worker for refusal to work overtime; terminated September 30; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Tire and rubber goods factory workers.	Toronto	1	1,115	3,345	Commenced September 29; dissatisfaction with piece-work rates for two workers; terminated October 1; return of workers.
Cotton factory workers.	Welland	1	96	500	Commenced October 2; protesting reduced earnings for weavers on piece-work rates and work assignments under time study; terminated October 9; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Truck drivers and construction equipment warehouse workers.....	Chatham	1	27	175	Commenced October 2; for reinstatement of a dismissed truck driver; terminated October 13; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Automotive stamping factory workers.....	Windsor	1	10	265	Commenced October 6; for implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages and other changes in new agreement under negotiations; terminated November 12; conciliation, civic; compromise.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor	1	13	25	Commenced October 7; dispute re quota of men assigned to door fitting department; terminated October 8; return of workers pending report on job assessment; indefinite.
Gold miners and mill workers.....	Timmins	1	354	31,700	Commenced October 13; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week, check-off, pay for six statutory holidays instead of four, shift differential and extension of vacation plan, following reference to conciliation board; terminated January 27, 1954; negotiations; compromise.
Mining and construction equipment warehouse workers.....	Port Arthur	1	12	480	Commenced October 13; for a union agreement providing for job classification and welfare and insurance plans, following reference to conciliation board; terminated December 7; negotiations.
Stove and refrigerator factory workers.....	Weston	1	600	300	Commenced October 19; for time-and-one-half for Saturdays and Sundays for workers on maintenance staff; terminated October 19; return of workers.
Carpenters.....	Fort William, Port Arthur	*	450	11,400	Commenced October 20; for new agreements providing for increased wages retroactive to April 1 and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 24; negotiations; compromise.
Electricity and gas-hydro workers.....	Forest Hill	1	10	35	Commenced October 22; for closed shop clause in union agreement under negotiations; terminated October 27; negotiations.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Gold miners and mill workers.....	Schumacher	1	190	14,780	Commenced October 26; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week, check-off, pay for six statutory holidays instead of five, shift differential and welfare and pension plans, following reference to conciliation board; terminated January 26, 1954; negotiations; compromise.
Carpenters.....	Windsor	*	750	7,500	Commenced October 28; for new agreements providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 10; conciliation; compromise.
Rubber and plastic products factory workers.	Welland	1	450	2,650	Commenced October 28; alleged discrimination in suspension of nine workers, following attendance at union meeting called during working hours; terminated November 6; negotiations; all workers reinstated.
Laundry and dry cleaning plant route men.....	Toronto	1	21	84	Commenced November 9; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 12; negotiations; compromise.
Garage mechanics, etc.....	Toronto	2	35	350	Commenced November 19; for a union agreement providing for check-off, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 30; return of workers.
Milk salesmen and dairy workers.....	Oakville	*	29	15	Commenced November 26; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and commissions; terminated November 26; negotiations.
Pipe and steamfitters.....	Cornwall	1	20	160	Commenced November 30; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week; terminated December 9; negotiations; compromise.
Metal containers factory workers.....	Toronto	3	510	12,200	Commenced December 2; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated January 6, 1954; negotiations; compromise.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Hydro workers.....	Lindsay	1	13	45	Commenced December 9; for union recognition; terminated December 12; negotiations.
Milk salesmen and dairy workers.....	Windsor	1	222	220	Commenced January 8, 1954; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, triple time for holidays and time and one-half for Sundays, and extension of vacation plan, following reference to conciliation board; terminated January 8; conciliation; compromise.
Carpenters.....	Cornwall	10	400	3,400	Commenced January 11; for implementation of award of conciliation board for union shop clause in new agreement under negotiations; terminated January 20; negotiations.
Felt products factory workers.....	Toronto	1	24	24	Commenced January 18; alleged discrimination in lay-off of 10 workers; terminated January 18; return of workers.
Men's clothing factory workers, cutters and trimmers.....	Toronto	23	300	1,650	Commenced January 18; for increased wages and settlement of various grievances; terminated January 25; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Motor vehicle factory workers, power house engineers.....	Windsor	1	27	135	Commenced January 18; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to July 1-53 and time and one-half for Saturdays and Sundays, following reference to conciliation board; terminated January 22; conciliation, civic; compromise.
Carpet factory weavers and creelers.....	Brantford, Guelph	2	92	315	Commenced February 16; for a five-year apprentice period for Wilton weavers in new agreement under negotiations, following reference to conciliation board; terminated February 19; return of workers pending reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Cotton factory workers....	Welland	1	45	250	Commenced February 19; dispute over sharing part-time work; terminated February 26; return of workers.
Chrome furniture factory workers.....	Toronto	1	15	30	Commenced March 9; alleged discrimination in dismissal of three workers; terminated March 10; partial return of workers.

TABLE I-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1954¹

(Concluded)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Steel mill workers, rail mill..	Sault Ste. Marie	1	100	500	Commenced March 22; alleged change in seniority in lay-off of workers for two shifts; terminated March 26; return of workers.
Road workers.....	Plantagenet	1	26	200	Commenced March 23; for union recognition; unternimated at close of fiscal year.
Labourers.....	Toronto	1	30	90	Commenced March 29; for a union agreement; unternimated at close of fiscal year.
Safety glass factory workers	Windsor	1	220	110	Commenced March 31; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay following reference to conciliation board; unternimated at close of fiscal year.
		166 ³	27,051	680,601	

*No figures available.

¹This data is subject to revision in the annual reviews issued by the Department of Labour (Canada).²In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.³Refer to foot-note against asterisk.

**TABLE I-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921—1954**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-Working Days
1954—Industries:			
Mining.....	8	4,111	431,480
Manufacturing.....	46	13,991	151,230
Vegetable foods, etc.....	1	463	14,450
Rubber and its products.....	4	1,970	7,020
Animal foods.....	1	39	1,260
Boots and shoes (leather).....	1	258	29,030
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	8	1,908	11,804
Metal products.....	26	7,725	73,666
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	5	1,628	14,000
Construction.....	11	3,326	30,727
Buildings and structures.....	11	3,326	30,727
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	7	2,235	50,924
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	1	30	20
Other local and highway transport.....	3	2,130	50,775
Electricity and gas.....	1	13	45
Water transport.....	2	62	84
Trade.....	7	3,105	11,495
Service.....	6	283	4,745
Public administration.....	3	42	241
Business and personal.....	3	241	4,504
Total.....	85	27,051	680,601
1953.....	95	26,336	350,380
1952.....	115	57,129	527,435
1951.....	98	83,861	447,647
1950.....	65	30,881	387,219
1949.....	59	12,570	262,891
1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
1940.....	36	6,075	50,468
1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
1935.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

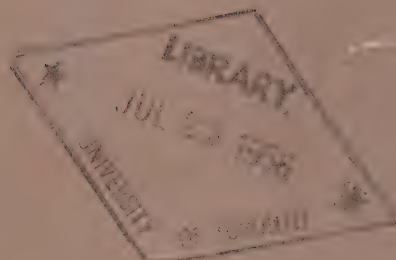
(a) Fiscal period 1934—35, 5 months only.

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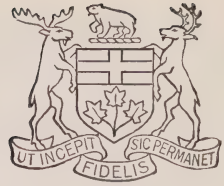
ONTARIO



*thirty-sixth
report*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

fiscal year ending March 31, 1955



ONTARIO

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1955

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of
the Province of Ontario
Sessional Paper Number 11, 1956

TORONTO
Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1956



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY
MINISTER

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-sixth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Daley
Minister

Contents

	PAGE
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Organization Chart	10
Administrative Personnel	11

Part I - Text

Factory Inspection Branch	15
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	26
Boiler Inspection Branch	29
Elevator Inspection Branch	37
Conciliation Service	41
Ontario Labour Relations Board	46
Fair Employment Practices Branch	51
The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954	54
Industry and Labour Board	56
Apprenticeship Branch	57
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	65
The Industrial Standards Act	68
Minimum Wage Branch	72

Part II - Tables

Index of Tables	77
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Report of the Deputy Minister

To the Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-sixth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955.

The fiscal year under review has been an extremely busy one for the Department of Labour. I am happy to report that the officials and the staff have extended very fine co-operation in their work and, in my opinion, this has been a most active and successful year for the Department.

During the fiscal period 2 important pieces of legislation which had been passed at the 1953 session of the Ontario Legislature were brought into force. These were:

The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953

The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

The time intervening between the passage of these Acts and their coming into operation was spent in establishing the Elevator Inspection Branch, in drafting the necessary regulations and forms under both pieces of legislation, and in preparing the necessary changes in administration to make the legislation effective.

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 came into force on June 5, 1954. Mr. J. F. Nutland, a member of the Industry and Labour Board, was designated by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to carry out the administration of the legislation which is designed to prevent discrimination on the basis of race or creed in reference to accommodation and services offered to the public or in reference to advertising of such accommodation and services. During the 9 months that the legislation has been in force there were 21 complaints and most of these were adjusted satisfactorily. Prosecutions were ordered in 2 cases.

During the fiscal year, there were a great many changes in staff. Forty-five persons were appointed to the staff but, of course, quite a few of these were to replace persons who had retired or resigned.

I wish to make reference to certain changes which were made by way of promotion of members of the staff of the Department. They are as follows:

Mr. J. S. Barclay, formerly an inspector with the Boiler Inspection Branch, appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers March 1, 1955.

Mr. E. G. Gibb, appointed Director, Minimum Wage Branch, April 1, 1954—Mr. Gibb is also a member of the Industry and Labour Board.

Mrs. F. Grass, appointed an inspector under the Industry and Labour Board May 1, 1954.

Mr. J. F. Nutland, appointed Officer under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954, May 1, 1954—Mr. Nutland is also a member of the Industry and Labour Board.

Mr. G. H. Simmons, formerly Assistant to the Director of Apprenticeship, appointed Director of Apprenticeship April 1, 1954.

During the year, a number of highly respected and valued members of the staff retired. They were as follows:

Mrs. Katharine M. Byrnes, Secretary to the Minister, retired on superannuation March 31, 1955—appointed to the Department of Lands and Forests July 17, 1934, and appointed to the Department of Labour November 1, 1941.

Mr. C. G. K. Cashore, Inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation February 15, 1955—appointed December 1, 1941.

Mr. Charles E. Needham, Inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation October 9, 1954; retained on staff temporarily—appointed May 1, 1929.

Miss Evelyn Sharp, Inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation December 31, 1954—appointed July 1, 1937.

Mr. John Sharp, Chairman, Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers, retired on superannuation February 25, 1955—appointed to the Department of Public Works May 1, 1926, and appointed Chairman of the Board, Department of Labour, March 1, 1941.

It is with regret that I record the death of 2 employees of the Department, Mr. W. H. Barrett and Mr. M. H. Kerr. Both of these men had done excellent work for this Department and their passing was a cause for sorrow to their associates in the Department by whom they were greatly respected.

As can be seen from the reports of the various branches, this has been a year of continued growth in the work of the Department. It reflects, of course, the great industrial development which has been taking place in Ontario.

I should like to repeat what I said at the opening of this report, that I am greatly indebted to the officers and staff of the Department of Labour for the excellent co-operation and work they have given and done during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

Deputy Minister

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
(THIS CHART IS TENTATIVE)

ORGANIZATION CHART
WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

MINISTER OF LABOUR
Room TEL
HON. CHARLES DALEY 6602 3201

MINISTER'S SECRETARY
MRS. K. M. BURNES 6602 3201

DATE: MARCH 31 1955

TOTAL PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL
(NOT INCLUDING PERSONNEL STAFF) 289

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD 1024

TOTAL PERSONNEL 1,973

WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION BOARD
50 HARBOUR STREET, TORONTO
CHAIRMAN
E. E. SPARGO
SECRETARY
H.W. FORSTER
ADMINISTRATES THE WORKMEN'S
COMPENSATION ACT

DEPUTY MINISTER
J.B. MESTLER Room TEL
SECRETARY
HELEN DAVIS 6430 3204

NOTE
EXCEPT AS NOTED ALL
PERSONNEL ARE FULL-TIME
AND ARE LOCAL ON EMP-12,11

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF
OPERATING ENGINEERS
CHAIRMAN
JOHN SHARP Room TEL
6614 3138
ADMINISTRATES THE OPERATING
ENGINEERS ACT, 1953

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH
CHIEF INSPECTOR
J.M. BRICKS Room TEL
6644 3226
EXAMINERS OF BOILERS
AND PRESSURES
L.J. HUTCHINSON 6602 3226
ADMINISTRATES THE BOILERS
AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT, 1951

ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH
CHIEF INSPECTOR
F.W. SIMKES Room TEL
3218
ADMINISTRATES THE ELEVATORS
AND LIFTS ACT, 1953

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
AND FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH
CHIEF INSPECTOR
S.H. JULES Room TEL
6603 3131
ASSISTANT TO
CHIEF INSPECTOR
ENGINEER AND
EXAMINER OF PLANS 6634 3134
C. G. GIBSON 6634 3134
ADMINISTRATES THE FACTORY
SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

INDUSTRIAL AND
LABOUR BOARD
CHAIRMAN AND INDUSTRIAL ROOM TEL
STANDARDS OFFICER 6607 3241
ZEC BILLINGTON 6607 3241
ADMINISTRATES APPRENTICESHIP
ACT, 1954
VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT, 1953
INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT AND
THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

ONTARIO LABOUR
RELATIONS BOARD
125 HARBOUR STREET, TORONTO
CHAIRMAN Room TEL
JACOB FINKELMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN FIRST FLOOR 3251
J. J. MESTLER
REGISTERED
D.W. MATHIE
ADMINISTRATES THE LABOUR
RELATIONS ACT

FAIR EMPLOYMENT
PRACTICES BRANCH
DIRECTOR Room TEL
LOUIS FINE 6407 3221
ADMINISTRATES THE FAIR
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT,
1951
ADMINISTRATES THE FAIR
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT,
1951
ADMINISTRATES THE FAIR
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT,
1951

CONCILIATION SERVICE
CHIEF CONCILIATION ROOM TEL
LOUIS FINE 6407 3221

THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION
PRACTICES ACT, 1954
OFFICER Room TEL
J.F. HOFFLAND 6602 3241

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH
DIRECTOR Room TEL
G.H. SIMMONS 6417 3213
ADMINISTRATES THE APPRENTICESHIP
ACT, 1954
ADMINISTRATES THE APPRENTICESHIP
ACT, 1954
ADMINISTRATES THE APPRENTICESHIP
ACT, 1954
ADMINISTRATES THE APPRENTICESHIP
ACT, 1954

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH
DIRECTOR Room TEL
G.H. SIMMONS 6602 3245
ADMINISTRATES THE MINIMUM WAGE
ACT, 1954
ADMINISTRATES THE MINIMUM WAGE
ACT, 1954
ADMINISTRATES THE MINIMUM WAGE
ACT, 1954
ADMINISTRATES THE MINIMUM WAGE
ACT, 1954

OFFICE OF THE
ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER
6 YORK STREET, TORONTO
ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER Room TEL
L.M. MCKENZIE 6604 3156
ADMINISTRATES THE ATHLETICS
CONTROL ACT

PERSONNEL - 15

PERSONNEL - 40

PERSONNEL - 4

PERSONNEL - 2

PERSONNEL - 14

PERSONNEL - 81

PERSONNEL - 40

PERSONNEL - 16

PERSONNEL - 19

PERSONNEL - 1024

PERSONNEL - 36

PERSONNEL - 2

PERSONNEL - 20
PER MINIMUM 4

Administrative Personnel

Main Office

Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
Cashier	Mary Waizman
Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
Conciliation Officers and Industrial Standards Officers	Ronald V. Bradley Arthur Clay W. B. Davis A. C. Dennis Jack Dunklee William Dunn G. Fenwick G. L. Greenaway James Hutcheon V. E. Scott
Special Placement Officer	F. H. Avery
Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe
Technical Consultant	C. Grant Gibson

Apprenticeship Branch

Director of Apprenticeship	G. H. Simmons
--------------------------------------	---------------

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Chairman	John Sharp
Members	J. S. Barclay A. L. Lacey W. J. Scott

Boiler Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
Examiners of Reports and Designs	Leslie J. Hutchinson W. Stonehouse

Elevator Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector	F. W. Ehmke
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Factory Inspection Branch

Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

Officer	J. F. Nutland
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Fair Employment Practices Branch

Director	Louis Fine
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Industry and Labour Board

Chairman	Eric Billington
Members	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland

Minimum Wage Branch

Director	E. G. Gibb
Senior Investigator	Margaret Stephen

Office of the Athletics Commissioner

Athletics Commissioner	L. M. McKenzie
----------------------------------	----------------

Ontario Labour Relations Board

Chairman	Jacob Finkelman
Vice-chairman	J. B. Metzler
Registrar	D. W. Mather
Secretary to the Board	A. M. Brunskill
Examiner	J. M. Flannery

Part I

Text

Factory Inspection Branch

Inspection Service

INSPECTION STAFF

The fiscal year 1954-55 was a busy period for the inspection staff in carrying out its many duties performed under the numerous Acts administered by the Department. One of the inspectors assigned to the Windsor district who has given many years of faithful service in that area reached retirement age during the fiscal year under review but was retained in employment on a temporary basis. At March 31, 1955, there were 50 inspectors as follows: the Chief Inspector; the Assistant to the Chief Inspector; female inspectors, 11; male inspectors, 37. Inspections of the foundries in the Province are made by 2 of the male inspectors, and 3 others of the male inspectors inspect grain elevators, 2 of these 3 inspectors being concerned also with the enforcement of the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons engaged on such work as the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of 4 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant. The duties of the engineering staff include the examination of drawings and specifications of proposed buildings or alterations of any existing buildings intended for use as a factory, shop, or office building. The engineers also inspect buildings during or following their construction to ensure that the work complies with the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. The services of the engineers are also extended to the inspection staff to give the inspectors assistance on technical and engineering problems that may arise in the course of an inspection on such matters as ventilation, fire protection, and structural defects in buildings.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

For the purposes of inspecting the industrial and commercial establishments of the Province, Ontario is divided into districts, and 1 inspector, or more, is assigned to each district. In the larger centres the Department has established local offices to serve the public in surrounding areas.

District boundaries were not altered during the fiscal year under review, and the number of districts established during the fiscal year 1951-52 remains at 31. However, in the interests of improved administration some inspectors were transferred from 1 district to another.

INSPECTIONS¹

The fiscal year 1954-55 shows a small increase in the total number of inspections made by inspectors over the previous fiscal period, and a marked rise of almost 46 per cent over the number of inspections made in 1950-51 when an upward trend in inspection services commenced.

A statistical summary of inspections made during 1954-55, by industry, is outlined in Table A-2, page 80. Of the total 48,813 inspections, almost 44,000 inspections were carried out under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and involved visits to over 34,600 industrial and commercial establishments and repeat visits to some 9,200 of the establishments by the inspectors to ascertain that their directions given on the previous inspection to correct a hazardous condition had been fulfilled. The remaining inspections of almost 5,000 were made under other Acts administered by the Department.

The number of the directions given to employers or to owners of buildings by inspectors in accordance with The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose favourably during the fiscal year 1954-55 and in a greater degree than the increase in the number of inspections. Table A-2a, page 82, shows the number and type of almost 21,000 directions given during the fiscal period for the correction of conditions in factories, shops, bakeshops, and office buildings, that the inspectors considered hazardous to the safety, health, and welfare, of persons on the premises inspected. As noted in previous reports of the Department, an inspector gives a direction in writing and, where the Department is not advised immediately that the direction has been given attention, the direction is followed up by correspondence from the Chief Inspector or a repeat inspection is made by the inspector who gave the direction.

The expansion of industrial undertakings in Ontario has pointed up the importance of the work of the inspection staff involving accident prevention and, consequently, in making an inspection of a factory the inspector focuses a great deal of his attention on the amount of protection provided from machinery that may be a source of danger to the health or safety of the employees in, or of persons having access to, the factory. During the fiscal year 1954-55, inspectors found in 12 cases that the continued operation of the machinery involved would be dangerous and the machinery was ordered to be removed from service, and the inspectors making the inspections marked each piece of machinery with a tag indicating it was out of service. The tags were removed, and the machinery was allowed to be operated again, after a further inspection showed that in accordance with the direction it had been repaired or the hazard had been adequately controlled. This action of removing machinery from service has a salutary effect on employers in that there is an immediate effort on the part of the employer concerned to comply with the inspector's direction.

¹For information on inspections by the engineering staff, see "Plans for Buildings", commencing page 21.

As a result of the provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act requiring the inspectors to report any violations their inspections disclose of The Minimum Wage Act and The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, during the fiscal year 1954-55 inspectors reported the following number of violations of these Acts: The Minimum Wage Act, 1,740²; The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, 79. In addition, in the inspection of premises under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act the inspectors reported 247 violations of other Acts during the fiscal year being reviewed, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 9; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 223; The Industrial Standards Act, 15. The inspections arising from the violations of these 5 Acts are not included in the inspections reported under the Acts in Table A-2.

The number of complaints received and investigated of unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, bakeshops, and office buildings, rose to 233 during the fiscal year 1954-55, or some 14.7 per cent over the number for the previous fiscal year. Of the 233 complaints, investigation disclosed that 117 of the complaints were justified and of the remaining 116, inspection did not substantiate them. These complaints concerned: child labour—3 of 4 complaints were substantiated by inspection; elevators—1 of 2 complaints was substantiated by inspection; excess hours—22 of 35 complaints were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards—4 of 13 complaints were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—23 of 41 complaints were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—31 of 45 complaints were substantiated by inspection; home-workers—1 of 3 complaints was substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—1 of 2 complaints was substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—18 of 64 complaints were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—3 of 4 complaints were substantiated by inspection; sanitation—10 of 20 complaints were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous years, the services of the inspection staff were extended on request to the following in the manner described:

(1) Prospective Occupants of Existing Buildings:

Inspection of industrial premises to ascertain their suitability for the proposed occupancy, and advice and directions as required under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act subsequent to the inspection.

(2) The Supervising Coroner for Ontario:

Investigation of fatalities, and giving of evidence at the inquests held on the fatalities.

Certificates of Inspection

During the fiscal year 1954-55, certificates of inspection and permits to operate were issued under section 14 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act as in previous fiscal years to owners, proprietors, or managers, of factories who were beginning operations in different parts of Ontario.

²The majority of the violations was failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act.

Industrial Accidents

The number of accidents, industrial diseases, and explosions, reported to the Chief Inspector under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act during the fiscal year 1954-55 amounted to 9,114, almost 15 per cent lower than the total reported during the previous fiscal year. This decrease marked the period apart from the 3 preceding fiscal years when over 10,000 accidents were reported in each of the fiscal periods.

It will be noted on perusal of Table A-1, page 78, that of the 9,114 accidents, industrial diseases, and explosions, reported to the Chief Inspector during 1954-55, 8,466 affected men with 41 being fatal, and 648 affected women and 3 were fatal. The 3 women died when the factory where they worked caught fire. It is known that all the women working in the factory were safely out of the building but, it is believed, that, as the fire was not very severe these 3 women returned to the building for personal belongings and were overcome by smoke.

The 211 cases of industrial diseases reported in the table were as follows: dermatitis, 190; lead poisoning, 2; pneumoconiosis, 10; silicosis, 9. Three of the cases of pneumoconiosis were fatal and occurred to persons engaged in the stone-cutting and tile industries. The cases of dermatitis were distributed generally in the metal-working trades and chemical and plastic groups arising where workers suffered from an allergy to the cutting-oils and other solvents used. As in the previous fiscal year, the cases of lead poisoning occurred to persons engaged in the refining of non-ferrous metals and the manufacture of batteries.

Table A-1 shows also that during the fiscal year being reviewed the Chief Inspector received reports of 558 accidents which did not come under the jurisdiction of the Act, which is 156 fewer than the number received in the previous fiscal year. In 552 of these accidents men were affected, 26 of the accidents being fatal, and in the remaining 6 accidents women were injured non-fatally.

Hours of Employment

Table A-2c, page 86, shows a total of 757,591 employees employed in the industrial and commercial establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1954-55, 211,783 of them being female employees and 545,808 being male. Some 79 per cent of the total employees were engaged in the manufacturing industry. The largest proportion of the balance of the employees was employed in trade and service industries. A study of Table A-2b, page 84, will disclose that the majority of the 757,591 employees worked 40 to 44 hours a week. The industries with the greatest number of employees working 45 to 48 hours a week were foods and beverages, iron and steel products, retail trade, and wood products, and those showing the most employees working over 48 hours a week were the foods and beverages and wood-products industries. However, too much emphasis should not be placed on the longer hours worked in these industries in view of operations in the industries being performed during a short season and inspections being made during the peak of their production period.

Authorization for working hours in excess of 48 hours a week is granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. In the case of female persons and youths permits for their employment before 7 a.m. or after 6.30 p.m. are issued under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In this respect it should be noted that section 29 of the Act limits the hours of the day during which a female person or youth may be employed in a factory from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., and in a shop or restaurant from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. These opening and closing hours may be varied in the circumstances described under the headings of "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment during Other Hours".

EMERGENCY OVERTIME

Under section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, where there is an accident to motive power in a factory or the machinery in a factory is unworkable, or the customs or exigencies of trade require female persons or youths working in a factory to be employed for longer than the hours of labour prescribed by section 29 of the Act, an inspector may give permission in writing to employers authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in the factory before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. to meet the emergency or exigency of trade.

Table A-3, page 87, shows that permission of this kind was granted to 364 employers during the year ending December 31, 1954. There was a total of 1,325 permits issued involving 8,279 female persons and youths, and the permits were used on 5,672 occasions. These figures show a decrease from the previous year when 547 employers used 1,780 permits on 7,719 occasions and employed 9,698 female persons on overtime work.

A permit allows overtime on 36 occasions during the year in which it is granted. On expiration of the permit it is to be returned to the Branch together with a record of its use.

DOUBLE SHIFT

Under section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act the Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed. The hours of labour, however, may not exceed 8 for each shift and the double shift may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for the employment of women and youths during emergency overtime in view of the double-shift permit providing a control on the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work, and considering that work performed under this type of permit could result in employment for more persons.

Table A-3, page 87, shows 334 employers operating a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1954, were issued 647 permits.

EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS

Late Hours (Restaurants).—Two hundred and seventy-six permits in writing were issued under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act during the year ending December 31, 1954, to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over later than 11 p.m. and until 2 a.m.

The provisions of these permits include payment of a 30-cent bonus to a female person employed after midnight and requires the employer to provide transportation directly to an employee's home unless there is a waiver of the transportation clause in the permit signed by the employee and approved by the Chief Inspector.

During the hours after midnight it is necessary for inspectors to inspect restaurants where women are employed to ascertain that the provisions of the permits are not violated.

Night Shifts for Women.—Under section 31a of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for the employment of female persons and youths during hours other than those prescribed under section 29, 30, or 31, under such conditions as he may determine.

Table A-3, page 87, shows the distribution in the manufacturing industry and the trade industry of permission granted to 48 employers to employ female persons of 18 years of age and over under this section of the Act during the year ending December 31, 1954. However, it was required in each of these cases that the female employees, or the trade union involved, agree to the hours of employment and, in addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employer: 2 or more female employees to be employed on the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business to her home.

Table A-3 also shows that 30 permits were issued in the service industry under section 31a of the Act. These permits were issued to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over commencing at 6 a.m. Conditions imposed on the employers in respect of these permits were as follows: the working hours of the female employees to be limited to 8 hours; where public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the vicinity of the restaurant was not regularly available to the employee before 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided for the female employee by the employer.

Home-work

Section 49 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides that an employer who gives employment in connection with personal or household articles to a home-worker, and a home-worker, shall obtain a permit from an inspector for the employment. The employer's permit

authorizes the employer to give employment to home-workers at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board.

It has been determined that most persons applying for a home-worker's permit are housewives, or persons with responsibilities at home or with a disability, and are unable to accept work in a factory. In many cases the home-worker has a skill which was acquired during some earlier period of employment in a factory. Inspection is made of the homes where home-work is done to ascertain that there is no communicable disease in the home and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.

Table A-4, page 88, shows the distribution of 365 permits issued to employers during the year ending December 31, 1954. The table also shows that there were issued during the same period 2,617 permits to home-workers.

Child Labour

Under section 25 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act no person under 14 years of age may be employed in a factory, shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, inspection disclosed 43 cases of child labour. Some 46.5 per cent of the violations were in trade, most of the young persons being employed in delivery. Many of the other violations occurred where children were employed in setting up pins in bowling alleys (see Table A-2c, page 86).

Plans for Buildings

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED

The procedure under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act for submitting to the Chief Inspector for approval drawings and specifications of a proposed building or the alterations to an existing building that is intended for use as a factory, or is proposed to be or is more than 2 storeys in height and is intended for use as a shop, bakeshop, restaurant, or office building, appeared in the report of the Department for 1953-54 and is not repeated here.

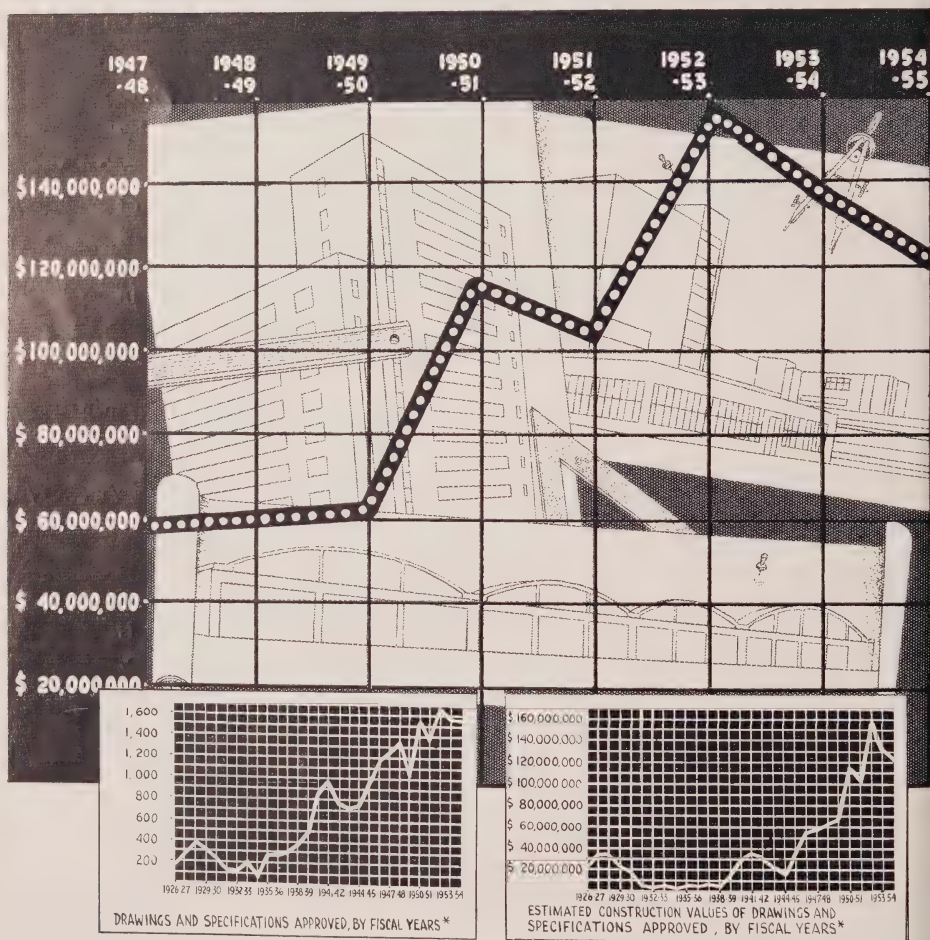
During the fiscal year 1954-55, the number of drawings and specifications approved under section 13 of the Act totalled 1,573 and the estimated value of the proposed construction which these plans represented was \$121,472,700, as compared with construction values estimated at \$134,-686,800 for 1,570 drawings and specifications approved in the previous fiscal year.

Of the 1,573 drawings and specifications approved, 205 were for buildings costing \$100,000 or more, as compared with 248 in the previous fiscal year.

In respect of the examination of drawings and specifications, the engineers of the Department are grateful for the continued support of municipal inspectors of buildings. In many localities a municipal permit for construction is not issued until the drawings and specifications for the work have been approved by the Chief Inspector. Further co-operation is experienced in the efforts of professional engineers and architects to prepare their plans in conformity with the required standards for proper working conditions.

Fees.—Fees totalling \$112,141 were paid for the approval of 1,518 of the 1,573 drawings and specifications approved during the fiscal year 1954-55, compared with \$134,584 paid for 1,529 drawings and specifica-

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VALUES
OF DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED,
BY FISCAL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1954-55



*1. 1926-27 to 1954-55.

2. Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

tions for the previous fiscal year. The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid for the approval of the drawings and specifications of 2 building projects.

No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications of a proposed building or alterations where the estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000. Where a fee is \$5,000 the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000.

Analysis of Drawings and Specifications Approved.—It will be observed from Table A-5, page 89, that the manufacturing industry with a total expenditure of \$65,654,000 which represented 1,049 drawings and specifications approved accounted for 54.05 per cent of the total cost of approved construction. Corresponding expenditures for this industry for the previous fiscal year totalled \$82,516,200 which represented 1,024 drawings and specifications approved and 61.27 per cent of the total construction costs for the period.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was foods and beverages where the estimated value of construction was \$14,938,100, and the groups of iron and steel products and transportation equipment with expenditures of \$10,819,800 and \$9,753,700, respectively, were next. It will be noticed on reference to Table A-5 that drawings and specifications approved in iron and steel products exceed by some 24.8 per cent the number of those approved in foods and beverages.

It is of interest that expenditures dropped considerably again in transportation equipment during the fiscal year under review, being almost \$12,000,000 less than the money spent on construction in this group during the fiscal year 1953-54. This reduction in building expansion during 1954-55 by the manufacturers of transportation equipment accounts for over 90 per cent of the total decrease of \$13,214,100 in the expenditures on construction below the money spent in the previous fiscal year. It appears, therefore, that though there is a continuing high rate of expansion generally in all industries, the unprecedented expansion programme of the major automobile and aircraft manufacturers of recent years being close to completion has halted the sharp increase in total construction values that marked the fiscal year 1952-53.

As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing structures.

Of particular interest in the work of plan examination during the fiscal year under review was the study and approval of drawings and specifications for the construction in Toronto of a new and large office building to be equipped with a landing-place on its roof for helicopters. It is believed that this building which requires special structural supports to withstand the wheel-loads is the first one to be constructed in Ontario with facilities for the landing of helicopters.

INTERVIEWS

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, these meetings which for the purposes of this annual report are described as "interviews" totalled 1,194 in respect of the 1,573 drawings and specifications examined and approved during the period, as compared with 1,428 interviews on 1,570 drawings and specifications in the previous fiscal year.

INSPECTIONS

During the fiscal year 1954-55, the engineers of the Department made 289 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified drawings and specifications filed in the Department, and in others, the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections.

Buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect are found on inspection to conform in most cases with the certified drawings and specifications. However, where there is a deviation from the drawings and specifications, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform to the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and regulations.

OTHER SERVICES

For the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department, technical information including drawings has been compiled in bulletin form on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 1 of the engineers delivered a lecture to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments which is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal. The subject of the lecture dealt with fire inspection practices in respect of factories and mercantile buildings.

Conferences

The annual conference of inspectors was held in Toronto in January, 1955. Papers were presented on guarding machinery, noise hazards in industry, and inspection practices and procedures. Round-table discussions were held on the papers and other matters. The Chief Inspector of Factories for the City of Quebec district in the Province of Quebec attended the conference this year at the invitation of the Department extended through

the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to representatives of provincial governments wishing to attend the conference.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held in September, 1954, the Chief Inspector presented the report of the interprovincial committee for machine guarding on the feasibility of developing a code for the protection of persons working on punch presses. As reported in previous reports of the Department, the Chief Inspector is the chairman of this committee which is sponsored by the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation. Following the presentation of the report, a committee was formed comprising of representatives of provincial and federal departments of labour, manufacturers of punch presses, and labour unions, to develop a code for the safeguarding of punch presses, and the Chief Inspector was appointed chairman of the committee. This committee is sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, the Chief Inspector and several of the inspectors addressed gatherings of employer-employee groups, union groups, and service clubs, on subjects relating to the safety, health, and welfare, of the worker in industry.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 20 charges were laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. There were 17 convictions, and 3 charges were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$515 were levied by the courts in these cases.

Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

At the 1953 session of the Ontario Legislature the Minister of Labour introduced legislation entitled The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, revising completely the legislation in force respecting operating engineers to bring it into line with present-day practice. The Act was passed and on April 2, 1953, it received Royal Assent, and it came into force during the fiscal year under review on July 22, 1954.

Subsequent to the date the new Act was passed by the Ontario Legislature to the date of its enforcement regulations were drafted under the Act respecting such matters as the qualifications of members of the Board and of inspectors, and the qualifications of applicants for certificates of qualification and the evidence to be furnished by applicants as to their training and experience. The regulations came into force on July 26, 1954. Later in the fiscal year, amendments were made to these regulations to allow the services of the boiler inspection staff of the Department to be employed under the Act.

By further regulations made under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, which also came into force on July 26, 1954, the size of the Board of examiners of operating engineers was fixed at 3 members, the same number as established by the repealed legislation.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification and to report on the examinations to the Minister with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

Registration of Plants

The Act requires every owner of a plant to register the plant with the Board in accordance with a fixed procedure of registration and re-registration. At the close of the fiscal year 1954-55, some 5,200 plants had been registered with the Board.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board and on the payment of the prescribed fee, issues to the owner of a plant a certificate of registration. During the fiscal year 1954-55, the Minister issued 437 certificates of registration to owners of plants.

Every certificate of registration shall be displayed in a conspicuous manner in the engine room, compressor room or boiler room of the registered plant.

Examinations

It is necessary for every applicant for a certificate of qualification to pass such examinations as the Board may require except the Board may recommend that a provisional certificate of qualification be issued without examination. Provisional certificates are issued to persons who in the opinion of the Board hold a current certificate of an equivalent rating of a stationary engineer (fourth, third or second class) issued by the properly constituted authority in any other province in Canada. Every provisional certificate of qualification remains in force for one year from the date of issue and is not renewable.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, the Board conducted examinations of 3,508 applicants for certificates of qualification compared with 3.7 per cent more applicants in the fiscal year 1953-54. Of the 3,508 applicants before the Board for examination, 2,127 were examined in Toronto and 1,381 were examined in other centres (see Table B-3, page 91). Some 48 per cent of the applicants did not obtain the minimum percentage on their statutory examination required by the regulations.

In the case of the examinations of 5 applicants for certificates of qualification, the Board cancelled the examinations where it was disclosed that the applicants had misrepresented their training and experience on their applications for certificates of qualification. Four of the applicants were applying for stationary engineer (fourth class) certificates and 1 for a stationary engineer (second class) certificate.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, the Board examined the qualifications of 17 applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

Certificates of Qualification

A certificate of qualification is issued by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board and is renewed annually. Every certificate shall at all times be displayed in a conspicuous manner in the plant in which the holder of the certificate is employed except in the case of a hoisting or traction engineer who carries his certificate upon his person.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Board received a total of 1,555 applications for certificates of qualification. Of these, the Board accepted 1,380 and refused 175 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of their previous training and experience prescribed by the regulations.

In addition, 763 applicants for certificates who had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board, requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all requests.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 22,101 certificates of qualification issued, 1,182 after examination, 594 after re-examination, 18 provisional certificates, 35 duplicate certificates, and 20,272 renewal certificates (see Table B-2, page 90). This is a decrease of some 3.4 per cent as compared with the peak fiscal year of 1953-54.

Inspections

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, 373 inspections were made by the Board under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. These inspections were in addition to those made by the inspection staff of the Factory Inspection Branch.

Revenue

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, the net revenue was \$70,142.36 (see Table B-1, page 90). This is the largest amount of revenue collected during any fiscal year.

Boiler Inspection Branch

The Boiler Inspection Branch is charged with the responsibility of administering The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, which on coming into force on March 27, 1953, repealed The Steam Boilers Act, and section 57 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. This section of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act dealt with the annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels, among other matters. The Branch completed its second full fiscal year of operation under the new legislation at March 31, 1955.

Inspection

INSPECTION STAFF

In view of the many demands upon the services of the inspection staff, it was necessary to appoint 3 additional inspectors to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, during the fiscal year 1954-55. However, owing to 1 inspector being transferred from the boiler inspection staff to other duties in the Department and the loss of 2 inspectors through death in the fiscal year under review, there was the same total of 28 persons on the inspectorate at March 31, 1955, as at the end of the previous fiscal year. It is anticipated that the vacancies on the inspection staff will be filled during the next fiscal year.

The 28 inspectors include the Chief Inspector and 2 examiners of reports and designs.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

Under section 3 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, the Minister of Labour has divided Ontario into districts for inspection purposes and has assigned 1 or more inspectors to each district. In the case of a district being highly industrialized, 2 inspectors have been assigned to it.

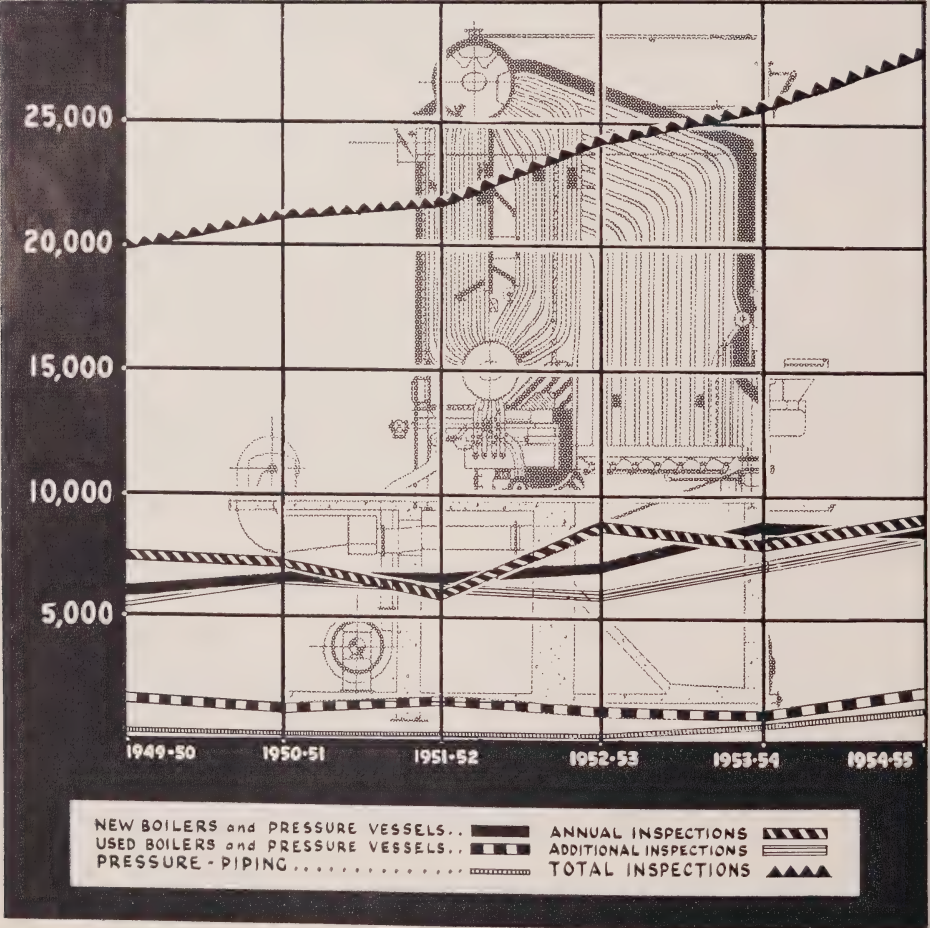
At March 31, 1955, there were 14 districts as compared with 13 on the corresponding date of the previous fiscal year. During the fiscal period under review, the Minister altered district boundaries to make a new division and to extend the services of the inspection staff. The City of Toronto is counted as 1 district.

INSPECTIONS

The work of the Branch showed a substantial increase of some 7 per cent in the total of 27,725 inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, pressure-piping, and plants, for the fiscal year 1954-55 in comparison with the total number of inspections made in the preceding fiscal period. A statistical break-down of inspections for the 2 fiscal years appears in Table C-1, page 92.

The table shows that there was an increase in all types of inspections except in the inspection of new pressure vessels during construction and installation where the percentage decrease was 6.4 during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955. In the inspection of new boilers during construction and installation the increase of the fiscal year under review over the previous fiscal period is 1.4 per cent, while the percentage increase in the inspection of pressure-piping during installation amounted to 7.3 per cent. A total of 8,071 additional inspections during the fiscal period 1954-55 of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during construction or

INSPECTIONS OF
BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS,
BY FISCAL YEARS 1949-50 TO 1954-55



installation, reflects an increase of 6.9 per cent in comparison with the number for the previous fiscal period. Inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels and of pressure-piping are made under section 15 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Total annual inspections made under section 23 of the Act of boilers and pressure vessels which are not insured increased 14.4 per cent, and inspection and testing under section 30 of the Act of used boilers and pressure vessels before they are put into operation increased some 8.4 per cent for the fiscal year 1954-55 as compared with the previous fiscal period.

Certificates of Competency.—The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, provides under section 5 that no person shall carry out an inspection of any boiler, pressure vessel, or plant, who does not hold a certificate of competency, and the regulations made under the Act provide for the issue and renewal of the certificate. These requirements apply to any person carrying out inspections under the Act whether or not employed by the Department. The Act further provides that, subject to the regulations, every applicant for a certificate of competency shall pass such examinations and tests as the Minister may require. The Minister may suspend or cancel a certificate for the reasons prescribed in the regulations.

A certificate of competency issued to an inspector of the Department remains in force until the inspector is retired from the government service whereas a certificate issued to a person other than an inspector continues in force during the year in which it is issued and until the date of renewal prescribed by the regulations. Where the holder of a certificate does not apply for a renewal certificate on or before the renewal date no renewal certificate is issued until he pays the late-application fee in addition to the renewal fee.

Details of the number of certificates of competency issued during the fiscal year 1954-55 appear in Table C-3, page 93. During the fiscal year under review 1 holder of a certificate was late in applying for its renewal, and the certificate was not renewed until the late-application fee had been paid. At March 31, 1955, 159 certificates of competency had been issued under the Act, not including renewal certificates.

Certificates of Inspection and Approval.—The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, provides under section 26 that no person shall operate any boiler or use any pressure vessel unless a certificate of inspection or a certificate of approval with regard to such boiler or pressure vessel is in force. The Act provides for different conditions under which these certificates may be issued. Section 15 of the Act provides for the issue of a certificate of inspection for a boiler or pressure vessel where the Chief Inspector has required it to be inspected during construction or installation, and he is satisfied that the vessel may be operated or used safely. However, under section 16 of the Act in the case of the Chief Inspector not requiring the inspection of a boiler or pressure vessel during construction, the Chief Inspector may issue a certificate of approval. This certificate authorizes the operation of the vessel until its annual inspection, unless it is cancelled before that time, and subsequent to the annual inspection a certificate of inspection may be issued. Following the annual inspection of any boiler or pressure vessel which is not insured under section 28 of the Act a certificate of inspection is issued if the vessel may continue to be operated or used safely.

In addition, in the case of a used boiler or pressure vessel, the Act provides under section 30 for its inspection and testing by an inspector and for the issue of a certificate of inspection before the vessel may be put into operation or use. The issue of a certificate of inspection is also provided under section 31 of the Act in respect of the installation of a boiler or pressure vessel previously used outside of Ontario and under section 32 as regards the operation of a boiler or pressure vessel to which major repairs have been made.

Table C-2, page 92, shows a comparative summary of certificates of inspection and of approval issued in the fiscal years 1953-54 and 1954-55. These statistics do not show figures on certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—Section 34 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, provides for an inspector who has inspected a boiler or pressure vessel and has satisfied himself that it can no longer be operated or used safely to notify the Chief Inspector that he has condemned it, and to seal the boiler or pressure vessel with a seal or label indicating that it is condemned, and to take possession of its certificate of inspection. No person may operate a boiler or use a pressure vessel which has been condemned unless it has been repaired as required by the Chief Inspector and a further inspection has been made and a certificate of inspection issued for the vessel. The Act further provides that no boiler or pressure vessel which has been condemned may be sold or moved to another location for re-use without the consent of the Chief Inspector.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, inspectors condemned under section 34 of the Act 23 boilers, 31 pressure vessels, and 1 section of pressure-piping.

In addition, under section 13 of the Act where, in the opinion of an inspector, a boiler, pressure vessel, or plant or any part thereof is in an unsafe operating condition, or is being operated in a dangerous manner, the boiler or pressure vessel is sealed by the inspector on the instructions of the Chief Inspector, and the inspector then takes the steps which are necessary to remove the danger. The Chief Inspector may cancel the certificate of inspection or of approval. The boiler or pressure vessel may not be operated until written permission has been received from the Chief Inspector.

Approval and Registration of Designs of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Plants

Where a boiler, pressure vessel, or fitting, is to be constructed for use in Ontario, section 14 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, requires the manufacturer to submit its design to the Chief Inspector for approval and registration in the Department before commencing its construction. An application for approval and registration of the design is accompanied by 3 sets of drawings and specifications of the design. They are examined, and if they meet with requirements 1 set of the drawings and specifications is returned to the manufacturer marked "approved" with the date of approval, and bearing a registration number. A manufacturer may

construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from a registered design unless changes are made in it or practice confirmed by the Canadian Standards Association or the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has altered to the point that the registered design has become obsolete or requires revision. This is also the procedure for the approval and registration of a plant to be installed in Ontario.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, a total of 1,691 applications for approval and registration of designs was received which shows an increase of some 11.5 per cent in comparison with the number received in the previous fiscal period. It was necessary to return 29 of the 1,691 designs for correction before they were approved.

Tests of Welding Operators

It is a part of the duties of an inspector to test welding operators under procedures approved by the Chief Inspector. For the performance of this work the inspector must keep abreast of the newest developments in welding procedures.

Where the work of a welding operator is found to be faulty, the operator may not weld until he has passed a further test.

The qualifications of a welding operator are tested approximately once annually, or the operator may be subject to a qualification test at any time there is a change in welding procedures, or he changes his employ. An identification card is issued by the Chief Inspector to an operator who successfully passes a qualification test indicating the employer for which the welding operator is qualified to weld, and the class or position of welding that he is qualified to do. There were 2,275 identification cards issued during the fiscal year 1954-55.

Sections 35 to 37 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, set out the requirements in respect of the welding of boilers and pressure vessels.

Table C-4, page 93, reports on the tests of 2,891 welding operators during the fiscal year 1954-55, showing the class or procedures of welding in which the welding operators were tested. Comparable figures for 1953-54 were 2,987. In testing the qualifications of these welding operators, inspectors made 1,102 visits to welding establishments as compared with 1,123 in 1953-54.

Investigation of Explosions

Under section 38 of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, it is the duty of the owner, or the person in charge, of a boiler or pressure vessel to notify the Chief Inspector immediately by telephone or telegraph of the details of an explosion or rupture of the vessel, or of an accident arising out of its operation or use that causes injury or death to a person. The Chief Inspector or an inspector under his instruction investigates any explosion, rupture, or accident, reported to determine the cause of it.

After an explosion or rupture of a vessel has occurred, no part or parts of it may be moved nor may the position of any of them be altered except to remove a person who has been injured or killed until the permission of an inspector has been obtained.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 12 reports of accidents, details of which are as follows:

- (1) Accident: Explosion of a hot-water-heating tank 20 inches in diameter and 66 inches in length. There was a good deal of damage to the building in which the tank was installed. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the water relief valve on the hot-water-heating tank was inadequate to release excess steam pressure generated as the level of the water in the tank and in the adjacent water-heater was lowered. The tank being the weaker vessel exploded.

- (2) Accident: Explosion in the furnace of an oil-fired, water-tube boiler. The casing of the boiler was greatly damaged. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of gas in the furnace exploding when the burner was ignited. Water had penetrated the fuel oil and extinguished the flame temporarily at the nozzle of the burner. Some unconsumed oil that had accumulated in the furnace after the flame was extinguished generated the gas.

- (3) Accident: Explosion of a roller-bearing supporting a link-belt conveyor in a new oil-fired, heat-treating oven. An end-plate on the roller that was blown off by the force of the explosion struck one person. The person was killed outright.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of wet asbestos packed in the roller generating steam when the roller passed through the heated oven for the first time, and the resulting pressure of unknown force exerted within the roller blew off an end-plate. The roller had been packed with the wet asbestos for insulation purposes, and then sealed tightly by welding.

- (4) Accident: Explosion of ammonia fumes in an ammonia refrigeration plant. One wall of the compressor-room was blown out. One person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the explosion arose out of ammonia fumes which emanated from lubricating oil being drained out of an ammonia compressor crank case, forming an explosive mixture with air. The mixture was ignited by the flame of a boiler installed near by that was fired by fuel oil.

- (5) Accident: Rupture of a cast-iron fitting attached to a high-pressure, steam pipe-line. Damage was confined to the fitting. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the rupture arose from shock resulting from condensate in the pipe-line being driven at high velocity by steam pressure. The fitting was good for only 125 pounds, and it had been inadvertently attached to the pipe-line which normally carried a working pressure of 200 pounds.

- (6) Accident: Ignition of propane escaping from a propane storage tank installed during very cold weather in a temporary lean-to. There was no damage to property. Two employees suffered burns to the face and arms.

Cause: Investigation determined the gas was ignited by flames from a coal-fired salamander while a vaporizer was being installed on a discharge line from the storage tank.

- (7) Accident: Explosion of the exhaust-end of a back pressure type steam turbine. There was a good deal of damage to property. Two employees were killed.

Cause: Investigation determined that a back pressure type automatic relief valve attached to the turbine failed to relieve excessive pressure in the turbine casing when the turbine was being warmed up before it was put into operation. Live steam was used in warming up the turbine and pressure in excess of 20 pounds should have been relieved by the valve.

- (8) Accident: Flash fire in an oil refinery. One employee suffered severe burns and 2 employees were injured jumping from a high place to safety.

Cause: Investigation determined that an oxygen acetylene torch being used to burn off flange bolts and nuts on a section of piping ignited the oil product spilling from the piping when the flanges were separated.

- (9) Accident: Explosion of an oil-fired hot air furnace. There was a good deal of damage to the furnace and to the walls of the building in which the furnace was installed. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined that gas generating from an accumulation of fuel oil in the fire-pot ignited when the ignition system of the furnace went into operation. There had been some delay in the operation of the ignition system.

- (10) Accident: Jet of steam escaping from cracked head of the steam-dome on a boiler. There was no damage to property. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined that the crack in the dome was the result of fatigue in the metal. The boiler was very old, and, evidently, it was being operated at a working pressure that was too high for its age and condition. The boiler was condemned.

- (11) Accident: Explosion in the furnace of an oil-fired, water-tube boiler. Damage was confined to the boiler casing and baffles. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined that unconsumed fuel oil in the furnace generated gas, and the gas was ignited by heat from the refractory walls of the furnace. Condensate in the steam-atomizing line had quenched the flame at the nozzle of the burner whereupon the unconsumed fuel oil entered the furnace.

- (12) Accident: Disruption of the door of a vulcanizer 50 inches in diameter and 12 feet in length. Damage was confined to the vulcanizer. No person was injured.

Cause: Investigation determined the cause of the disruption arose out of the failure of a stud used for tightening the door in place when the vulcanizer was under steam pressure.

Prosecutions

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, during 1954-55.

Revenue

A comparative statistical summary of revenue earned during the fiscal years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given in Table C-5, page 93.

Elevator Inspection Branch

The Elevator Inspection Branch is a new branch of the Department of Labour and was established for the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, and the regulations made under the Act. The Act came into force on June 17, 1954, and the regulations 2 days later.

While the Branch went into operation officially on the date of the enforcement of the legislation, personnel that was qualified in the inspection of elevators and lifts and in the Department's other responsibilities under the Act was appointed several months previously to commence training in their particular duties so that on the date of proclamation of the legislation in force the Department was in readiness to provide service as required.

For many years prior to this new Act being made inspection of elevators and hoists in factories, shops, bakeshops, restaurants, and office buildings, only, had been conducted under the authority of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. In this work the inspection staff of the Department performed a good service in seeing that the safety requirements of that legislation in respect of elevators and hoists were adhered to. It is anticipated that higher standards of safety have been effected by the new legislation and broader service will result from the facilities provided for the performance of the work of the Department in this field of its endeavour.

Inspection

INSPECTION STAFF

The inspection staff at March 31, 1955 consisted of the Chief Inspector and 7 inspectors. For purposes of elevator inspection, Ontario has been divided into districts, and each inspector has been assigned to a district. Four inspectors operate from the Department of Labour office in Toronto, 1 from the Hamilton office, 1 from the London office, and 1 from the office located in Ottawa. Inspection of elevators and lifts in the Port Arthur area is performed by an inspector attached to the composite inspection staff whose duties are described in this annual report of the Department of Labour entitled "Factory Inspection Branch".

In addition to the inspectors, there is 1 professional engineer who examines drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on any technical point of engineering.

INSPECTIONS

During the period of the fiscal year 1954-55 that the Branch was in operation a good beginning was made in the work of inspecting elevators and lifts. Table D-1, page 94, shows that there was a total of 2,712 inspections made under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, and with 275 inspections of elevating devices that did not come within the jurisdiction of the Act, brings the total of inspections carried out in the fiscal year 1954-55 to almost 3,000. There were 186 inspections made of new installations and 9 inspections of major alterations. Some 89.2 per cent of the 2,712 inspections were of elevators, and about 81 per cent of the elevators inspected were freight-carrying elevators. Some 53.3 per cent of the 2,712 inspections were in the nature of annual inspections of elevating devices, including repeat inspections, and 39.4 per cent were miscellaneous inspections. Of these latter inspections, 60 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences were being made. For the most part, these inspections in respect of licences were made after the Act and regulations had been in force for some months.

In making the 2,712 inspections, the inspectors issued 11,368 directions to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices or to the effect that licences were to be applied for for the installations, over 9,600 of the directions being made during annual inspections. More than 9,000 of the 11,368 directions involved freight-elevators, and over 1,300, passenger-elevators.

During their annual inspections of elevating devices the inspectors found 122 installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down, 117 of these being subsequently removed from service, and 5 not being used until their unsafe condition was corrected. Of the 122 installations involved, 102 were freight-elevators, 97 of which were removed from service and the remaining 5 ordered not to be used until alterations were made to ensure their safety.

Certificates of Competency.—Table D-2, page 94, shows the details of 95 first certificates issued during the fiscal year under review to persons making inspections of elevating devices. The table also shows that 72 renewals of these certificates were issued and 3 duplicate certificates where the applicants showed their certificates had been lost.

Licences

In view of the fiscal year 1954-55 being the first fiscal period during which The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953 was in force and consequently being the first fiscal period that licences for elevating devices were issued, the number of initial applications for licences was far in excess of the number of subsequent applications for renewal of licences. However, it

is anticipated that, in succeeding fiscal years, the number of licences renewed will exceed the initial licences applied for and granted.

Details of licences granted, suspended, and transferred, during the fiscal year 1954-55 appear in Table D-3, page 95. It will be noticed from this table that no licences were suspended or transferred in the fiscal year being reviewed.

Drawings and Specifications

During the fiscal year 1954-55, the engineer of the Branch approved 229 drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices. Fees totalling \$3,120 were paid for the approval of these 229 drawings and specifications. Of the 229 drawings and specifications approved, 90.4 per cent were of new installations. Some 70.7 per cent of the 229 drawings and specifications dealt with elevators, 56.8 per cent being freight-elevators and the remainder passenger-elevators. In addition, about 27 per cent of the drawings and specifications were of dumb-waiters. The remaining drawings and specifications approved were of escalators and manlifts (see Table D-4, page 95).

Several more drawings and specifications were received but at the end of the fiscal year, and their examination was not completed by March 31, 1955.

Accidents

During the fiscal year 1954-55, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 55 persons. Of these injuries, 13 were sustained by women, 1 being fatal, and 42 affected men, 2 of which resulted in death. A summary of the accidents is set out in Table D-5, page 96. Perusal of these statistics shows that some 63 per cent of the accidents occurred on freight-elevators.

Table D-5a, page 97, outlines the accidents reported causing injury to persons that were investigated by the inspectors during the fiscal year being reviewed, and also the investigations made of elevating devices where the owners reported that the equipment had failed. In the case of these latter accidents no persons were injured.

Registration of Contractors

The Branch was quite busy during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, in its work of registering persons carrying on the business of a contractor in Ontario. It will be noted from Table D-6, page 97, that 61 contractors were registered for the first time under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, and 31 who, having registered, made application for subsequent registration for the fiscal year 1955-56.

No registration of a contractor was suspended or cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, there were 24 charges of violations of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, as follows: 1 for failure to report an accident; 16 for operation of an elevating device without a licence; 7 for operation of an elevating device in an unsafe manner.

Five of the charges were withdrawn and 8 dismissed. There were 11 convictions for which fines totalling \$650 were levied by the courts.

Revenue

A summary of revenue earned during the fiscal year 1954-55 under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953 is given in Table D-7, page 98.

Conciliation Service

The duties of the conciliation officers involve the performance of work under several Statutes administered by the Department of Labour. In the main, the conciliation officers are concerned with assisting management and labour unions during their negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement in respect of wages, hours of work, and other matters dealing with working conditions.

Perusal of the work performed by the conciliation officers during the fiscal year 1954-55 discloses that they handled to completion 1,259 disputes involving conciliation proceedings; 791 of them were settled. In the case of many of the disputes which were not settled the number of matters at issue were reduced through the efforts of the conciliation officer.

There was no change in the 11 persons performing the duties of a conciliation officer during the fiscal year 1954-55 as compared with those on the staff in the previous fiscal period. This number includes the Chief Conciliation Officer.

Functions of Conciliation Officers Under Legislation

1. THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

REQUESTS FOR CONCILIATION SERVICES

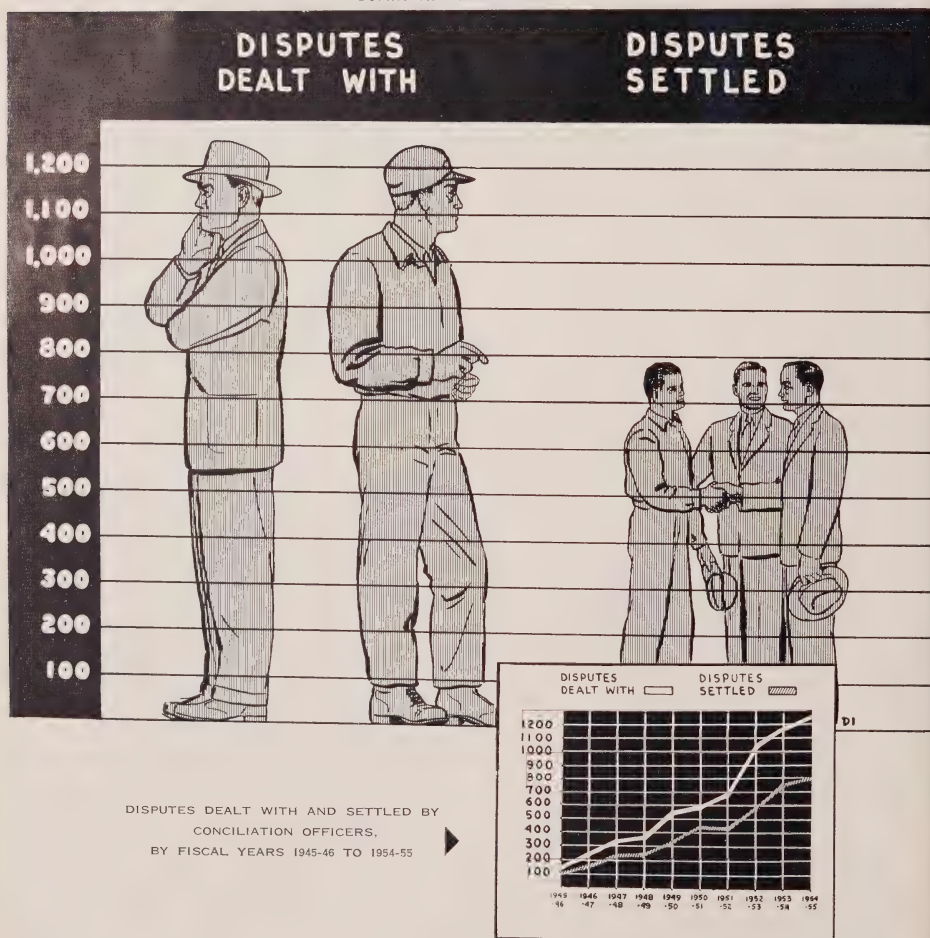
Sections 13 and 14 of the Act provide the procedure in respect of requests for conciliation services and the appointment of a conciliation officer, where negotiation of a collective agreement following certification of a trade union, or negotiation of the renewal of an agreement in operation, has been unsuccessful. Upon the joint request of the parties to a dispute, or upon the request of either party, that conciliation services be made available to the parties, the Ontario Labour Relations Board, if it is satisfied that no progress in bargaining is being made, may grant the request. Where the Board grants a request for conciliation services the Minister of Labour appoints a conciliation officer.

It is the duty of the conciliation officer to confer with the parties and endeavour to effect a collective agreement, and, within 14 days from his appointment, report the result of his endeavour to the Minister. The 14-day period may be extended by agreement of the parties or by the Minister upon

the advice of the conciliation officer that a collective agreement may be made within a reasonable time if the period is extended. If the conciliation officer is unable to effect a collective agreement, the Minister may proceed with the appointment of members of a conciliation board under section 15 of the Act, or if the Minister does not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation officer it is provided under the same section of the Act that he may by notice in writing so inform each of the parties. Previously to the fiscal year under review, the Minister could not exercise the right to determine whether or not he would appoint a conciliation board but this decision was provided him by an amendment to the Act in 1954.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 1,105 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer under section 14 of the Act. In each of 503 of these 1,105 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 390, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement; and 3 appointments lapsed while the conciliation officer appointed was proceeding with conciliation services. In 209 of the 1,105 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

DISPUTES DEALT WITH AND SETTLED BY
CONCILIATION OFFICERS
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1954-55



It is understood that in 38 of the 390 appointments where the conciliation officer appointed was unable to effect a collective agreement the Minister did not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation board and, through the further endeavours of the conciliation officers in handling the remaining 352 appointments, the number of conciliation boards required was reduced to 239.

Conciliation officers also functioned during the fiscal period under review under 190 appointments made during the fiscal year 1953-54. In each of 121 of these 190 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 65, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement; and 1 appointment lapsed while the conciliation officer appointed was proceeding with conciliation services. In 3 of the 190 appointments the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year 1954-55.

It is understood that in 10 of the 65 appointments where the conciliation officer appointed was unable to effect a collective agreement the Minister did not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation board and, through the further endeavours of the conciliation officers in handling the remaining 55 appointments, the number of conciliation boards required was reduced to 21.

INQUIRIES INTO COMPLAINTS

Under section 57 of the Act the Minister of Labour may appoint a conciliation officer to inquire into any complaint that a person has been dealt with contrary to the Act. The conciliation officer reports the results of his inquiry and endeavours to the Minister, and where he is unable to effect a settlement of the matter complained of, the Minister may appoint a commissioner under section 58 of the Act who has all the powers of a conciliation board appointed under the Act.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 68 appointments by the Minister of a conciliation officer to inquire into a complaint under section 57 of the Act. In each of 51 of these 68 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of; in 10, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement; and in the remaining 7 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

Conciliation officers also functioned during the period under review under 2 appointments made during the fiscal year 1953-54. In each of the 2 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of.

2. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951, AND THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

The duties of the conciliation officers of the Department include conciliation proceedings under this legislation.

The Chief Conciliation Officer is the Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch established for the administration of these Acts. The

work performed by conciliation officers under these Acts is reported in the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "Fair Employment Practices Branch".

Other Functions of Conciliation Officers but not Provided for by Legislation

The functions of a conciliation officer are not confined to conciliation proceedings provided by legislation. Very often there is apparent need for the services of a conciliation officer where there is no statutory provision for his appointment. In these cases the services of a conciliation officer may be made available by the Minister of Labour where the request for the conciliation officer's services comes from either of the parties to the dispute, or both, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. However, where an industrial dispute is seriously affecting the interest of the public the Minister may intervene in the dispute without a request from the parties and he may direct the Chief Conciliation Officer, or 1 of the conciliation officers, to make his services available.

CONCILIATION AFTER REPORT OF CONCILIATION BOARD

In some disputes where the recommendations of a conciliation board are not acceptable to the parties, the Minister of Labour has assigned a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute after the termination of the conciliation proceedings under The Labour Relations Act.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, a conciliation officer was assigned by the Minister to endeavour to effect a settlement in 11 of this type of dispute. In each of 8 of the 11 disputes, the conciliation officer handling the matter reported he was able to effect a settlement resulting in a collective agreement, and in 3, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement.

CONCILIATION IN STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS

Where a strike or lock-out is in process, a conciliation officer may be requested by the Minister of Labour to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute in the interest of the parties and of the communities affected by the strike or lock-out.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, a conciliation officer was assigned to deal with 22 work stoppages, involving some 8,942 employees and resulting in an estimated total pay-roll loss of \$3,182,095.41. A settlement was effected in each of the 22 cases. The Chief Conciliation Officer dealt with the majority of these disputes.

A summary of strikes and lock-outs in Ontario during the fiscal year being reviewed is shown in Table K-1, commencing on page 115. Comparative figures covering the fiscal years 1920-21 to 1954-55 are in Table K-1a, page 122. The Labour Gazette is the source for these tables.

CONCILIATION IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DISPUTES

Where a dispute arises in collective bargaining between the parties or which there is no statutory procedure for its settlement, the Minister of Labour may assign a conciliation officer to endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, a conciliation officer was assigned by the Minister to deal with 4 disputes of this kind. In each of the 4 disputes, the conciliation officer assigned reported he was able to effect a settlement.

General

In addition to their duties of rendering conciliation services, the conciliation officers of the Department perform work under The Industrial Standards Act, assist in the matter of arbitration, and act as a returning officer in a vote by secret ballot.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Conciliation officers are appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act, and in accordance with the Act may be authorized by the Minister of Labour to convene a conference of the employers and employees in an industry within a designated zone, or zones, whose representatives have made a petition to the Minister for a conference with a view to agreeing upon a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for their industry within the designated zone.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 13 conferences convened. For details of these conferences see the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "The Industrial Standards Act".

ARBITRATION

No cases of arbitration of a grievance were dealt with during the fiscal year 1954-55.

VOTES

During the fiscal year 1954-55, no requests were made for a conciliation officer to act as a returning officer in a vote arranged by mutual consent of the parties concerned. When these requests are made the parties to a dispute have agreed to put the matter at issue to a vote. This vote is not a representation vote under The Labour Relations Act.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 3 requests for the services of a conciliation officer to assist in a problem involving an employer and his employees other than in a case of arbitration of a grievance or one concerning the negotiation of a collective agreement. With respect to all requests the conciliation officer assigned to each case was able to assist the parties to reach an understanding.

Ontario Labour Relations Board

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act, 1950, passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature.

As reported in previous annual reports, this Board replaces the Ontario Labour Relations Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations that strikes or lock-outs are unlawful, and the giving of consent to prosecute persons who it is alleged have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

At March 31, 1955, the personnel of the Board was as follows: Jacob Finkelman, Q.C. (Chairman), Toronto; J. B. Metzler (Vice-chairman), Toronto; D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; G. S. P. Ferguson, Barrister and Solicitor, Toronto; G. Russell Harvey, Director, American Federation of Labor, Region 15 (Canada), Toronto; H. F. Irwin, Director of Industrial Relations, Primary Textile Institute, Toronto.

HEARINGS OF THE BOARD

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, the Board held 266 sessions. One hundred and fifty-five of these sessions were devoted to hearing evidence and arguments on matters before the Board. The remainder were executive sessions.

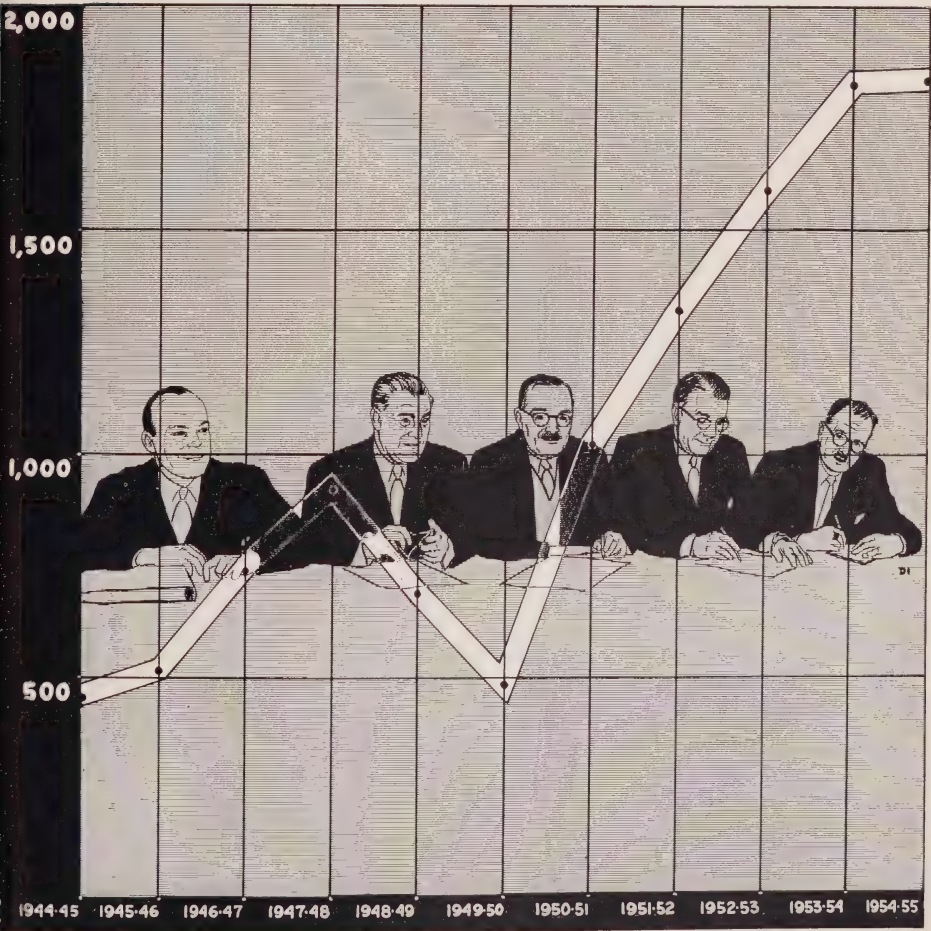
Applications to the Board

The high level in total number of applications of all types filed with the Board that was reached in 1953-54 was maintained in the fiscal year 1954-55 in that 1,852 applications were filed as compared with 1,846 for the previous fiscal period.

Though the total of all applications filed in 1954-55 was only slightly in excess of 1953-54, there was a marked increase of almost 17 per cent in the number of applications for certification as bargaining agent filed in 1954-55 over those filed during the previous fiscal year; applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful also rose. These increases were offset to a considerable extent by declines in the number of such other types of applications filed as applications for termination of bargaining rights and applications for consent to prosecute. While a moderate decrease is reported also in the number of applications for conciliation services filed, the total for 1954-55 is the second highest on record under the Act of 1950 for this type of application, and it was only about 5 per cent below the peak reached in the previous fiscal year.

A summary of all applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year 1954-55 is outlined in Table E-1, page 99, together with those filed during the previous fiscal year.

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE
ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD,
BY FISCAL YEARS 1944-45 TO 1954-55



CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT

The increase in applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year 1954-55 marked a sharp reversal of the downward trend in evidence since the fiscal period 1951-52 when the high point under the Act was reached and 625 of this type of application were filed. There were 604 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year under review as compared with 518 in the previous fiscal year, and 562 in 1952-53. It is anticipated that this upward trend will continue.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 386 applications for certification as bargaining agent or almost two-thirds of all the applications of this type filed. Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 178, unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 34, and employees' associations, 6.

In addition to the 604 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year 1954-55, the Board handled 102 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 706 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the fiscal period being reviewed. Of these 706 applications, 554 were disposed of, 386 being granted, 144 dismissed, and 24 withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 152 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

CONCILIATION SERVICES

The number of applications for conciliation services filed continued at a high level for the fiscal year 1954-55, but the rapid increase recorded in the previous 4 fiscal years was halted. During 1954-55, there were 1,119 applications of this type filed with the Board which is somewhat below the 1,176 applications filed in the previous fiscal year, but much above the 952 applications filed in 1952-53, and is 79 per cent higher than the 625 applications filed in 1951-52.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 712 applications for conciliation services, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 354, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 53.

To the 1,119 applications for conciliation services filed there were added 46 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year before the Board, making a total of 1,165 of these applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year 1954-55. The large majority of these applications were granted as is usually the case with this type of application, 1,096 being referred to the Minister of Labour for appointment of a conciliation officer. Fourteen of the 1,165 applications were dismissed, and 38 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The Board thus disposed of 1,148 conciliation applications during 1954-55. There were 17 applications undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS

Applications for termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board fell to 37 in the fiscal year 1954-55 from 45 in the previous fiscal year. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining rights in 22 of the applications, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 13, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 2.

In addition to the 37 applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year 1954-55, the Board dealt with 6 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 43 applications for termination of bargaining rights before the Board during the fiscal year under review. Of these, 34 applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year 1954-55, 10 being granted, 23 dismissed, and 1 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 9 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

DECLARATION THAT STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL

Applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed increased to 30 in the fiscal year 1954-55 from 13 in the previous fiscal year. Of these 30 applications, the Board disposed of 28, 6 being granted, 17 dismissed, and 5 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 2 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in 25 of the applications and unaffiliated international and national trade unions in 4. A Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate was involved in the remaining application.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 2 applications for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful were filed with the Board, 1 being dismissed, and the other withdrawn.

CONSENT TO PROSECUTE

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 56 applications for consent to prosecute filed with the Board, a marked decline from the 84 filed in the previous fiscal year.

Thirty-six of the 56 applications, or about 64 per cent of them, were filed by employers, and almost all of these were applications for consent to prosecute for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that 1 work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to prosecute since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute.

The other applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to prosecute employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 10 of these applications for consent

to prosecute, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 6, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 4.

Five applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total applications of this type before the Board during the fiscal year 1954–55 to 61. Fifty-one of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. Twenty-six of these applications, or over half of them, were withdrawn by leave of the Board, 10 granted, and 15 were dismissed. The remaining 10 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

OTHER APPLICATIONS

During the fiscal year 1954–55, 2 applications for modification of the arbitration provision in a collective agreement were filed with the Board under section 32 of the Act, 1 of which was granted, and 1 withdrawn by leave of the Board. An affiliate of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor filed 1 of these applications, and an affiliate of the Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations filed the other.

There were 2 applications filed under section 68 of the Act during the year being reviewed, 1 for an order to vary a certificate which was dismissed, and the other for a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act. This latter application was undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year being reviewed. A Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliate filed 1 of these applications, and an affiliate of the Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations filed the other.

Section 68 of the Act empowers the Board to decide, among other things, whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, whether a trade union represents the members of a bargaining unit, and whether an employee is a member of a bargaining unit.

One application under section 68 of the Act, carried over from the previous fiscal year, was dismissed.

Representation Votes

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, 109 representation votes were conducted by direction of the Board involving some 34,000 employees.

Fair Employment Practices Branch

This Branch of the Department of Labour is responsible for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

In handling a complaint under either Act the conciliation officer designated to inquire into the complaint endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and also the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation and, in the case of an employer, to make plain to him the advantages of following the legislation.

Complaints

1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951

This Act provides under section 6 that the Minister of Labour may on the recommendation of the Director designate a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint of any person that he has been refused employment, discharged, or discriminated against in regard to employment, or that he has been excluded from membership or expelled or suspended or discriminated against by a trade union, because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. A conciliation officer may also be designated by the Minister under this section of the Act to inquire into a complaint that a person has used or circulated a form of application for employment or published an advertisement in connection with employment or made a written or oral inquiry which expresses either directly or indirectly a limitation, specification or preference as to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of any person.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 21 complaints received by the Director, 6 of these complaints dealing with refusal of employment and discharge from employment, and 15 complaining of discrimination by employment applications, advertisements, and inquiries. In each of the 21 complaints the Minister designated a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint, and in the case of each the conciliation officer reported he was

able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. No complaints were received of discrimination in regard to any term or condition of employment or of a trade union practising discrimination.

As a service to each of the employers involved in the 6 complaints dealing with refusal of employment and discharge from employment, the conciliation officer designated to inquire into each complaint looked over the forms of application for employment used by the employers to make sure that the forms did not contain anything in violation to the Act. In none of the 6 complaints were the application forms concerned.

The employers involved in the complaints concerning forms of application for employment agreed to amend their forms to delete any parts therefrom which expressed discrimination as to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin, and where the complaints were of advertisements expressing discrimination, the publishers were also agreeable to endeavour to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The Branch finds that many forms of application for employment continue to contain questions that are contrary to the principles of the Act, and, consequently, during the fiscal year under review it was considered expeditious to continue the work of inviting employers to submit their employment applications for screening for any existing violations of the Act. This work has been important in that it has reduced discrimination being practised unknowingly by employers, and, certainly, it has been instrumental in eliminating cause for many complaints under the Act. The Branch made its initial offer to peruse employment applications for improper questions in the first year of the enforcement of the Act.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1954-55.

A statistical summary of complaints received under the Act during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955 is outlined in Table F-1, page 100.

2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

Section 3 of this Act provides that the Minister of Labour may on the recommendation of the Director designate a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint of a person that she has been discriminated against in that she has been paid at a rate of pay less than the rate of pay paid to a male employee employed by her employer for the same work done in the same establishment. No complaints were received by the Director during the fiscal year 1954-55.

There were 55 complaints involving 4 employers that were carried over from the previous fiscal year. In each of these complaints, the conciliation officer designated to inquire into the complaint reported during the fiscal year under review he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. There were, consequently, no commissions appointed under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

An analysis is outlined in Table F-2, page 100, of the proceedings under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, for the fiscal year 1954-55 and from the date of enforcement of the Act.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1954-55 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 replaces The Racial Discrimination Act and contains the substance of that Act in that it prohibits the publishing or displaying of any notice or other representation indicating discrimination or an intention to discriminate because of race or creed. In addition, the new Act prohibits discrimination in places where the public is customarily admitted because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. It adopts a procedure for enforcement similar to that in The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951.

The Prime Minister of Ontario introduced this legislation to promote fair accommodation practices in Ontario at the 1954 session of the Ontario Legislature on March 29, 1954, and the Act as Bill No. 139 was passed and received Royal Assent on April 6, 1954, and came into force on June 5, 1954. On the enforcement of The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954, it repealed The Racial Discrimination Act.

In his remarks to the members of the Ontario Legislature at the time of introducing this legislation, the Prime Minister pointed out legislation that had been passed during the last 10 years in Ontario showing opposition to racial and religious discrimination, explaining that it was incomplete in that there was still a phase not covered by statutory enactments and declarations relating to the accommodation, services and facilities available in any place to which the public is customarily admitted which this new legislation was proposed to remedy.

The Prime Minister indicated during the session of the Ontario Legislature that it was his intention to approach the Minister of Labour and persuade him to take over the administration of the Act. The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 was allocated to the Department by Order-in-Council 1254/54 of May 13, 1954.

Shortly after the Act was assigned to the Department for administrative purposes an official of the Department was designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as the officer to enforce the Act, and regulations were made by the Minister under the Act to establish 2 forms of complaint for use under the Act. The regulations came into force on June 8, 1954. Any person making a complaint that a contravention of the Act has taken place fills out the form prescribed for the complaint, and the form is mailed or delivered to the Minister at his office. The officer, when directed so

to do, forthwith inquires into the complaint and endeavours to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. The officer reports the results of his inquiry and endeavours to the Minister, and if the officer is unable to effect a settlement of the matter complained of, the Minister may appoint a commission composed of 1 or more persons. Penalties are provided for by the Act but no prosecution of an offence may be instituted except with the consent in writing of the Minister.

Complaints

During the fiscal year 1954–55, there were 21 complaints received by the Minister that a contravention of the Act had taken place, 4 being complaints of accommodation denied because of race and 16 of services denied because of colour, and 1 complaining of the publishing of a notice indicating discrimination against race.

At the direction of the Minister, the officer inquired into each of the 21 complaints and effected a settlement of the matter complained of in each of 8 complaints, 4 of which dealt with the complaints on accommodation denied, 3 on services denied, and 1 on the discriminating notice.

It is of interest that in respect of the 16 complaints of services denied because of colour, 9 of the complaints involved shops located in the same municipality. In 2 of these 9 complaints, the Minister appointed a commission following the inquiry of the officer. The commission gave the parties full opportunity to present evidence and make submissions. After the commission appointed in respect of the 2 complaints made its recommendations, the remaining 7 of these 9 complaints were dismissed. Later in the fiscal year under review, 2 more complaints were received by the Minister involving the shops named in the 2 complaints handled by the commission. As a result of these 2 further complaints the Minister consented to prosecution being instituted for the offences of failure to comply with the provisions of the Act. In the case of the remaining 2 of the 16 complaints, the officer was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

A statistical summary of complaints received under the Act during the fiscal year 1954–55 appears in Table G-1, page 101.

Prosecutions

There were 2 prosecutions instituted during the fiscal year 1954–55 under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954. Penalties of \$50 in each case were imposed. Appeals entered in each case were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Industry and Labour Board

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of not more than 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are as follows:

- (1) The Apprenticeship Act, administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, which provides for assistance in establishing a system of training of apprentices in industry and in particular in designated trades, for the issuance of certificates of qualification in designated trades, and for licences to be issued to trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades.
- (2) The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act which establishes maximum daily and weekly hours of work, and a minimum vacation-with-pay period, for employees in any industrial undertaking, subject to certain exemptions.
- (3) The Industrial Standards Act which provides for bringing into force schedules of wages and hours and days of labour for industries within designated zones agreed to by the employers and employees of the industries within the zones.
- (4) The Minimum Wage Act, administered through the Minimum Wage Branch, which provides for making orders establishing minimum rates of wages for employees, the orders at present in force being for female employees only.

The Industry and Labour Board meets almost daily with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 50 of these meetings held. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, these latter interviews totalled 179.

Details of the work performed under the Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1955, are to be found on the pages which follow.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH¹

Apprentice Training

The need of industry for skilled workers has been a matter of concern for some years to industry and government to the effect that increasing interest has been shown in apprenticeship training as a means of resolving the problem of the scarcity of trained workmen. Consequently a great deal of the work of the Apprenticeship Branch has been to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in industries and to assist the industries in establishing permanent systems of training of apprentices. Towards this end the Director of Apprenticeship accepted several invitations during the fiscal year under review to appear before interested organizations to explain the principles of apprentice training. In addition, the interest of the public was directed to the value of apprenticeship by such other means as the press, distribution of booklets, exhibitions, and fall fairs. However, enrolment in designated trades did not fulfil expectations during the fiscal year 1954-55 in that it was lower than for the previous fiscal year but the interest of employers and trade unions in apprentice training for industrial trades was satisfactory.

The work of preparing a programme for training millwrights which was begun in the previous fiscal year was completed during the fiscal year under review. The programme was developed with the co-operation of representatives of Toronto Local 2309 (Millwrights) of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and it is in operation now.

At the request of the Sangamo Company Limited a programme for training tool- and die makers was drawn up during the fiscal year 1954-55. In addition, training plans were also prepared for apprentices employed in trades at the Richard L. Hearn Generating Station and the J. Clark Keith Generating Station of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Systems of training apprentices engaged in the work of electric maintenance are also being developed with the Commission.

A programme was developed during the fiscal year 1954-55 for training apprentices employed as tool- and die makers by the Schultz Die Casting Company of Canada Limited. For record purposes it is reported that during the previous fiscal year plans were also developed and completed for training apprentices employed as tool- and die makers with Kelvinator of Canada Limited, for apprentices employed as machinists with L. C. S. Metals Corporation Limited, and for those employed in various trades with E. Long Limited.

¹In this section "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

Contracts of Apprenticeship

DESIGNATED TRADES

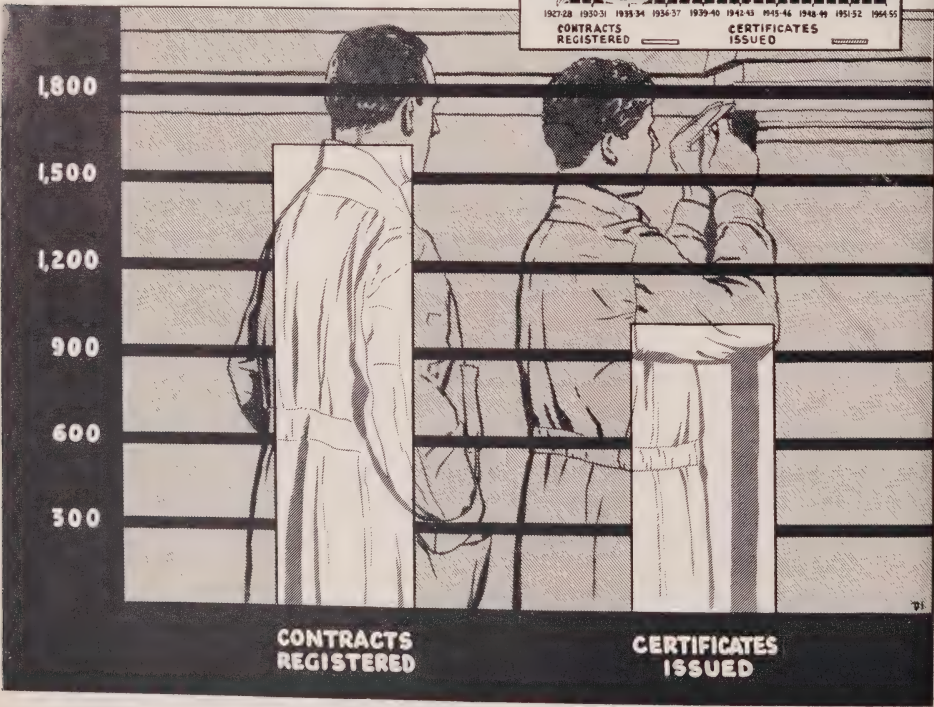
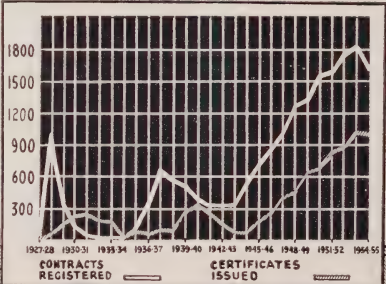
The decrease of some 12.8 per cent in the total registration of new contracts of apprenticeship in designated trades during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, as compared with the number registered in the previous fiscal year, reflects the generally reduced opportunities for employment in Ontario during the fiscal year 1954-55. This decrease in total registrations is the first to be recorded since the fiscal year 1943-44.

The designated building trades individually show a decrease in registrations during the fiscal year under review except for the designated trades of painter and decorator and plumber. Each of these 2 trades shows a small increase over the enrolment for the fiscal year 1953-54. During the fiscal year 1954-55, 847 persons registered as apprentices in the designated building trades or 12.3 per cent fewer than during the previous fiscal year.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED,
CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED,
IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS
1927-28 TO 1954-55*

- *1. 1927-28 to 1936-37 designated trades were 9 building trades.
- 2. Fiscal period 1934-35, 5 months only.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED,
CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP ISSUED, IN DESIGNATED TRADES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1954-55



The total registration of 675 persons in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer is a decrease of 15.8 per cent in comparison with the enrolment in the trade during the fiscal year 1953-54. The decrease occurred in 3 branches of the trade, motor mechanic, body repairer, and electrical- and fuel-system repairer. In metal-worker, a branch of the designated trade established by regulations made under The Apprenticeship Act during the previous fiscal year, there was a small number of persons enrolled as apprentices. No contracts of apprenticeship were registered in this branch of the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer during the previous fiscal year.

In the designated trade of barber there was a decrease of 30 per cent during the fiscal year 1954-55 in the number of persons registered whereas there was an increase of 23.3 per cent in the number of registrations in the designated trade of hairdresser.

A statistical summary of the registration of contracts of apprenticeship during the fiscal year appears in tables H-1 to H-1b, pages 102 to 104, with additional information in Table H-1b on registrations from the enforcement date of The Apprenticeship Act in the fiscal year 1927-28 to the fiscal year covered by this annual report. It will be noted that there were 5,387 contracts in force at March 31, 1955, as compared with 5,247 at March 31, 1954.

OTHER TRADES

At March 31, 1955, there were 377 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 348 registered at March 31, 1954. There has been a total of 1,045 contracts registered in these trades.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 148 persons entered into contracts of apprenticeship with employers engaged in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, 1; armature winding and motor repair workers, 3; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 12; canvas workers, 1; carpenters (plant), 1; copper-smiths, 1; core makers, 1; diesel mechanics, 1; electrical apparatus repair electricians, 5; electricians (plant), 12; foundry-men, 1; instrument-mechanics, 8; lathers, 21; machinists, 20; mechanical fitters, 4; painters (signs), 1; pattern-makers, 3; plumbers (plant), 6; printers, 1; roll turners, 1; sheet metal workers (plant), 4; ship's fitters, 1; steamfitters (plant), 4; structural steel draftsmen, 20; tool- and die makers, 14; welders, 1. Thirty-two contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

Since the apprenticeship plan was established in 1945 for training persons as bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, there have been 186 contracts of apprenticeship registered, 39 apprentices being under contract of apprenticeship in the trade at the end of the fiscal year being reviewed.

School Training

DESIGNATED TRADES

During the fiscal year 1954-55, enrolment in full-time educational day-classes reached the unprecedented total of 2,449 apprentices engaged in designated trades as compared with 2,190 for the previous fiscal year.

Of the 2,449 apprentices enrolled, 1,958 were engaged in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayers, 100; carpenters, 236; electricians, 698; painters and decorators, 40; plasterers, 36; plumbers, 510; sheet metal workers, 180; steamfitters, 158. Enrolment in day classes for each of these trades was in excess of the number registered in the previous fiscal period except for the designated trades of bricklayer and painter and decorator which show a very slight decrease.

The remaining 491 persons enrolled in day classes were apprentices engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. To date only apprentices engaged in Branch A of this designated trade, which is the trade of motor mechanic, are notified to attend day classes.

As in previous fiscal periods, closing exercises were arranged for each group of apprentices completing a course of school training during the fiscal year under review, and prizes donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course. For the fiscal year 1954-55, an apprentice registered in the designated trade of steamfitter won the prize of a diamond pin and scroll donated by the Ontario Association of Architects. The prize of a complete kit of electrician's tools was donated again by the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario to the outstanding apprentice in the designated trade of electrician. Only apprentices who have attended day classes during the fiscal year and for the second time during their apprenticeship period may compete for these awards.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1954, to March, 1955. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 104 persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 23; lathers, 46; structural steel draftsmen, 35.

Certificates of Apprenticeship

DESIGNATED TRADES

A total of 1,129 apprentices registered in the designated trades completed their apprenticeship period during the fiscal year being reviewed, and 1,037 of these apprentices received certificates of apprenticeship (see Table H-1, page 102). Five hundred and twenty of the certificates of apprenticeship were issued to apprentices registered in the designated building trades, 472 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 11 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber, and 34 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 87 certificates of apprenticeship were issued to persons completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 20; cabinet-makers, 1; compositors, 2; core makers, 1; electricians (plant), 4; instrument-mechanics, 8; lathers, 12; machinists, 8; painters and decorators (plant), 1; pattern-makers, 2; pipe fitters, 1; plate-workers, 1; plumbers (plant), 1; pulp and paper technicians, 4; roll turners, 3; structural steel draftsmen, 15; tool- and die makers, 1; welders, 2.

Certificates of Qualification

Regulations for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer made under The Apprenticeship Act require all persons engaged in the trade, other than registered apprentices and persons employed during a probationary period, to hold a current certificate of qualification. During the fiscal year being reviewed, 24,934 certificates of qualification were issued to persons engaged in this trade, an increase of some 8.6 per cent in comparison with the number issued in the previous fiscal year.

While certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, certificates of qualification are also issued to persons engaged in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. For the fiscal year 1954-55, there was an increase in total numbers of certificates issued in each of these trades in comparison with the number issued in the previous fiscal year. Four thousand, five hundred and twelve certificates were issued in the designated trade of barber and 8,860 in the designated trade of hairdresser.

Details of the 38,306 certificates of qualification issued in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, during the fiscal year under review are shown in Table H-3, page 106, while tables H-2 and H-2a, pages 104 and 105, show information on examinations conducted in these 3 trades in respect of certificates of qualification.

Trade Schools

There are regulations in force under The Apprenticeship Act governing barber and hairdresser trade schools. However, the only trade schools in operation during the fiscal year under review were those concerned with training persons for the designated trade of hairdresser. At December 31, 1954, 13 licences for hairdresser trade schools were in force, 12 of these licences were renewals (see Table H-4, page 106).

A contract for instruction is entered into between a student and a trade school and is in a form approved by the Industry and Labour Board. Table H-4a, page 106, shows 1,054 contracts made between trade schools and students, while Table H-4b, page 107, gives information on examinations of the qualifications of 598 students completing their training in trade schools, during the fiscal year under review. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1953-54 were 595 and 426, respectively.

The considerable increase in the number of persons enrolling in hairdresser trade schools has resulted in a need for more instructors in the schools. Consequently, during the fiscal year 1954-55, the Industry and Labour Board reviewed the qualifications of more persons to be employed in hairdresser trade schools than in any other fiscal year. During the fiscal year under review, 26 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser satisfied the Board of their ability to instruct in hairdresser trade schools.

Training of Discharged Members of the Forces

The programme in Ontario for the training of discharged members of the forces of World War II was in effect accomplished during the fiscal year under review. At March 31, 1955, there were 7 veterans under contract to employers engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Since the commencement of this programme 22,005 veterans have been interviewed with respect to their entry into designated trades. Table H-6, page 108, and the foot-notes thereto, shows the distribution of 17,205 of these persons. As reported in former annual reports, 3,600 were offered, during the early years of the programme, but did not accept, instruction in a designated trade at one of the training centres, and 1,200 were advised to seek employment in occupations other than a designated trade.

A number of veterans of the war in Korea are being given special training by the Department of Veterans Affairs (Canada). Upon completion of this training it is anticipated that many of these persons will be placed under contract to employers engaged in designated trades in Ontario according to the procedure established for the veterans of World War II to assist them to complete their training in their respective trades.

Provincial Advisory Committees

The provincial advisory committees appointed by the Industry and Labour Board under The Apprenticeship Act met with officers of the Department during the fiscal year being reviewed to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1955, was:

Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), Harold J. Ball, Herbert Cocker, Charles Irvine, John Kenyon, and Herbert C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, Harry Colnett, Andrew V. Cooper, William

Farquhar, William Jenoves, and Harold Weller, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Mr. A. M. Moon of the Department of Education acts on this committee as liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated building trades.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Charles P. Gould, Otto Maluske, and Leslie J. McKerral, representing employers; Philip C. Hollier, George Macdonald, and John White, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

George L. Benedict and Helen Brown, representing employers; Jean Mackay, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George J. Beattie, James R. Clerke, R. Coggan, W. Forsyth, A. E. Kress, John L. Stewart, and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; William Boothroyd, George Calder, D. Lyons, Harry Monk, F. H. Parkinson, A. Reith, and George Van Damme, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Local Apprenticeship Committees

Under The Apprenticeship Act, each provincial advisory committee may appoint local apprenticeship committees for defined areas of Ontario, subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board. These local apprenticeship committees advise and assist the advisory committee on matters relating to apprenticeship in their particular designated trade within the defined area.

In December, 1954, the Director of Apprenticeship met representatives of employers engaged in the designated building trades in Brockville and representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the area. Plans were made to establish a local apprenticeship committee for building trades in this area. No committee has existed there previously.

At March 31, 1955, there were 16 local apprenticeship committees concerned with the designated building trades and 46 concerned with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Revenue

Net revenue was \$52,656.54 for the fiscal year 1954-55. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, certificates of qualification, and trade-school licences.

Details on revenue for the period being reviewed are in Table H-5, page 107.

General

The interest stimulated by the competition held in the fiscal year 1953-54 for apprentices registered in the designated trade of bricklayer resulted in a request from representatives of the designated trade of plasterer and the trade of lather for an opportunity for the apprentices of their trades to display their skills similarly. Arrangements were made for a competition in each trade to take place at the Department of Labour exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, from August 27 to September 11, 1954. Twelve lather apprentices competed and 16 plasterer apprentices. Cash prizes were awarded by employer and labour organizations. A great deal of public interest was aroused not only in the competition but in the Department's programme of apprenticeship training.

Some of the inspectors of the Branch were in attendance at the exhibits of the Unemployment Insurance Commission at fall fairs held in other parts of Ontario during the fall of 1954 for the purpose of co-operating with the federal government in promoting apprenticeship training in the province. In addition, the skills of apprentices registered in the designated trade of plasterer and the trade of lather were on display at the Western Fair held in September, 1954. This exhibit was made possible through the co-operation of the employer and labour organizations for building trades of the City of London.

NEW AWARD

On March 21, 1955, a trust fund was established by employer organizations and trade unions of building trades to provide for a cheque of \$400 to be awarded each year to an apprentice registered in 1 of the designated building trades who has shown the best record of progress and achievement during the entire term of his apprenticeship and completes his school training satisfactorily. This prize is named the Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award in grateful acknowledgement of the valuable support of Mr. Joseph M. Pigott of Hamilton in the work of promoting apprenticeship training in Ontario. Mr. Pigott was the chairman of the provincial advisory committee for the designated building trades when it met first in 1928, and he holds that office now.

CONFERENCES

In the interests of Ontario's programme for training apprentices, the Director of Apprenticeship attended the Forty-second Convention of the Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Windsor in May, 1954, and addressed the convention on apprenticeship training as it relates to the designated trade of carpenter.

The Director was also invited to attend the conference of the Ontario Federation of Labour held at the Workers' Education Association School, Port Hope, in June, 1954, to discuss the operation of The Apprenticeship Act and the training of apprentices in all designated trades.

The Deputy Minister represented the Ontario government at the meeting of the Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee held in Ottawa in October, 1954.

In addition to the Director of Apprenticeship and the clerical staff, there are 12 inspectors associated with the Branch to assist in the work of apprentice training and to co-operate with employers and their apprentices on any problems arising in respect of the Act and regulations.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

General

The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act came into force on July 1, 1944. It is now considered that this Act has contributed in large measure in raising the standards of working conditions in Ontario. In working hours in industry being established to meet the requirements of the Act, many employees are now provided with longer leisure hours. A further benefit from the Act is realized in that previous to its enforcement many employees in industry did not receive any vacation credit, but now employees are, in the majority of cases, assured of a minimum vacation with pay for the period employed.

In summary, the Act provides that the maximum working hours of an employee in an industrial undertaking shall not exceed 8 in a day and 48 in a week, and it further provides that every employee in an industrial undertaking shall be given a vacation of at least 1 week with pay for each working year of his employment. However, a person holding a position of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity is excluded from the operation of the provisions concerning maximum hours, and in the case of special urgent circumstances of an emergency nature the maximum working hours may be exceeded. In addition, the Board may by order authorize longer working hours where employers and employees have come to an agreement.

The regulations made pursuant to section 10 of the Act are divided into 3 parts.

Part I prescribes the industrial undertakings and branches thereof in which the maximum working hours do not apply, and deals with the conditions under which the maximum working hours may be exceeded.

Part II prescribes the industrial undertakings and branches thereof in which the provisions of the Act relating to vacations with pay do not apply, and provides for a system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment in lieu of a vacation with pay to an employee in the construction industry or to an employee in any other industrial undertaking who has ceased to be employed by an employer, and contains other provisions necessary to the operation of this part.

Part III prescribes the records which shall be kept and the returns which shall be made by employers.

For the text of the regulations under the Act, see Regulations 144 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 102/52, 27/53, and 211/53, published in The Ontario Gazette of March 15, 1952, and March 14 and December 5, 1953, respectively.

Hours of Work

The Industry and Labour Board may, under regulation 4, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1954, and March 31, 1955, was 72 which involved 514 employees.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Industry and Labour Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1954-55 for extended working hours for the employees of 33 employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 782 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees.

It should be noted that where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the number of extra hours of work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 50 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 2,061 employees.

Vacations with Pay

In reading the statistical material in this annual report on vacations with pay it should be noted that from the date the Act went into force to July 1, 1947, the system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry.

VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS

From July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1955, a total of 2,528,325 vacation-with-pay stamp books has been issued by the Board. Of this number, 263,356 were issued during the fiscal year 1954-55. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of 35 cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

During the fiscal year, the Board was successful in tracing 100 vacation-with-pay stamp books reported lost. The system of tracing lost or

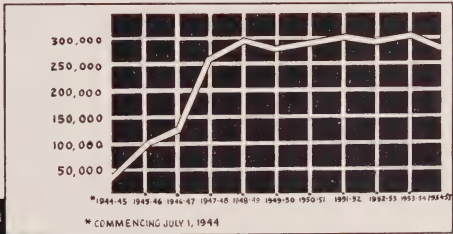
stolen stamp books was outlined in the annual report of the Department for the previous fiscal year. There were 514 books reported lost during the fiscal year being reviewed.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS

The procedure provided under regulation 11 for the transmittal of vacation-with-pay credit stamps from the employer to the employee has appeared in former annual reports of the Department and is not repeated in this report.

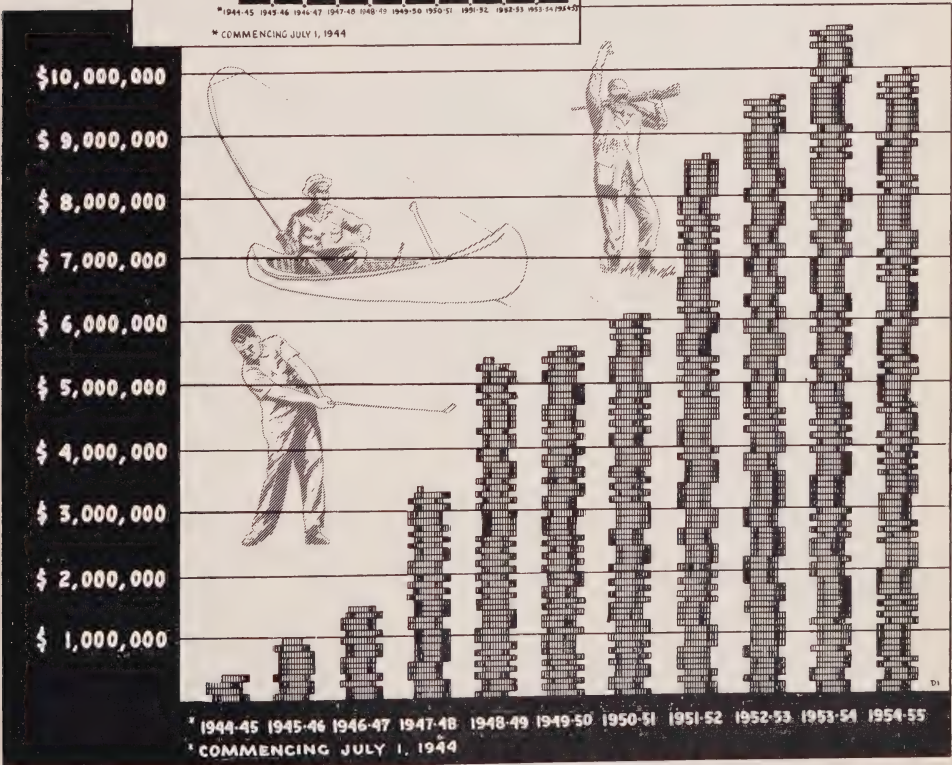
It is of interest to record that vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office and from a number of branches of chartered banks located in strategic industrial areas.

Under the plan of vacation-with-pay credits, the total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1955, was \$61,881,166.77. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$9,917,391.31.



VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS
ISSUED, BY FISCAL YEARS
1944-45 TO 1954-55

VALUE OF VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS
PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS
1944-45 TO 1954-55



Inspection of Records

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, the Industry and Labour Board received a great many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations.

It was possible to adjust many of the complaints satisfactorily by correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, in the case of 1,607 complaints the Board arranged under section 9 of the Act for the inspection and examination of the records of the employers involved, and 1,591 of the complaints were adjusted. In the remaining 16 cases prosecutions were instituted against the employers involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

During the fiscal year under review, under section 9 of the Act, the Board continued its inspection and examination of the records of employers engaged in the retail stores industry relating to the hours of work of their employees. This inspection deals only with those employers whose businesses are located in new shopping centres in the suburban areas of the City of Toronto and where their stores are kept open for longer hours, in some cases until 9 p.m. However, there has been no indication that these employers were not complying with the requirements of the Act in respect of the limitations on hours of work.

Prosecutions

During the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 16 charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act made against employers as follows, with 11 convictions: failure to produce records, 3; failure to give vacation pay, 13.

Two of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were dismissed, and 2 of the charges of failure to produce records and 1 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$310 were levied by the courts.

Delegations

During the fiscal year being reviewed the Industry and Labour Board received 39 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 12; concerning vacations with pay, 27.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

General

The Industrial Standards Act provides that the Minister of Labour may, upon the petition of representatives of employers or employees in any industry within a zone or zones which he has designated, authorize an industrial standards officer to convene a conference of the employers and employees in the industry for the purpose of investigating and considering

the conditions of labour and the practices prevailing in the industry and for negotiating with respect to any of the matters enumerated in subsection 1 of section 7 of the Act. The conference may submit to the Minister in writing a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for the industry affected.

If, in the opinion of the Minister, the schedule of wages and hours and days of labour submitted by the conference is agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, he may approve of the schedule, and upon his recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare the schedule to be in force during pleasure, or for the period not exceeding 12 months stipulated in the schedule, within the designated zone or zones as may be prescribed and to be binding upon the employers and employees in the industry referred to in the schedule. The schedule is then published in The Ontario Gazette under The Regulations Act.

A brief outline of general regulations made under The Industrial Standards Act during the fiscal year 1952-53 appeared in the annual report of the Department for that period. For the text of these regulations, see Ontario Regulations 38/53 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 4, 1953.

Zones

Section 4 of the Act provides the Minister may from time to time designate the whole of Ontario, or any part or parts of Ontario, as a zone or zones for any business, calling, trade, undertaking and work of any nature whatsoever which he may designate or define as an industry for the purposes of the Act.

During the fiscal year under review, the Minister defined 2 zones which were applicable to the barbering and taxi-cab industries. The definitions had the effect of amending zones in force.

Definitions of zones are in the form of ministerial orders. There have been 97 areas designated as zones, 24 applying to construction industries and 73 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario has been designated as a zone to apply to 4 clothing industries which were designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab have also been designated as industries, and defined.

Conferences

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, 10 petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each petition, the Minister, under section 6 of the Act, authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference in respect of each petition. Table I-1, page 109, shows the industries and zones affected by the petitions, and where conferences were authorized.

Thirteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1954-55, 2 of the conferences being adjourned, 1 of which was not

reconvened during the fiscal year under review. As a result, 10 schedules in force were revoked and replaced by new schedules, 1 schedule was brought into force for an industry within a designated zone where, previous to the conference no schedule had existed. One conference did not submit a schedule to the Minister. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown in Table I-1a, page 110.

Schedules

AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board approved of the hours of work set out in schedules for the barbering industry for the Guelph and Orillia zones being reduced and also approved of increases to the wages set out in the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry for the Ontario zone. Accordingly, the Board made orders amending each of the schedules, with the concurrence of the proper advisory committee, to establish the new hours and the increased rates of wages. For the text of the orders, see The Ontario Gazette of February 12, 1955, December 18, 1954, and November 13, 1954, respectively. An order amending a schedule is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES

During previous fiscal years, the Industry and Labour Board determined and designated, under the Act, that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive, and approved provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

SCHEDULES IN FORCE

For the information of his employees, an employer affected by a schedule is required under section 9 of the Act to post a copy of the schedule where his employees are engaged in their duties. The schedule is to be posted in a conspicuous place so that it can be readily seen and read. A schedule must remain posted so long as it is in force.

At the close of the fiscal year 1954-55, there were 148 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table I-2, commencing on page 110.

Violations of Act and Schedules

ARREARS OF WAGES

During the fiscal year under review, arrears of wages amounting to \$28,300.77 were collected from 72 employers who had failed to pay the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the schedules applicable to them. Two hundred and ninety-eight employees were involved.

Of the total amount, \$19,133.06 collected from 60 employers was paid to 198 employees concerned, and \$1,469.43 collected from 11 employers and affecting 25 employees was transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario. The balance of \$7,698.28 collected from 18 employers and involving 75 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1954-55 pending the decision of the Industry and Labour Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows: carpentry industry—Belleville zone, 1, Cornwall zone, 5, Ottawa zone, 11; electrical repair-and-construction industry—London zone, 1, Ottawa zone, 1, Windsor zone, 1; painting and decorating industry—Kingston zone, 2, Ottawa zone, 3, Toronto zone, 40; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 4, Windsor zone, 2; plumbing and heating industry—London zone, 1. The number of employers violating each schedule is shown.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$207.63 collected from 3 employers in arrears of wages had not been disbursed. Of this amount \$43.20 was paid to 1 employee, and the balance of \$164.43 was transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 104 prosecutions were instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of the schedules affecting industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Ottawa zone, 1; carpentry industry—Cornwall zone, 8; electrical repair-and-construction industry—Cornwall zone, 1, Ottawa zone, 1; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 27; lathing industry—Ottawa zone, 4; men's and boys' clothing industry—Ontario zone, 22; millinery industry—Ontario zone, 2; painting and decorating industry—Toronto zone, 1; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 21, Windsor zone, 16.

There were 73 convictions. Thirty charges were withdrawn, and 1 case was dismissed.

Fines totalling \$1,195 were levied by the courts. Two appeals were entered. One concerning the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry, Ontario zone, and the other affecting the schedule for the painting and decorating industry, Toronto zone. Both of these appeals were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

One appeal affecting the electrical repair-and-construction industry, Ottawa zone, reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1953-54 was dismissed during the fiscal year 1954-55.

Advisory Committees

Under the Act, for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies the Minister of Labour may establish an advisory committee of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman. The committee may hear complaints of employers and employees to whom the schedule applies and may generally assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations and do anything it is authorized to do by the schedule.

Advisory committees are established by ministerial orders. The orders set out the zone or zones and the industry to which the schedule applies and the number of members on the committee. There were 12 new committees established during the fiscal year under review. A total of 32 advisory committees has been established.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

APPEALS

Under subsection 2 of section 13 of the Act an employer or employee aggrieved by the decision of an advisory committee may appeal from the decision to the Industry and Labour Board. During the fiscal year 1954-55, the Board heard 1 appeal made by an employer affected by the schedule for the painting and decorating industry for the Toronto zone. The Board upheld the decision of the advisory committee.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

General

The original provisions of the orders in force under The Minimum Wage Act took effect on June 1, 1947. The orders apply to female employees only, and may affect more than a quarter of a million women in employment.

For the text of the orders, see Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950. These orders were amended in previous fiscal years by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951, and Ontario Regulations 49/53 published in The Ontario Gazette of April 25, 1953.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, amendments were made to the orders and filed under The Regulations Act as Ontario Regulations 4/55 and published in The Ontario Gazette of January 29, 1955. In addition to other provisions, these amendments will establish minimum weekly wages higher than those established heretofore. The new minimum weekly wages come into force on April 1, 1955, the commencement of the next fiscal year.

Inspections

During the fiscal year 1954-55, the Unemployment Insurance Commission continued its service to the Department in checking the records of employers employing female employees for any violations of the orders and furnishing the Branch with the names and addresses of new employers.

As in previous fiscal years, the inspectors of the Department made at the request of the Branch an examination of the records of employers with respect to the wages paid to their employees. Where inspection disclosed

a contravention of the orders, the inspector reported it to the Branch for further investigation. In addition, the departmental inspectors reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act providing for every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties.

These 2 methods of covering industry, that is through the services of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the inspection staff of the Department, have proved to be satisfactory in the administration of the Act and orders.

During the fiscal year under review, the Commission submitted the names and addresses of 20,084 new employers in Ontario. In the case of 918 of these employers a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to them for their information, and to the remaining employers of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees was sent, as well as a copy of the orders. On surveying the information from the Commission on the 20,084 employers it was obvious that 9,163 of them did not employ women. In addition to the names and addresses submitted by the Commission, there were names and addresses of 818 employers received from departmental inspectors, and a questionnaire and a copy of the orders were sent to them also.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, who had been recorded in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Information taken from questionnaires returned by 8,647 employers is outlined in Table J-1, page 114. It will be observed from the table that the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 27 female employees, and that wage increases were ordered in each case.

Violations

In addition to the underpayment of 27 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires as described above, there were 4 complaints received from employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders. These latter violations are described under "Arrears of Wages".

ARREARS OF WAGES

Arrears of wages amounting to \$5.45 were collected during the fiscal year 1954-55 from 1 employer on behalf of 1 female employee as compared with \$422.19 collected from 4 employers on behalf of 18 female employees during the previous fiscal year.

In addition, on instructions from the Department 2 employers paid arrears of wages amounting to \$65.83 direct to 2 female employees. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1953-54 were \$22.85 paid direct by 3 employers to 4 female employees.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1954-55.

Home-work

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 351 firms during the fiscal year 1954-55, as compared with 339 firms in the previous fiscal year.

Handicapped Employees

Section 4 of The Minimum Wage Act provides that the Industry and Labour Board may grant written permission to an employer to pay to any employee who is handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Board did not grant to any employers permits to employ handicapped, female employees at a rate lower than the minimum wage. Four permits involving 4 female employees which had been issued previously, expired. At the close of the fiscal year there were 10 permits in force involving 11 female employees as compared with 14 permits in force involving 15 employees at April 1, 1954.

Part II

Tables

Tables

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955, and the term "1955" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents, by Cause, Industry, and Sex—1955.....	78
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections, by Industry—1955.....	80
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1955..	82
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry, by Sex—1955.....	84
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry, by Sex and Age—1955.....	86
Table A-3.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1954, Authorizing the Employment of Female Persons and Youths before 7 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m., by Industry.....	87
Table A-4.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1954, for the Employment of Home-workers, by Industry.....	88
Table A-5.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Drawings and Specifications of Buildings—1955.....	89

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1955.....	90
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1955.....	90
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Place and Classification of Certificate of Qualification Applied for—1955	91

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections.....	92
Table C-2.—Certificates of Inspection and Certificates of Approval Issued.....	92
Table C-3.—Certificates of Competency Issued—1955.....	93
Table C-4.—Report of Number of Welding Operators Tested—1955.....	93
Table C-5.—Revenue Earned.....	93

D—Elevator Inspection Branch

Table D-1.—Report of Number of Inspections of Elevating Devices—1955.....	94
Table D-2.—Certificates of Competency Issued—1955.....	94
Table D-3.—Licences Granted, Suspended, and Transferred—1955.....	95
Table D-4.—Drawings and Specifications of Elevating Devices Submitted and Approved—1955.....	95
Table D-5.—Number of Accidents Reported Causing Injury, by Type of Elevating Device Involved, Injury, and Sex—1955.....	96
Table D-5a.—Investigations of Reports of Failure of Elevating Devices and of Accidents Causing Injury—1955	97
Table D-6.—Report of Annual Registrations of Contractors—1955.....	97
Table D-7.—Revenue Earned—1955.....	98

E—Ontario Labour Relations Board

Table E-1.—Summary of Applications Dealt with by the Board during 1954 and 1955.....	99
--	----

F—Fair Employment Practices Branch

Table F-1.—Report of Complaints of Discrimination against Men and Women in respect of their Employment—1955.....	100
Table F-2.—Report of Proceedings under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, during 1955 and from the Date of Enforcement of the Act.....	100

G—The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

Table G-1.—Report of Proceedings under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954—1955.....	101
---	-----

H—Apprenticeship Branch

Table H-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—1955.....	102
Table H-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades, by Year of Apprenticeship—1955.....	103
Table H-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1955, by Designated Trades.....	104
Table H-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades—1955..	104
Table H-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Place of Examination—1955.....	105
Table H-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1955.....	106
Table H-4.—Licences Issued to Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1954, by Designated Trades	106
Table H-4a.—Report of Contracts between Trade Schools and Students for the Year Ending December 31, 1954, by Designated Trades.....	106
Table H-4b.—Report of Examinations of Students Completing Training in Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1954, by Designated Trades.....	107
Table H-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification, and Trade-school Licences—1955.....	107
Table H-6.—Distribution of Discharged Members of the Forces in Designated Trades to March 31, 1955.....	108

I—The Industrial Standards Act

Table I-1.—Report of Petitions for Conferences, by Industry and Zone—1955.....	109
Table I-1a.—Report of Conferences Convened, by Industry and Zone—1955.....	110
Table I-2.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1955.....	110

J—Minimum Wage Branch

Table J-1.—Report of Employment of Female Persons, by Zone—1955.....	114
--	-----

K—Strikes and Lock-outs

Table K-1.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario—1955.....	115
Table K-1a.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921—1955.....	122

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	25		9	3	11	7	6	34		136	38	27	25	36
2	Cranes and derricks.....					1		1	1		36	9	1	4	
3	Elevators.....	3		1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1		2	
4	Engines and cars.....								6		2	1			
5	Electricity.....	3							1			7	1	2	
6	Explosions.....	2						2	8		6	10	7	3	
7	Falling objects.....	39	5	26	9	28	5	54	101	10	369	153	46	79	193
8	Falls of persons.....	86	4	11	11	38	8	54	96	11	213	148	19	62	124
9	Missiles.....	3		2	1	8	3	30	30		106	73	12	22	33
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	5		2				5	5		36	17	3	5	10
11	Infected wounds.....	30		1	9	9	18	40	19	1	82	57	18	19	46
12	Jammed between articles.....	21		10	5	16		30	42	7	143	78	18	24	63
13	Hand tools.....	28		7	2	5	2	8	14	1	44	21	2	14	20
14	Sprains and strains.....	133		47	20	62	12	87	144	27	537	328	56	152	283
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting.....	12		3	1	11	1	10	10	2	30	10	5	4	2
16	Presses and dies.....	1		3	2	3			9	9	101	36	21	49	
17	Paper machinery.....								75	12				2	
18	Metal machinery.....	16			2	1			3	5	113	44	16	18	1
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....							51	2	1	4				
20	Textile machinery.....					43	7	2							
21	Other machinery.....	7			6			2	1	1	21	12	3	15	1
22	Centrifugal machinery.....	1									3	1			
23	Rubber machinery.....			17							1				
24	Machinery connections.....	19		6	9	12	3	10	16		66	29	10	15	2
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	66		23	12	23	10	44	69	11	224	149	34	61	14
26	Scalpings.....														
27	Trucking.....	10		5	3	9		6	15	3	40	18	2	6	2
28	Fumes.....			1					4		7	2			
29	Industrial diseases.....	13		7	7	8	4	4	6	1	43	40	5	15	4
30	Total.....	523	9	181	103	289	81	447	717	103	2,364	1,282	308	596	1,124
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.....	72			1		1	193	7	20	53	9	2	6	1
32	Grand Total.....	595	9	181	104	289	82	640	724	123	2,417	1,291	310	602	1,144

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

INSPECTION BRANCH

BY CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1955¹

Products of petroleum and coal			Construction	Transportation, Storage and Communication			Public Utility Operation	Trade		Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service					Unclassified	Total	Female		Male		Number	
No.	Chemical products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication		Wholesale trade	Retail trade		Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal		
11	10	2	3	1			1		3						1	7	396	15	3	375	3	1	
1																	61			56	5	2	
			1						5								27	4		22	1	3	
				1													12			11	1	4	
1	1						1										18			15	3	5	
	2	5	1				1	3	2														
8	7	13	22	10	2		1	2	36							2	55	6		45	4	6	
13	17	10	8	4	5		4		38	2						25	1,243	41		1,198	4	7	
	5	7	1	3	1			1	2							1	36	1,025	101		916	8	8
1	2								1	2						1	349	12		336	1	9	
									1								92			92		10	
3	4	2	3		2				29							3	395	41		354		11	
3	8		4	5	1		1	2	13							2	495	14		481		12	
3		1	3	2					48								4	230	16		214		13
20	38	15	14	8	8		2		84						1		38	2,116	115		2,001		14
1	6								7								3	144	11		132	1	15
		8																245	33		212		16
																		89	7		81	1	17
	5	8	1						12									256	27		229		18
		2							1									61	2		59		19
																		52	11		41		20
1	1	3							5							1	92	18		74		21	
																	5			5		22	
	5	5	1					1	1								18			18		23	
7	14	8	12	2	9				57							1	237	31		206		24	
																25	1,002	95		905	2	25	
	2		2	2					12								4	165	8		156	1	26
2	1	1							1									23	1		19	3	27
	7	4	1						2							1	2	211	36		172	3	28
75	135	94	77	38	28		11	9	359	2					4	154	9,114	645	3	8,425	41	30	
2	1	1	113	15			11	1	11						1	19	558	6		526	26	31	
77	136	95	190	53	28		22	10	370	2					5	173	9,672	651	3	8,951	67	32	

Building Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	Manufacturing.....	18,925	6,709	25,634	107	20
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,937	932	3,869	1	2
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	20	6	26		
4	Rubber products.....	87	47	134		
5	Leather products.....	413	161	574		
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	563	198	761		
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,639	675	2,314		
8	Wood products.....	1,955	535	2,490		
9	Paper products.....	387	157	544		
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries....	1,146	356	1,502		
11	Iron and steel products.....	2,434	1,326	3,760	3	1
12	Transportation equipment.....	4,071	929	5,000	98	15
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	513	337	850		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	546	265	811	4	
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	583	223	806	1	
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	274	49	323		
17	Chemical products.....	580	231	811		1
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	777	282	1,059		1
19	Construction.....	404	92	496	1	
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	870	267	1,137		
21	Transportation.....	317	64	381		
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	498	191	689		
23	Communication.....	55	12	67		
24	Public Utility Operation.....	122	28	150		
25	Trade.....	8,620	1,204	9,824	27	1
26	Wholesale trade.....	1,901	463	2,364	11	
27	Retail trade.....	6,719	741	7,460	16	1
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	692	168	860		1
29	Service.....	4,867	769	5,636	1,989	
30	Community or public service.....	61	18	79	4	
31	Government service.....	93	6	99	1	
32	Recreation service.....	186	12	198	1	
33	Business service.....	148	15	163	10	
34	Personal service.....	4,379	718	5,097	1,973	
35	Unclassified.....	168	3	171		456
36	Total.....	34,668	9,240	43,908	2,124	488

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the men are employed in compressed air.

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1955

ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹								Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act ²	The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act, 1953	Total		
		341	11	5	58	49	591	26,225	1
		57			17	14	91	3,960	2
					1		1	27	3
						1	1	135	4
		14					14	588	5
		5			2	4	11	772	6
		15	2		5	1	23	2,337	7
		42	1		2	7	52	2,542	8
		6					6	550	9
		12	1		2		15	1,517	10
		56	4	3	8	7	82	3,842	11
		70			7	6	196	5,196	12
		4		2	1		7	857	13
		10			5	1	20	831	14
		31	2		2	6	42	848	15
		2					2	325	16
		5			1	2	9	820	17
		12	1		5		19	1,078	18
283		108	124	3	1		520	1,016	19
19	1	88	1		4	5	118	1,255	20
	1	78	1		1	1	82	463	21
19		8			1	4	32	721	22
		2			2		4	71	23
		5			2		7	157	24
		433	12	4	146	7	630	10,454	25
		191	10		52	5	269	2,633	26
		242	2	4	94	2	361	7,821	27
1		21	4		3		30	890	28
	9	417	12		104	12	2,543	8,179	29
		10				2	16	95	30
		50	5		1		57	156	31
		3	1		4		9	207	32
		44	1		2		57	220	33
	9	310	5		97	10	2,404	7,501	34
							466	637	35
303	10	1,413	164	12	318	73	4,905	48,813	36

of Labour.

construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	97	122	219	1,367	411	595	4,487
2	Foods and beverages.....	34	16	50	281	75	153	742
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				4	1		3
4	Rubber products.....	1		1	16	2	5	17
5	Leather products.....	1	1	2	35	4	31	63
6	Textile products, (except clothing) ..	1		1	53	4	37	104
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1	1	2	65	3	39	37
8	Wood products.....	20	3	23	198	53	48	1,031
9	Paper products.....	1		1	49	7	27	167
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....				63	14	21	162
11	Iron and steel products.....	7	7	14	117	74	87	935
12	Transportation equipment.....	23	78	101	220	73	33	425
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	1	1	2	31	8	19	124
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies....	4	5	9	47	14	16	131
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	1	3	29	28	11	225
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....		3	3	17	8	3	35
17	Chemical products.....	1	3	4	80	21	43	116
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		3	3	62	22	22	170
19	Construction	1	4	5	9	27	3	51
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	2	48	50	63	47	58	27
21	Transportation.....		2	2	22	7	5	17
22	Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	2	46	48	32	39	52	10
23	Communication.....				9	1	1	
24	Public Utility Operation	2	2	4	2	1	1	12
25	Trade	19	50	69	264	65	133	430
26	Wholesale trade.....	5	6	11	129	29	55	130
27	Retail trade.....	14	44	58	135	36	78	300
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4	1	5	117	24	27	5
29	Service	14	2	16	75	20	23	107
30	Community or public service.....				4		1	8
31	Government service.....				8	1	7	6
32	Recreation service.....	1		1	7	1		1
33	Business service.....		1	1	8		1	3
34	Personal service.....	13	1	14	48	18	14	89
35	Unclassified							1
36	Total	139	229	368	1,897	595	840	5,120

¹Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1955

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats: for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
43	212	457	145	5	269	19	219	1,085	6	5,726	15,265	1
.....	58	18	21	1	48	2	22	307	4	860	2,642	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	3
1	.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	91	4
1	3	5	4	.....	13	1	10	1	.....	139	312	5
2	3	4	12	.....	9	3	27	5	.....	138	402	6
7	3	5	20	.....	18	5	18	2	2	371	597	7
9	15	53	19	.....	32	.....	16	191	.....	744	2,432	8
1	2	4	7	1	1	.....	29	2	.....	214	512	9
.....
1	3	29	6	.....	14	.....	17	5	.....	9	344	10
6	31	124	22	2	47	4	26	46	.....	1,019	2,554	11
8	71	128	12	.....	34	.....	3	487	.....	1,021	2,616	12
3	1	23	5	.....	8	1	11	1	.....	168	405	13
1	14	27	2	.....	7	.....	16	7	.....	226	517	14
.....	1	10	3	.....	14	.....	1	22	.....	221	568	15
1	3	1	1	.....	7	.....	1	5	.....	89	174	16
1	1	7	6	.....	9	2	4	.....	.....	199	493	17
.....
1	3	13	3	1	6	1	18	4	.....	266	595	18
.....
.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	.....	94	208	19
.....
10	15	2	3	.....	22	.....	.....	75	.....	257	629	20
.....	4	2	2	.....	13	.....	.....	52	.....	91	217	21
10	11	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	23	.....	153	388	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	24	23
.....
.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	29	60	24
.....
14	56	36	12	3	89	2	1	430	20	1,369	2,993	25
9	10	12	5	.....	32	1	1	52	1	425	902	26
5	46	24	7	3	57	1	.....	378	19	944	2,091	27
.....
5	7	7	12	.....	22	.....	.....	9	.....	93	333	28
.....
1	13	18	11	.....	36	1	3	117	17	1,021	1,479	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	31	30
.....	.....	2	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	53	31
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	10	16	45	32
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	26	46	33
1	13	14	9	.....	27	1	1	105	7	943	1,304	34
.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	35
74	307	533	183	8	442	22	224	1,726	43	8,590	20,972	36

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	2,078	13,935	5,013	100,459	1,219	25,445	124	4,745	8,434	144,584
2	Foods and beverages	286	1,354	685	12,638	389	5,576	80	4,459	1,440	24,027
3	Tobacco and tobacco products			9	919	3	612			12	1,531
4	Rubber products	6	175	29	1,919	13	292			48	2,386
5	Leather products	23	138	191	2,886	75	2,544			289	5,568
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	31	466	235	5,543	117	3,923			383	9,932
7	Clothing (textile and fur)	30	478	1,013	19,268	117	4,778			1,160	24,524
8	Wood products	207	539	253	1,500	138	1,109	29	96	627	3,244
9	Paper products	41	410	203	5,597	40	1,211			284	7,218
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	180	1,249	494	6,825	26	274	1	1	701	8,349
11	Iron and steel products	459	3,260	513	8,888	114	1,373	6	52	1,092	13,573
12	Transportation equipment	300	1,540	245	5,918	61	393	7	8	613	7,859
13	Non-ferrous metal products	106	230	164	3,446	27	448			297	4,124
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies	47	1,366	244	12,574	33	1,832			324	15,772
15	Non-metallic mineral products	82	337	130	1,952	8	99	1	129	221	2,517
16	Products of petroleum and coal	33	471	26	146	4	150			63	767
17	Chemical products	154	1,427	243	4,420	9	109			406	5,956
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	93	495	336	6,020	45	722			474	7,237
19	Construction	87	220	59	249	3	6			149	475
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	177	1,329	134	2,544	37	347	5	8	353	4,228
21	Transportation	70	318	40	128	14	30	3	5	127	481
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	96	675	69	792	17	255	2	3	184	1,725
23	Communication	11	336	25	1,624	6	62			42	2,022
24	Public Utility Operation	20	793	12	47					32	840
25	Trade	1,367	6,114	1,878	17,060	1,058	5,298	53	141	4,356	28,613
26	Wholesale trade	590	2,788	430	3,356	160	622	7	22	1,187	6,788
27	Retail trade	777	3,326	1,448	13,704	898	4,676	46	119	3,169	21,825
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	111	2,784	90	1,878	17	523			218	5,185
29	Service	460	1,718	1,131	7,552	1,481	9,223	79	188	3,151	18,681
30	Community or public service	5	25	14	111	4	16			23	152
31	Government service	4	26	3	74					7	100
32	Recreation service	22	210	9	80	5	35	1	1	37	326
33	Business service	37	295	31	477	11	175	1	4	80	951
34	Personal service	392	1,162	1,074	6,810	1,461	8,997	77	183	3,004	17,152
35	Unclassified	4	163	44	9,008	1	6			49	9,177
36	Total	4,304	27,056	8,361	138,797	3,816	40,848	261	5,082	16,742	211,783

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1955

Male										Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total			
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
463	8,169	8,005	339,364	5,205	93,075	1,238	14,211	14,911	454,819	599,403	
77	405	859	23,957	1,047	16,834	323	4,407	2,306	45,603	69,630	2
		11	1,338	3	519			14	1,857	3,388	3
2	11	36	8,969	21	1,038			59	10,018	12,404	4
7	38	188	3,720	109	4,361	1	1	305	8,120	13,688	5
15	265	242	8,245	150	5,324	4	122	411	13,956	23,888	6
17	343	1,329	11,968	128	2,841			1,474	15,152	39,676	7
37	104	611	9,850	617	14,425	218	4,599	1,483	28,978	32,222	8
5	140	232	21,285	65	2,342	1	22	303	23,789	31,007	9
70	1,683	761	15,102	91	853	4	15	926	17,653	26,002	10
69	2,124	1,340	93,459	439	17,134	62	764	1,910	113,481	127,054	11
49	274	554	62,416	1,975	14,855	564	3,618	3,142	81,163	89,022	12
7	32	311	11,892	111	2,069	1	2	430	13,995	18,119	13
22	1,593	343	28,041	59	3,038	8	73	432	32,745	48,517	14
17	76	291	10,560	161	3,329	34	474	503	14,439	16,956	15
5	97	117	5,087	68	615	9	65	199	5,864	6,631	16
32	830	366	15,409	54	1,269	3	28	455	17,536	23,492	17
32	154	414	8,066	107	2,229	6	21	559	10,470	17,707	18
7	163	191	3,446	65	1,191	14	209	277	5,009	5,484	19
42	566	360	7,477	730	3,427	88	1,509	1,220	12,979	17,207	20
6	52	92	1,871	120	2,576	54	1,293	272	5,792	6,273	21
33	468	238	4,481	603	806	34	216	908	5,971	7,696	22
3	46	30	1,125	7	45			40	1,216	3,238	23
5	85	47	3,758	29	258	7	10	88	4,111	4,951	24
605	3,275	1,962	21,182	2,638	18,649	439	1,691	5,644	44,797	73,410	25
233	1,853	793	10,737	448	5,346	65	387	1,539	18,323	25,111	26
372	1,422	1,169	10,445	2,190	13,303	374	1,304	4,105	26,474	48,299	27
101	1,869	199	2,767	117	758	8	17	425	5,411	10,596	28
167	1,172	690	5,342	1,122	6,082	53	153	2,032	12,749	31,430	29
3	20	24	266	15	131	2	5	44	422	574	30
4	56	7	292	5	80	1	3	17	431	531	31
48	525	20	333	22	209	8	28	98	1,095	1,421	32
12	306	50	590	15	191	1	4	78	1,091	2,042	33
100	265	589	3,861	1,065	5,471	41	113	1,795	9,710	26,862	34
2	316	39	5,617					41	5,933	15,110	35
1,392	15,615	11,493	388,953	9,906	123,440	1,847	17,800	24,638	545,808	757,591	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,
BY SEX AND AGE—1955**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	144,345	236	3	144,584	454,599	217	3	454,819	599,403
Foods and beverages.....	23,969	57	1	24,027	45,545	55	3	45,603	69,630
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,531			1,531	1,857			1,857	3,388
Rubber products.....	2,386			2,386	10,018			10,018	12,404
Leather products.....	5,555	13		5,568	8,095	25		8,120	13,688
Textile products, (except clothing)...	9,904	28		9,932	13,940	16		13,956	23,888
Clothing (textile and fur).....	24,474	48	2	24,524	15,136	16		15,152	39,676
Wood products.....	3,243	1		3,244	28,940	38		28,978	32,222
Paper products.....	7,205	13		7,218	23,789			23,789	31,007
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	8,306	43		8,349	17,628	25		17,653	26,002
Iron and steel products.....	13,569	4		13,573	113,476	5		113,481	127,054
Transportation equipment.....	7,858	1		7,859	81,156	7		81,163	89,022
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,122	2		4,124	13,993	2		13,995	18,119
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	15,771	1		15,772	32,742	3		32,745	48,517
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,517			2,517	14,428	11		14,439	16,956
Products of petroleum and coal.....	767			767	5,864			5,864	6,631
Chemical products.....	5,944	12		5,956	17,536			17,536	23,492
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	7,224	13		7,237	10,456	14		10,470	17,707
Construction	475			475	5,009			5,009	5,484
Transportation, Storage and Communication	4,228			4,228	12,978	1		12,979	17,207
Transportation.....	481			481	5,792			5,792	6,273
Storage, (including grain elevators)...	1,725			1,725	5,970	1		5,971	7,696
Communication.....	2,022			2,022	1,216			1,216	3,238
Public Utility Operation	840			840	4,111			4,111	4,951
Trade	28,429	183	1	28,613	44,406	372	19	44,797	73,410
Wholesale trade.....	6,765	23		6,788	18,301	21	1	18,323	25,111
Retail trade.....	21,664	160	1	21,825	26,105	351	18	26,474	48,299
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5,153	32		5,185	5,411			5,411	10,596
Service	18,580	97	4	18,681	12,556	180	13	12,749	31,430
Community or public service.....	144	8		152	409	13		422	574
Government service.....	100			100	431			431	531
Recreation service.....	326			326	973	112	10	1,095	1,421
Business service.....	949	2		951	1,089	2		1,091	2,042
Personal service.....	17,061	87	4	17,152	9,654	53	3	9,710	26,862
Unclassified	9,177			9,177	5,933			5,933	15,110
Total	211,227	548	8	211,783	545,003	770	35	545,808	757,591

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1954,
AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PERSONS AND YOUTHS
BEFORE 7 A.M. AND AFTER 6.30 P.M., BY INDUSTRY¹**

Industry	Emergency Overtime ²		Double Shift ³		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved ⁴
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	319	1,058	311	606	47
Foods and beverages.....	50	175	63	124	15
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			3	5	1
Rubber products.....	2	4	8	25	
Leather products.....	10	22	1	2	
Textile products, (except clothing).....	21	74	41	74	6
Clothing (textile and fur).....	64	150	18	36	2
Wood products.....	12	26	11	13	1
Paper products.....	30	90	34	65	3
Printing, publishing and allied industries..	38	183	8	13	2
Iron and steel products.....	12	43	38	75	3
Transportation equipment.....	4	7	10	19	5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	13	36	10	15	1
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	29	115	16	57	2
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	8	11	22	3
Products of petroleum and coal.....					
Chemical products.....	9	20	15	23	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	22	105	24	38	2
Construction					
Transportation, Storage and Communication					
Transportation.....					
Storage, (including grain elevators).....					
Communication.....					
Public Utility Operation					
Trade	14	95	7	16	1
Wholesale trade.....	5	12	3	6	1
Retail trade.....	9	83	4	10	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate					
Service	29	83	16	25	30
Community or public service.....					
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....					
Personal service.....	29	83	16	25	30 ⁵
Unclassified	2	89			
Total	364	1,325	334	647	78

¹Refer to text, commencing page 19.

²Section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and after 9 p.m. of the same day.

³Section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

⁴Section 31a provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during hours other than those prescribed in sections 29, 30, and 31, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

⁵In addition, 276 permits were issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m. under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1954,
FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
Manufacturing	324	2,483
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	3	4
Leather products.....	27	135
Textile products, (except clothing).....	36	332
Clothing (textile and fur).....	140	849
Wood products.....	3	7
Paper products.....	10	78
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	14	298
Iron and steel products.....	5	7
Transportation equipment.....	1	2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	25	299
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	3	13
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	8
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	3	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	52	448
Construction		
Transportation, Storage and Communication		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
Public Utility Operation		
Trade	28	108
Wholesale trade.....	9	46
Retail trade.....	19	62
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
Service	2	3
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	1	2
Personal service.....	1	1
Unclassified	11	23
Total	365	2,617

**TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1955**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved ¹	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	1,049	65,654,000	54.05
Foods and beverages.....	177	14,938,100	12.30
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			
Rubber products.....	19	2,729,300	2.25
Leather products.....	12	279,500	.23
Textile products, (except clothing).....	19	1,138,800	.94
Clothing (textile and fur).....	16	311,100	.26
Wood products.....	98	3,003,500	2.47
Paper products.....	32	2,828,600	2.33
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	37	1,959,400	1.61
Iron and steel products.....	221	10,819,800	8.91
Transportation equipment.....	128	9,753,700	8.03
Non-ferrous metal products.....	27	2,227,000	1.83
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	57	4,190,900	3.45
Non-metallic mineral products.....	63	2,136,300	1.76
Products of petroleum and coal.....	17	3,540,200	2.91
Chemical products.....	77	3,501,100	2.88
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	49	2,296,700	1.89
Construction	28	487,800	.40
General contractors.....	19	342,800	.28
Special trade contractors.....	9	145,000	.12
Transportation, Storage and Communication	119	8,909,800	7.33
Transportation.....	23	1,726,000	1.42
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	92	6,528,800	5.37
Communication.....	4	655,000	.54
Public Utility Operation	15	1,981,000	1.63
Trade	128	12,082,100	9.95
Wholesale trade.....	63	2,075,900	1.71
Retail trade.....	65	10,006,200	8.24
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	174	29,818,700	24.55
Service	60	2,539,300	2.09
Community or public service.....	2	565,000	.46
Government service.....	8	666,800	.55
Recreation service.....	4	653,000	.54
Business service.....	15	280,000	.23
Personal service.....	31	374,500	.31
Total	1,573	121,472,700	100.00

¹Drawings and specifications submitted for approval under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1955

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$64,334.50
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		1,418.00
		\$65,752.50
2. Text-books.....		5,842.50
3. Miscellaneous.....		106.21
Gross Revenue.....		\$71,701.21
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$ 1,431.00
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		57.00
		\$ 1,488.00
2. Text-books.....		2.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		68.85
Total Refunds.....		1,558.85
Net Revenue.....		\$70,142.36

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1955

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.....	13	3			287	303	11
Refrigeration operator.....	9	3			249	261	14
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class.....	609	189	10	10	7,215	8,033	454
Third class.....	290	185	4	9	5,642	6,130	568
Second class.....	58	112	3	1	2,269	2,443	365
First class.....	2	14		1	446	463	99
Hoisting engineer.....	5	2			1,174	1,181	8
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion).....	189	86	1	14	1,997	2,287	159
Traction engineer.....	7				655	662	3
Hoisting and traction engineer.....					338	338	
Total.....	1,182	594	18	35	20,272	22,101¹	1,681

¹ In addition, there were 437 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 22,538 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

**TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND
CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1955**

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification									
Place	Num- ber	Com- pressor operator	Refrig- eration operator	Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electri- cal and internal combus- tion)	Traction engineer	Total
				fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2	.....	2	27	7	2	2	1	6	.....	47
Brantford.....	2	.....	.....	12	9	3	2	.....	6	.....	32
Brockville.....	2	.....	.....	32	13	4	2	.....	4	.....	55
Chatham.....	1	1	.....	8	9	7	1	.....	6	.....	32
Cornwall.....	1	.....	.....	12	11	1	2	.....	4	.....	30
Fort Frances.....	1	1	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	11	.....	20
Haileybury.....	1	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Hamilton.....	3	1	.....	64	35	25	3	1	9	.....	138
Huntsville.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Kapuskasing.....	1	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	11	1	23
Kenora.....	1	.....	.....	3	5	3	2	1	2	.....	16
Kingston.....	2	.....	.....	17	11	7	1	.....	7	.....	43
Kirkland Lake...	2	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12
Kitchener.....	1	.....	.....	9	13	6	.....	.....	1	.....	29
London.....	1	.....	.....	16	9	4	.....	2	3	.....	34
Moosonee.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Niagara Falls.....	1	.....	1	6	2	2	.....	1	5	.....	17
North Bay.....	1	1	.....	9	5	1	.....	.....	3	.....	19
Orillia.....	1	.....	.....	9	5	2	1	2	2	1	22
Ottawa.....	2	1	.....	80	60	36	4	.....	19	.....	200
Peterborough.....	2	.....	.....	11	13	11	.....	.....	2	.....	37
Port Arthur.....	2	4	.....	40	23	19	4	1	24	.....	115
Renfrew.....	1	.....	.....	10	14	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	29
St. Catharines.....	1	.....	.....	7	6	2	.....	.....	4	.....	19
Sarnia.....	1	.....	.....	6	10	8	3	.....	2	.....	29
Sault Ste. Marie..	1	.....	.....	15	17	5	1	1	5	.....	44
Sudbury.....	2	7	1	28	49	22	5	.....	14	.....	126
Timmins.....	2	2	1	20	18	5	1	1	4	2	54
Walkerton.....	1	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Windsor.....	2	.....	.....	39	31	37	9	.....	8	1	125
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	43	18	5	520	392	218	43	11	169	5	1,381
Total, Toronto..	(a)	9	19	762	679	310	74	5	265	4	2,127
Grand Total	43	27	24	1,282	1,071	528	117	16	434	9	3,508

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS

	1954		1955		Annual Inspections	
	New	Used	New	Used	1954	1955
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	1,560	505	1,582	531	2,738	3,092
Pressure vessels.....	7,060	441	7,015	494	5,774	6,645
Total.....	8,620¹	946	8,597¹	1,025	8,512	9,737
Pressure-piping.....	275 ¹		295 ¹			

¹These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 8,071 additional inspections during 1955 of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation, as compared with 7,549 in 1954.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND
CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED

Classification of Certificate	1954	1955
	No.	No.
Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....	2,130	1,747
Certificates of Inspection.....	14,849	15,023
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	5,581	5,555
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use....	840	847
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,428 ¹	8,621 ²
Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....	63	17

¹This number comprises 3,341 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 5,087 certificates issued from the office.

²This number comprises 3,626 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 4,995 certificates issued from the office.

TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1955

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	3		3	
Persons other than inspectors.....	10	2	12	111
Total.....	13	2	15	111

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1955

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	2,131	493	2,624
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	144	123	267
Total.....	2,275	616	2,891

TABLE C-5.—REVENUE EARNED

Source	1954	1955
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fees.....	128,722.00	133,319.50
Approval and registration of designs.....	13,287.00	13,731.50
Inspections:		
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	53,091.50	53,541.50
Pressure-piping.....	4,180.50	3,578.00
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	6,964.00	8,309.00
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	30,634.00	35,828.50
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	4,260.00	3,494.00
Certificates of competency.....	1,370.00	382.00
Tests of welding operators.....	14,935.00	14,455.00
Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping.....	5,506.35	6,904.75
Sale of Booklets Containing Regulations.....	3.50	12.25
Total.....	134,231.85	140,236.50
Moneys Transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario.....	132,988.46	136,907.31

D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1955

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	213		213		65	1	175	454
Hand-power passenger.....							3	3
Freight.....	1,025	25	1,050	1	64	6	796	1,917
Hand-power freight.....	23		23		2	1	20	46
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	121		121		34	1	29	185
Hand-power Class A.....	10		10					10
Class B.....	9	1	10		3		8	21
Hand-power Class B.....								
Escalator—One.....					17		9	26
Escalators in a Series.....							3	3
Manlift.....	8		8		1		14	23
Incline Lift.....	12		12				11	23
Ski Tow.....							1	1
Total.....	1,421	26	1,447	1	186	9	1,069	2,712¹

¹In addition, there were 275 inspections of elevating devices not within the jurisdiction of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953.

TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1955

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	10		10	10		20
Persons other than inspectors.....	85		85	62	3	150
Total.....	95		95	72	3	170

TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1955

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence granted	Renewal of initial licence	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	1,018	383	1	1,402		
Hand-power passenger.....	2	2		4		
Freight.....	4,136	1,970		6,106		
Hand-power freight.....	12	1		13		
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	446	183		629		
Hand-power Class A.....	1	1		2		
Class B.....	35	15		50		
Hand-power Class B.....	1			1		
Escalator—One.....	42	28		70		
Escalators in a Series.....	20	20		40		
Manlift.....	68	19		87		
Incline Lift.....	21	11		32		
Ski Tow.....						
Total.....	5,802	2,633	1	8,436		

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES SUBMITTED AND APPROVED—1955

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	67	3	70		
Hand-power passenger.....					
Freight.....	75	17	92		
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	57	2	59		
Hand-power Class A.....					
Class B.....	3		3		
Hand-power Class B.....					
Escalator—One.....	2		2		
Escalators in a Series.....					
Manlift.....	3		3		
Incline Lift.....					
Ski Tow.....					
Total.....	207	22	229		

**TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED CAUSING INJURY, BY
TYPE OF ELEVATING DEVICE INVOLVED, INJURY, AND SEX—1955**

Type of Elevating Device and Loca- tion on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury														To- tal	Female		Male	
	Abdo- men		Arm		Chest		Foot		Hand		Head		Leg			Non- fatal	fa- tal	Non- fatal	fa- tal
	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male					
Passenger-elevator:																			
Landing.....							1								1	1			
In car.....																			
Top of car.....																			
Pit.....								1				1			2			2	
Machine room.....																			
Freight-elevator:																			
Landing.....		2		2		1	1	1			1	7			15	1	1	11	2
In car.....		1		2		5		1		4					13			13	
Top of car.....				1										1	2			2	
Pit.....		1				1		1						1	4			4	
Machine room.....								1							1			1	
Dumb-waiter:																			
Landing.....																			
Top of car.....																			
Pit.....																			
Machine room.....																			
Escalator:																			
Landing—upper.....										1			1		2	1		1	
Landing—lower.....			1					1	1	1			1	1	6	3		3	
Stairs.....			3							1			3		7	6		1	
Machine room.....																			
Manlift:																			
Landing.....												1			1			1	
Pit.....																			
Machine room.....																			
Incline Lift:																			
Landing.....														1	1			1	
Tracks.....																			
Machine room.....																			
Ski Tow:																			
Landing—upper.....																			
Landing—lower.....																			
Machine area.....																			
Total.....		4	4	5		7	2	6	1	7	1	9	5	4	55 ¹	12	1	40	2

¹In addition, 76 accidents were reported that did not cause injury to any person.

**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF REPORTS OF FAILURE OF
ELEVATING DEVICES AND OF ACCIDENTS CAUSING INJURIES—1955**

Type of Elevating Device	Failure of Equipment	Injuries				Total
		Female		Male		
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....		1		2		3
Hand-power passenger.....						
Freight.....	2	1	1	11	2	15
Hand-power freight.....				2		2
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....						
Hand-power Class A.....						
Class B.....						
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	2	5		2		7
Escalators in a Series.....						
Manlift.....						
Incline Lift.....						
Ski Tow.....						
Total.....	4	7	1	17	2	27

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS
OF CONTRACTORS—1955**

Maximum Number of Elevator-mechanics Employed by Applicant ¹	Application for		Total
	First annual registration	Subsequent annual registration for 1956	
	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2.....	38	14	52
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....	19	13	32
20 or more.....	4	4	8
Total.....	61	31	92

¹During 12-month period preceding contractor's application.

TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1955

Source	Amount
	\$
Licences	32,688.85
Initial licences.....	19,917.85
Renewal of initial licences.....	12,771.00
Transfer of licences.....	
Duplicate of licences.....	
Certificates of Competency	1,056.00
First certificates.....	863.00
Renewal of certificates.....	193.00
Duplicate of certificates.....	
Approval of Drawings and Specifications	4,565.00
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	4,565.00
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....	
Annual Registration of Contractors	1,747.50
Inspections	8,337.00
Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA)	54.25
Miscellaneous	2.90
Total	48,451.50

E—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

TABLE E-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH BY THE BOARD DURING 1954 and 1955

Type of Application	Number of Applications		Granted		Dismissed		Withdrawn by Leave of the Board		Undisposed of at March 31	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Certification as Bargaining Agent:			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Filed during fiscal year	518	604	304	299	91	131	21	23	102	151
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	112	102	67	87	43	13	2	1	.....	1
Total	630	706	371	386	134	144	23	24	102	152
Conciliation Services:										
Filed during fiscal year	1,176	1,119	1,089	1,057	16	11	25	34	46	17
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	35	46	26	39	3	3	6	4	.....	.....
Total	1,211	1,165	1,115	1,096	19	14	31	38	46	17
Termination of Bargaining Rights:										
Filed during fiscal year	45	37	28	6	10	21	1	1	6	9
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	8	6	4	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53	43	32	10	14	23	1	1	6	9
Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful:										
Filed during fiscal year	14 ¹	32 ²	4 ¹	6	5*	18 ¹	5*	6 ¹	.....	2
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	32	5	6	5	18	5	6	.....	2
Consent to Prosecute:										
Filed during fiscal year	84	56	10*	8	11*	13	58	25	5*	10
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	84	61	10	10	11	15	58	26	5	10
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:										
Filed during fiscal year	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Applications under Section 68 of the Act:										
Filed during fiscal year	5 ³	2 ⁴	2*	.....	1	1	1	.....	1*	1
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	3	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:										
Filed during fiscal year	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carried over from previous fiscal year . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
All types of applications filed during fiscal year	1,846	1,852	1,441	1,377	134	195	111	90	160	190
All types of applications carried over from previous fiscal year	156	160	98	132	50	21	8	6	.....	1
Total	2,002	2,012	1,539	1,509	184	216	119	96	160	191

*Revised, and totals affected revised accordingly.

¹One of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful.

²Two of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful.

³Designation of type of application revised: 3 concerned decision as to whether a person is an employee, 2 concerned other matters under section 68 of the Act.

⁴One an order to vary a certificate—dismissed; the other an application as to whether a person is an employee—undisposed of at March 31, 1955.

F—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

**TABLE F-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
MEN AND WOMEN IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1955¹**

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Commis- sions Appointed
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	Ances- try	Place of origin		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Refused employment	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Discharged.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Discriminated against in regard to em- ployment or any term or condition of employment....									
Excluded from mem- bership, expelled, suspended, or dis- criminated against by trade union....									
Discrimination ex- pressed by									
(a) applications for employment....	8 ²	2	4	1	6	1	4	8	.....
(b) advertisements	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	3 ²	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Total.....	21	8	8	4	7	2	4	21	.....

¹Refer to text, page 51.

²In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

**TABLE F-2.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES
FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951, DURING 1955 AND FROM THE
DATE OF ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT**

	April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1955		January 1, 1952, to March 31, 1955	
	Number of complaints	Number of employers involved	Number of complaints	Number of employers involved
Complaints Received and Referred to Conciliation Officers During Period.....			122	10
Complaints settled by conciliation officers.....	55 ¹	4	122	10
Complaints being dealt with by conciliation officers at end of period.....				
Complaints referred to commissions.....				

¹Carried over from 1954.

G—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

TABLE G-1.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954—1955

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1955	Prosecutions
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nationality	Ancestry	Place of origin					
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Denied												
(a) accommodation.....	4	4						4				
(b) services.....	16			16				3	2	7	2	2
(c) facilities.....												
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice.....	1	1						1				
(b) sign.....												
(c) symbol.....												
(d) emblem.....												
(e) other representation..												
Total.....	21	5		16				8	2	7	2	2

H—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

TABLE H-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1955

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1954	March 31, 1955
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades.....	847	125	520	73	2,782	2,911
Bricklayer.....	49	8	39	8	181	175
Carpenter.....	139	27	81	7	347	371
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	235	20	179	11	855	880
Mason.....	3	2	2	3	15	11
Painter and decorator.....	24	6	10	1	47	54
Plasterer.....	21	6	11	5	67	66
Plumber.....	228	29	112	27	738	798
Sheet metal worker.....	86	13	50	6	249	266
Steamfitter.....	62	14	36	5	283	290
Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	675	193	472	13	2,329	2,326
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	548	163	381	9	1,904	1,899
Branch B—body repairer.....	102	24	74	3	362	363
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer.....	18	6	17	1	63	57
Branch D—metal-worker.....	7					7
Barber.....	7	2	11		22	16
Hairdresser.....	74	14	34	6	114	134
Total.....	1,603	334	1,037	92	5,247	5,387

TABLE H-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1955

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	281	696	845	849	240	2,911
Bricklayer ¹	25	45	50	55	.....	175
Carpenter ¹	44	113	116	98	.....	371
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	64	191	315	310	.....	880
Mason ¹	1	4	2	4	.....	11
Painter and decorator ¹	13	9	20	12	.....	54
Plasterer ¹	7	20	21	18	.....	66
Plumber ²	73	166	175	193	191	798
Sheet metal worker ¹	31	74	75	86	.....	266
Steamfitter ²	23	74	71	73	49	290
Motor Vehicle Repairer	136	439	572	549	630	2,326
Branch A—motor mechanic ²	117	349	470	448	515	1,899
Branch B—body repairer ²	18	77	86	82	100	363
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer ².....	.....	9	14	19	15	57
Branch D—metal-worker ³	1	4	2	.....	.....	7
Barber ³	4	6	6	.....	.....	16
Hairdresser ³	37	49	48	.....	.....	134
Total	458	1,190	1,471	1,398	870	5,387

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE H-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1955, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1955
	During 1955	1928-1955	During 1955	1928-1955	During 1955	1928-1955	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	49	727	8	104	47	448	175
Carpenter.....	139	1,439	27	276	88	792	371
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	235	2,587	20	331	190	1,376	880
Mason.....	3	50	2	9	5	30	11
Painter and decorator.....	24	373	6	103	11	216	54
Plasterer.....	21	368	6	54	16	248	66
Plumber.....	228	2,463	29	494	139	1,171	798
Sheet metal worker.....	86	964	13	172	56	526	266
Steamfitter.....	62	714	14	155	41	269	290
Total.....	847	9,685	125	1,698	593	5,076	2,911
Comparative totals, 1954.....	966	8,838	136	1,573	575	4,483	2,782
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
Branch A—motor mechanic....	548	6,114	163	1,453	390	2,762	1,899
Branch B—body repairer.....	102	940	24	198	77	379	363
Branch C—electrical- and fuel- system repairer....	18	376	6	108	18	211	57
Branch D—metal-worker.....	7	7					7
Total.....	675	7,437	193	1,759	485	3,352	2,326
Comparative totals, 1954.....	802	6,762	236	1,566	512	2,867	2,329
Barber.....	7	141	2	29	11	96	16
Comparative totals, 1954.....	10	134		27	2	85	22
Hairdresser.....	74	1,947	14	623	40	1,190	134
Comparative totals, 1954.....	60	1,873	29	609	37	1,150	114
Grand totals all trades, 1955	1,603	19,210	334	4,109	1,129	9,714	5,387
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1954.....	1,838	17,607	401	3,775	1,126	8,585	5,247

**TABLE H-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1955**

Designated Trade (see details in Table H-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,173	1,389	2,562
2. Barber.....	167	257	424
3. Hairdresser.....	467	410	877
Total.....	1,807	2,056	3,863

¹Arrangements are made through local apprenticeship committees for examinations in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer in centres other than Toronto.

TABLE H-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1955

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer	219	2,562
Barrie.....	3	60
Belleville.....	3	42
Brantford.....	2	30
Brockville.....	1	15
Chatham.....	3	58
Clinton.....	2	25
Cornwall.....	1	18
Fort Frances.....	1	10
Guelph.....	3	43
Hamilton.....	6	134
Iroquois Falls.....	1	10
Kapuskasing.....	2	22
Kenora.....	2	14
Kingston.....	4	34
Kirkland Lake.....	2	20
Kitchener.....	4	59
London.....	5	93
Marathon.....	1	4
New Liskeard.....	1	10
North Bay.....	3	31
Oshawa.....	4	66
Ottawa.....	6	125
Owen Sound.....	2	35
Peterborough.....	3	45
Port Arthur.....	3	41
Renfrew.....	1	15
St. Catharines.....	3	61
Sarnia.....	1	12
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	18
Simcoe.....	1	22
Sudbury.....	5	71
Timmins.....	2	16
Toronto.....	129	1,173
Wawa.....	2	2
Welland.....	2	44
Windsor.....	3	84
2. Barber	424	424
Barrie.....	6	6
Belleville.....	3	3
Cornwall.....	10	10
Fort William.....	8	8
Hamilton.....	49	49
Kingston.....	3	3
Lindsay.....	4	4
London.....	19	19
Niagara Falls.....	25	25
North Bay.....	2	2
Ottawa.....	41	41
Renfrew.....	1	1
Sarnia.....	5	5
Sault Ste. Marie.....	6	6
Sudbury.....	5	5
Timmins.....	7	7
Toronto.....	167	167
Waterloo.....	10	10
Windsor.....	50	50
Woodstock.....	3	3
3. Hairdresser	48	877
Hamilton.....	11	220
London.....	5	80
North Bay.....	1	14
Ottawa.....	4	36
Toronto.....	23	467
Windsor.....	4	60
Total	691	3,863

TABLE H-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1955

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	1	1,717 ¹	1,718	23,151	37	28	24,934
Barber.....		386	386	4,085	4	37	4,512
Hairdresser.....	2	957	959	7,883	11	7	8,860
Total.....	3	3,060	3,063	35,119	52	72	38,306

¹This figure includes 3 certificates of qualification issued to discharged members of the forces.

TABLE H-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1954, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1953	December 31, 1954
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....				
Hairdresser.....	1	12	12	13
Total.....	1	12	12	13

TABLE H-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1954, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1954	December 31, 1954
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....					
Hairdresser.....	1,054	598	273	466	649
Total.....	1,054	598	273	466	649

**TABLE H-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1954, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....			
Hairdresser.....	598	588	10 ¹
Total.....	598	588	10

¹1. Of this number, 5 persons were re-examined and were recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 5 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1954.

2. In addition, 1 of the 3 candidates reported in section 1 of foot-note 1 to Table F-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1954 was re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1954, and was recommended for a certificate of qualification.

**TABLE H-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1955**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	36,106.00	240.50	35,865.50
Barber.....	5,495.50	42.00	5,453.50
Hairdresser.....	11,512.75	239.00	11,273.75
Miscellaneous.....	63.79		63.79
Total.....	53,178.04	521.50	52,656.54

**TABLE H-6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN
DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1955¹**

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades ²	Motor vehicle repairer	Barber	Hairdresser	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract	3,537³	3,453⁴			6,990
At present under contract		7			7
Attained journeyman status after job and school training	2,830	2,533			5,363
Discontinued training ⁵	707	913			1,620
Evaluated	2,050	6,973			9,023
Granted journeyman status	251	2,966			3,217
Granted interim certificate	1,799	4,007			5,806
Attained Journeyman Status after School Training or Evaluation			370	563	933
Total	5,587	10,426	370	563	16,946

¹Refer to text, page 62.

²Consist of the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, and steamfitter.

³In addition, there were 152 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training but did not enter into a contract with their employer. One hundred and forty-nine have attained journeyman status, and 3 are still being trained in their trade.

⁴In addition, 107 persons placed in jobs for further training, some of whom had school training but did not enter into a contract with their employer, have attained journeyman status.

⁵Discontinued training for the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside Ontario, return to previous employment, or unsuitable.

I—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE I-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1955

Industry	Zone	Conference
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Brockville.....	Authorized
	Owen Sound.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	London.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Cornwall.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized

**TABLE I-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1955¹**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Ottawa.....	July 20, 1954 ²	October 5, 1954
Carpentry.....	Brockville.....	April 29, 1954	(a)
	Cornwall.....	April 8, 1954	June 1, 1954
	Owen Sound.....	April 27, 1954	July 6, 1954
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	London.....	August 12, 1954	October 5, 1954
	Windsor.....	November 17, 1954	January 18, 1955
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	April 5, 1954	May 18, 1954
	Cornwall.....	November 15, 1954	January 18, 1955
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	June 28, 1954	August 17, 1954
Plumbing and heating.....	London ³	April 20, 1954	June 8, 1954
	Port Arthur—Fort William....	February 22, 1955	(b)
	Windsor.....	May 4, 1954	July 6, 1954
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Ottawa.....	February 22, 1955	(c)

¹Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

²First conference June 28, 1954.

³No schedule in force on date of conference.

(a) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

(b) Conference adjourned and not reconvened during 1955.

(c) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1955.

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1955**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Baking.....	Ottawa.....		December 2, 1944	94/44*
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		
	Brantford.....	155		
	Brockville.....	156		

TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1955 (Continued)

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Continued).....	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....		December 2, 1944	102/44*
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		
	Chatham.....		December 14, 1946	150/46*
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth...	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships...	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	December 27, 1952	346/52— amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		December 2, 1944	109/44*
	Fort William—Port Arthur...		June 9, 1951	108/51
			December 5, 1953	209/53— amendment
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston.....	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46*
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166	February 12, 1955	19/55— amendment
	Hamilton.....	167		
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		December 2, 1944	115/44*
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 21, 1952	220/52
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merriton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold.....	172		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176	December 18, 1954	201/54— amendment
	Oshawa.....	177		
	Ottawa.....		December 13, 1952	337/52
			October 3, 1953	171/53— amendment
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....	181		
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		December 9, 1944	132/44*
	Port Colborne—Humberstone.		December 9, 1944	134/44*
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merriton</i>		
	Port Hope.....	183		
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		December 14, 1946	151/46*
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merriton</i>		
	St. Mary's.....	185		
	St. Thomas.....	186		

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1955 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Concluded).....	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	187	August 8, 1953	138/53— amendment
	Sault Ste. Marie.....	<i>See Clinton</i>	December 9, 1944	141/44*
	Seaforth.....			
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams...		October 19, 1946	123/46*
	Smith's Falls.....	188		
	Springfield.....	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford.....	189	August 8, 1953	139/53— amendment
	Sudbury.....	<i>See Blyth</i> <i>See Merrilton</i>	December 9, 1944	145/44*
	Teeswater.....			
	Thorold.....			
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland....		October 19, 1946	122/46*
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area.....		December 16, 1944	147/44*
	Toronto.....	190		
	Township of Teck.....		December 16, 1944	146/44*
	Trenton.....		March 23, 1946	27/46*
	Victoria Harbour.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland.....		December 16, 1944	150/44*
	Windsor.....	191		
	Wingham.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock.....	192	December 13, 1952	336/52— amendment
Brewing.....	Province of Ontario.....		December 16, 1944	154/44*
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.	Cornwall.....	193		
	Ottawa.....		September 25, 1954	149/54
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering.....	Galt.....		December 16, 1944	155/44*
Building.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		December 16, 1944	156/44*
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....		February 20, 1954	15/54
	Brantford.....		December 16, 1944	158/44*
	Brockville.....		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall.....		May 22, 1954	67/54
	Fort Frances.....	198		
	Galt.....		December 16, 1944	161/44*
	Goderich.....		July 7, 1945	44/45*
	Guelph.....		July 13, 1946	77/46*
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		April 12, 1947	30/47*
	Kingston.....		November 24, 1951	257/51
	Kirkland—Larder Lake.....		December 16, 1944	162/44*
	Niagara Falls.....		December 13, 1952	338/52
	Orillia.....		August 24, 1946	96/46*
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	200		
	Ottawa.....		August 8, 1953	133/53
	Owen Sound.....		June 26, 1954	85/54
	Peterborough.....		December 16, 1944	164/44
	Port Arthur and Fort William.		April 27, 1946	44/46*
	St. Catharines.....	203		
	St. Thomas.....		December 16, 1944	166/44*
	Sarnia.....		July 13, 1946	76/46*
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		December 16, 1944	167/44*
	Sudbury.....		September 26, 1953	164/53
	Timmins.....		July 14, 1945	54/45*
	Windsor.....		October 20, 1951	232/51
	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	169/44*
Coal.....	Toronto.....		December 16, 1944	170/44*
Coal hoisting.....	Ottawa.....		February 24, 1951	22/51
Common-labourers construction	Windsor.....		December 16, 1944	172/44*

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1955 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Electrical repair-and- construction.....	Belleville.....	208		
	Cornwall.....		October 25, 1952	304/52
	Kirkland—Larder Lake.....		December 16, 1944	174/44*
	London.....		September 25, 1954	150/54
	Niagara Falls.....		April 26, 1952	174/52
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		February 24, 1951	27/51
	Ottawa.....		August 8, 1953	132/53
	Sarnia.....		March 7, 1953	22/53
	Welland.....		July 4, 1953	108/53
			August 1, 1953	129/53— amendment
	Windsor.....		January 8, 1955	219/54
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	210		
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....		December 16, 1950	267/50*
			January 26, 1952	15/52— amendment
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	212	May 16, 1953	64/53
Men's and boys' clothing.....	Ontario.....		November 13, 1954	178/54— amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap...	Ontario.....		July 10, 1954	104/54
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		March 31, 1951	44/51
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....		May 8, 1954	61/54
	Cornwall.....		January 8, 1955	218/54
	Guelph.....		April 26, 1947	33/47*
	Hamilton.....		May 23, 1953	70/53
	Kingston.....		December 13, 1952	339/52
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		January 11, 1947	171/46*
	Ottawa.....		March 13, 1954	30/54
	Port Arthur—Fort William...		October 27, 1951	246/51
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		June 6, 1953	83/53
			August 29, 1953	149/53— amendment
	Toronto.....		July 4, 1953	109/53
			August 1, 1953	129/53— amendment
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	219	August 7, 1954	133/54
	Toronto.....		December 23, 1944	187/44*
	Windsor.....		October 31, 1953	185/53
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....		August 4, 1951	167/51
	Hamilton.....		December 23, 1944	188/44*
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		February 15, 1947	6/47*
	London.....		May 29, 1954	71/54
	Ottawa.....		October 25, 1952	303/52
	Port Arthur—Fort William...			
	St. Thomas.....		December 23, 1944	190/44*
	Township of Teck.....		December 23, 1944	191/44*
Retail gasoline service.....	Welland.....		February 21, 1953	14/53
	Windsor.....		June 26, 1954	86/54
	Brantford.....	228		
	Hamilton.....	229		
Sheet-metal-work construction.	Toronto.....	230		
	Windsor.....	231		
	Belleville.....	222		
	Ottawa.....		November 1, 1952	306/52
	Port Arthur—Fort William...		March 22, 1952	122/52
	Windsor.....		March 7, 1953	23/53
Soft furniture.....	Toronto and District.....		December 23, 1944	193/44*
Taxi-cab.....	Toronto.....	226		

*See "Industrial Standards" in the appendix to volumes 1 and 2 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950—new Volume 3.

J—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1955¹**

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	7,243	2,417
Zone 2 ²	3,646	1,313
Zone 3 ²	2,509	1,020
Total	13,398	4,750

¹1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 8,647 employers, 3,897 of the employers reported no female employees. Refer to text, page 73.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 27 female employees, involving 22 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

²Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario 1950 as amended by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

K—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1955¹

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE: Strikes and lock-outs are listed in the order of the date of their commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1955					
Roadworkers.....	Plantagenet	1	26	360	Commenced March 23, 1954; for union recognition; terminated April 17.
Labourers.....	Toronto	1	30	60	Commenced March 29; for a union agreement; terminated April 2.
Safety glass factory workers	Windsor	1	220	7,900	Commenced March 31; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay, following reference to conciliation board; terminated May 21.
Strikes and Lock-outs Commencing During Fiscal Year 1955					
Electricians.....	Windsor	22	300	3,900	Commenced April 6; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated April 23.
Hydro workers.....	Lindsay	1	12	24	Commenced April 8; for closed shop clause and inclusion of foreman in bargaining unit in union agreement under negotiations; terminated April 9.
Motor vehicle factory workers, trimmers.....	Windsor	1	20	15	Commenced April 13; protesting alleged unsafe condition of chain conveyor; terminated April 13.
Building trades workers....	Windsor	*	41	200	Commenced April 20; jurisdictional dispute as to whether carpenters or boilermakers should install conveyors; terminated April 26.
Beverage room employees..	Windsor	1	8	466	Commenced April 23; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 54 to 48 per week, following reference to conciliation board; terminated July 3.
Beverage room employees..	London	1	8	16	Commenced April 29; protest against employment of assistant managers; terminated April 30.
Paper mill/office workers...	Merritton	1	31	555	Commenced May 10; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to May 1-53, following reference to conciliation board; terminated June 3.
Automobile parts factory workers.....	Windsor	1	160	1,200	Commenced May 21; for a union agreement providing for reduced hours from 49 to 45 per week, following reference to conciliation board; terminated May 31.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1955¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Washing machine and boiler factory workers.....	Toronto	1	1,164	1,700	Commenced May 25; protesting intro- duction of new wage classification in new agreement under negotiations; terminated May 26.
Cotton yarn factory workers	Welland	1	17	300	Commenced May 26; protest against operating additional spindles; termi- nated June 18.
Bus drivers, mechanics and railway trainmen.....	Oshawa	1	76	1,670	Commenced May 27; for inclusion of all members of union local, including 18 trainmen, in new agreement under negotiations; terminated June 26.
Nickel and copper miners...	Copper Cliff	2	475	950	Commenced June 3; to attend union meetings; terminated June 4.
Labourers.....	Sarnia	1	5	15	Commenced June 10; for a union agree- ment with prevailing rates; termi- nated June 14.
Safe and vault factory workers.....	Toronto	1	200	9,700	Commenced June 10; for implementa- tion of award of conciliation board for reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay and fringe benefits, in new agreement under negotiations; terminated Aug- ust 18.
Textile factory workers....	Cornwall	1	100	200	Commenced June 10; protesting dis- missal of a worker for quitting work before authorized stopping hour; terminated June 13.
Stevedores.....	Toronto	1	105	250	Commenced June 11; protesting dis- missal of two workers for fighting on the job; terminated June 14.
Machinery factory workers.	St. Thomas	1	60	180	Commenced June 21; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated June 24.
Brewery warehouse and retail stores clerks.....	Sarnia	*	22	85	Commenced June 25; protest against loading and unloading non-union trucks; terminated June 29.
Refrigerator factory workers	London	1	460	17,880	Commenced June 28; for a union agree- ment of one year's duration provid- ing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to con- ciliation board; terminated August 20.
Ladies wear store clerks....	Sudbury	1	6	390	Commenced June 29; for a union agree- ment providing for increased wages and union security; employment con- ditions no longer affected by the end of September.
Rubber and plastics factory workers.....	Welland	1	434	500	Commenced June 29; protesting sus- pension of a worker for damaging equipment; terminated June 29.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1955¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Brewery warehouse workers, retail stores clerks and truck drivers	Southwestern Ontario	21	160	1,400	Commenced July 5; protesting removal of helpers from certain trucks and refusal to load and unload non-union trucks; terminated July 16.
Truck drivers and warehousemen	Hamilton	1	70	30	Commenced July 15; protesting sus- pension of a driver for damage to load and truck in transit; terminated July 15.
Food processing factory stationary engineers	Leamington	1	21	365	Commenced July 19; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages retroactive to Aug. 25-53 and time- and-one-half for Saturdays and Sundays, following reference to conciliation board; terminated Au- gust 11.
Sawmill workers	Kapuskasing	2	50	800	Commenced July 19; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and production bonus, following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 5.
Cocktail lounge and restaurant employees	London	1	58	85	Commenced July 22; protesting dis- missal of four workers following altercation over change of job for one worker; terminated July 27.
Structural steel fabricators.	Windsor	2	650	11,800	Commenced July 23; for implementa- tion of award of conciliation board for institution of job evaluation plan in new agreement under negotiations; terminated August 18.
Labourers	Welland	1	21	150	Commenced July 26; for increased wages; terminated August 4.
Brewery warehouse workers	Windsor	1	88	88	Commenced August 4; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated August 4.
Foundry workers	Preston	1	90	270	Commenced August 4; for payment for Civic Holiday when foundry shut down for two days because of heat; terminated August 6.
Locomotive factory draughtsmen	Kingston	1	24	108	Commenced August 9; for a new agree- ment providing for increased wages and retention of sick leave benefits, following reference to conciliation board; terminated August 13.
Carpenters and labourers . .	London	2	10	60	Commenced August 11; refusal to work with non-union labourers; terminated August 18.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1955¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Hardware and brass products factory workers.	Stratford	1	36	1,590	Commenced August 13; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated by October 20.
Mattress and bedding factory workers.....	Toronto	5	250	6,450	Commenced August 13; for new agreements providing for increased wages and fringe benefits, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 20.
Carpenters, masons, brick- layers and plasterers.....	Kingston	*	360	1,800	Commenced September 2; for new agreements providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 9.
Musicians.....	Toronto	1	7	63	Commenced September 7; refusal to work with members of another union; terminated September 17.
Electricians.....	Sarnia	*	120	600	Commenced September 9; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 15.
Farm implement factory workers.....	Toronto	1	2,500	136,000	Commenced September 11; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 26.
Beverage room employees..	London	12	120	1,400	Commenced September 13; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; terminated September 28.
Dairy workers and route salesmen.....	Pembroke	1	17	35	Commenced September 13; alleged discrimination in dismissal of six workers; terminated September 15.
Carpenters.....	London	2	19	45	Commenced September 15; protesting employment of machinists on certain work; terminated September 17.
Carpenters.....	Ottawa	18	900	12,600	Commenced September 17; for implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations; terminated October 6.
Wire cloth factory workers.	Niagara Falls	1	200	8,000	Commenced September 17; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes; terminated November 12.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1955¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Building trades workers....	London	2	93	279	Commenced September 28; protesting delivery of materials by non-union truck drivers; terminated September 30.
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.....	Toronto	103	1,200	8,400	Commenced October 4; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 13.
Carpenters.....	Toronto	103	3,500	3,500	Commenced October 4; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 4.
Plumbers and steamfitters...	Southwestern Ontario	14	201	800	Commenced October 6; for a new agreement providing for increased wages retroactive to July 1-54 and pay for travelling time, following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 12.
School maintenance men...	Windsor	18	26	90	Commenced October 8; for union recognition; terminated October 12.
Motor vehicle factory workers.....	Windsor, Oakville, Etobicoke	3	7,765	616,000	Commenced October 10, 15, and November 15; for new agreements providing for increased wages, change in seniority clause and fringe benefits, following reference to conciliation boards; concluded January 28, 1955.
Carpenters.....	Cornwall	1	60	120	Commenced October 18; alleged discrimination in employment and dismissal of workers; terminated October 19.
Cement finishers.....	Toronto	103	280	5,600	Commenced October 18; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 12.
Public works employees....	Wallaceburg	1	18	730	Commenced October 19; for union recognition; terminated by December 7.
Textile factory workers....	Kitchener	1	97	4,000	Commenced October 20; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and fringe benefits, following reference to conciliation board; terminated December 16.
Plumbing and heating equipment factory workers....	Toronto	2	736	58,400	Commenced October 21; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; concluded February 10, 1955.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1955¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Electricians, apprentices and helpers.....	Toronto	1	80	160	Commenced October 25; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and term of agreement, following reference to conciliation board; terminated October 26.
Radio parts factory workers	Toronto	1	100	7,435	Commenced November 1; for implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations; employment conditions no longer affected by February 22, 1955.
Stevedores.....	Hamilton	3	55	110	Commenced November 2; inter-union dispute as to bargaining agency; terminated November 3.
Electricians.....	Ottawa	*	300	2,550	Commenced November 18; for new agreements providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; terminated November 30.
Textile factory workers....	Cornwall	2	1,545	7,000	Commenced November 18; protesting two-weeks' suspension of five workers; terminated November 26.
Textile factory workers....	Hamilton	1	9	35	Commenced November 18; protesting interpretation of clause in agreement re card tenders' incentive rate; terminated November 24.
Dairy workers and route salesmen.....	Windsor	1	70	100	Commenced November 23; for recognition of new local of same union; terminated November 24.
Carpenters and electricians	Hamilton	1	12	464	Commenced December 23; for a union agreement and protesting employment of labourers to erect concrete forms; concluded February 15, 1955.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	Brantford	1	150	40	Commenced December 29; protesting suspension of union official for breach of discipline; terminated December 29.
Shoe factory workers.....	London	1	58	1,020	Commenced December 29; protest against language used by foreman in supervising operations; concluded January 21, 1955.
Steel plate printers.....	Ottawa	2	36	360	Commenced January 3, 1955; for a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in new agreements under negotiations; concluded January 14.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1955¹

(Concluded)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- working Days	Particulars ²
		Estab- lishments	Workers		
Tool factory workers.	St. Catharines	1	31	110	Commenced January 18; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 41½ to 40 per week, following reference to conciliation board; concluded January 21.
Steel erectors.	Toronto	1	12	360	Commenced February 18; for closed shop union agreement; unconcluded at close of fiscal year.
Truck drivers.	London	1	6	6	Commenced February 23; dispute over work available for one driver; concluded February 23.
Metal frame erectors.	Windsor	1	27	510	Commenced March 7; jurisdictional dispute over erection of frame-work for conveyor belt; unconcluded at close of fiscal year.
Auto parts foundry workers.	Sarnia	1	300	2,400	Commenced March 23; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 40 per week with same take-home pay and fringe benefits; unconcluded at close of fiscal year.
Blanket factory workers, winders.	Brantford	1	23	60	Commenced March 23; protesting reduced take-home pay for certain winders under new incentive and piece-work plan; concluded March 25.
Textile factory workers, card tenders.	Cornwall	1	35	70	Commenced March 23; protesting warning notice to one worker for poor workmanship (followed by discharge of 10 workers); concluded March 25.
		492 ³	26,576	952,964	

*No figures available.

¹This data is subject to revision in the annual reviews issued by the Department of Labour (Canada).²In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of conclusion is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.³Refer to foot-note against asterisk.

**TABLE K-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921—1955**

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-working Days
1955—Industries:			
Mining.....	1	475	950
Manufacturing.....	33	17,572	902,443
Vegetable foods, etc.....	1	21	365
Rubber and its products.....	1	434	500
Boots and shoes (leather).....	1	58	1,020
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	7	1,826	11,665
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	31	555
Miscellaneous wood products.....	1	50	800
Metal products.....	18	14,646	872,828
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	1	220	7,900
Printing and publishing.....	1	36	360
Miscellaneous.....	1	250	6,450
Construction.....	21	7,571	42,173
Buildings and structures.....	21	7,571	42,173
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	6	324	2,090
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	1	76	1,670
Other local and highway transport.....	2	76	36
Electricity and gas.....	1	12	24
Water transport.....	2	160	360
Trade.....	6	363	2,098
Service.....	7	264	3,147
Public administration.....	3	70	1,180
Business and personal.....	4	194	1,967
Recreation.....	1	7	63
Total.....	75	26,576	952,964
1954.....	85	27,051	680,601
1953.....	95	26,336	350,380
1952.....	115	57,129	527,435
1951.....	98	83,861	447,647
1950.....	65	30,881	387,219
1949.....	59	12,570	262,891
1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
1940.....	36	6,075	50,468
1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
1935.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1934—35, 5 months only.

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ONTARIO

thirty-seventh report

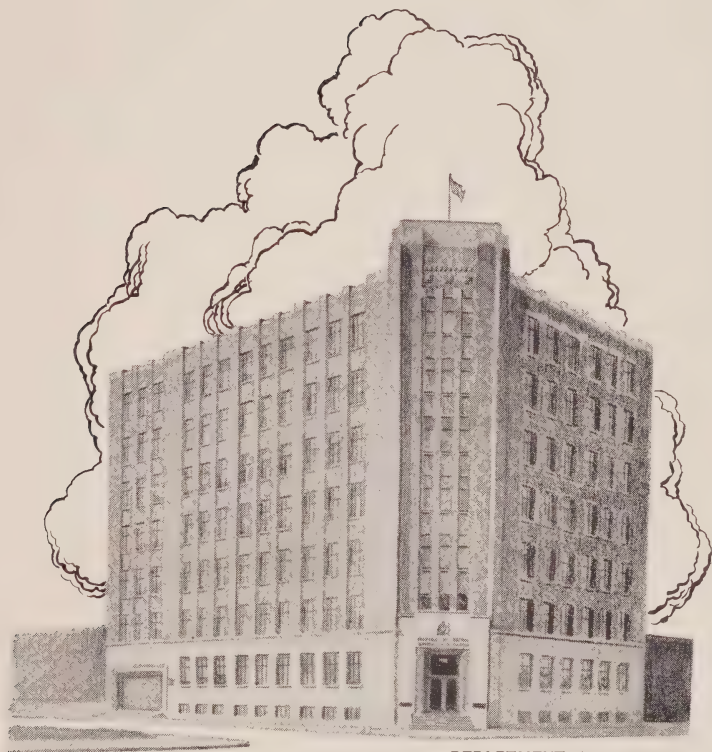
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1956



ONTARIO

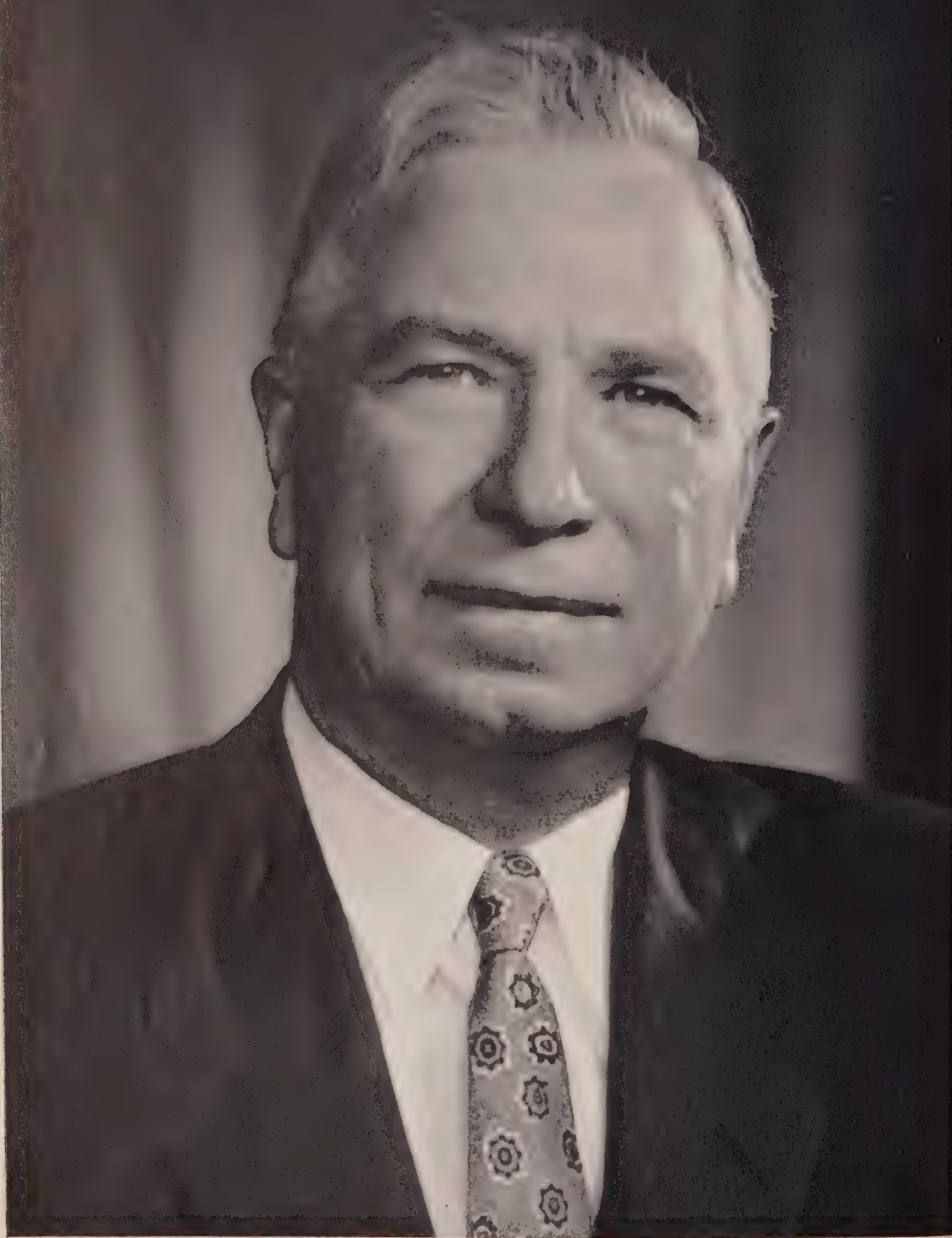


DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR BUILDING
8 YORK STREET, TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1956

PRINTED BY
ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO » » SESSIONAL PAPER NUMBER 11, 1957



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY
MINISTER

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-seventh annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles. Daley
Minister

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Organization Chart	10
Administrative Personnel	11

PART I - TEXT

Factory Inspection Branch	15
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	25
Boiler Inspection Branch	28
Elevator Inspection Branch	32
Conciliation Service	35
Ontario Labour Relations Board	39
Fair Employment Practices Branch	44
The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954	46
Industry and Labour Board	48
Apprenticeship Branch	49
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	56
The Industrial Standards Act	59
Minimum Wage Branch	62
Office of the Athletics Commissioner	65

PART II - TABLES

Index of Tables	69
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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To the Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-seventh annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956.

The year under review has been extremely busy. An examination of the reports of the various branches or offices comprising the Department will indicate that the volume of work which was undertaken has grown steadily. This growth, of course, matches the increase in population and the expansion of industry and business in Ontario.

At the session of the Legislature during this year, The Labour Relations Act was amended to take care of situations which would arise out of the merger or amalgamation of trade unions so that bargaining rights would not be lost but would be transferred to a new trade union arising therefrom in accordance with the wishes of the employees affected. The amending legislation also empowered the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix the rates of remuneration for the chairmen and other members of boards of conciliation. Heretofore, the rates were fixed by the legislation itself.

Regulations were made under The Apprenticeship Act dealing with the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, mason, and plasterer, and amendments were made to the regulations covering the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. Amendments were also made to the general regulations under the Act.

Regulations were also brought into force under The Trench Excavators Protection Act, 1954 which establish the methods of shoring and timbering excavations and the requirements under different types of soil.

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour moved from the East Block of the Parliament Buildings and took up new quarters in the Department of Labour Building located at 8 York Street, Toronto. The new building provided badly needed space for every branch of the Department and should prove of inestimable benefit in handling the work of the Department more quickly and efficiently.

A great deal of preliminary work had to be done in order to ready the building for our occupancy. Some of the features of this building that provide the employees with pleasant surroundings and every consideration of their safety and health include proper fire protection devices, high-intensity fluorescent lighting, acoustic-tile ceilings to reduce objectionable sound levels, an attractively-decorated lounge for female employees, and a fully-equipped cafeteria and health centre, the latter being staffed by the Department of Health with a full-time registered nurse and a doctor in attendance at regular intervals.

Our thanks are due to Mr. G. N. Williams, Deputy Minister and Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, the architects, engineers, officers, and members, of his staff, who did an excellent job of handling the remodelling of the building for our occupancy.

I should like to add a word of thanks to Mr. C. G. Gibson, P. Eng., Technical Consultant, Department of Labour, and members of his staff, who assumed for the Department of Labour the responsibility of consulting and advising on the alteration to the building and who supervised the moving of the Department into its new quarters. A great deal of planning went into this job and the move was accomplished without trouble.

As I indicated at the outset of this report, the work of the Department of Labour has increased and consequently the staff has increased in size. The total personnel of the Department at March 31, 1956, was 297 as compared with 289 at March 31, 1955. I wish to point out, however, that while the net increase in the size of the staff was 8 persons there were a great many changes in personnel.

The following persons were appointed as inspectors and engineers to the staff:

Apprenticeship Branch

E. T. Kerr, appointed inspector May 16, 1955.

Boiler Inspection Branch

Mr. S. Gomes, appointed inspector September 19, 1955.

Mr. J. Johnston, appointed inspector March 1, 1956.

Mr. D. M. Macindoe, appointed inspector May 9, 1955.

Mr. D. A. Prentice, appointed inspector August 22, 1955.

Mr. C. J. Simpson, appointed inspector July 12, 1955.

Composite Inspection Branch

Mr. E. N. Farmer, appointed inspector April 12, 1955.

Mrs. V. Garson, appointed inspector October 3, 1955.

Mr. T. F. Logan, appointed inspector March 19, 1956.

Mr. D. J. Todd, appointed inspector April 4, 1955.

Elevator Inspection Branch

Mr. J. H. Parks, appointed inspector January 3, 1956.

Mr. W. J. Sorfleet, appointed inspector February 6, 1956.

Factory Inspection Branch

Mr. D. F. McLean, appointed engineer March 12, 1956.

Mr. G. B. Nelson, appointed engineer June 20, 1955.

On May 1, 1955, Mr. Patrick Conaghan, who was an inspector on the staff of the Operating Engineers Branch, was promoted to be a member of the Board of examiners of operating engineers.

During the year a considerable number of the most valued and respected members of the staff of the Department retired. I think that I can properly say of every one of them that they were outstanding and devoted public servants who made a notable contribution to the success of the Department. I am sure that I speak for all of the officers and staff that we regretted to see them leave us, not only as associates but also as old friends.

I think that it is important that a memorial of their service should be included in this report so that it may become part of the permanent record of this Department. I therefore, report the following retirements:

Miss Nina B. Garden, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation October 1, 1955—appointed May 5, 1930.

Mrs. Mabel H. Goldsbro, clerk typist, Composite Inspection Branch, reached retirement age on April 12, 1955, and was retained on staff temporarily to October 18, 1955—appointed May 22, 1944.

Mr. F. J. Hawes, special representative, Apprenticeship Branch, retired on superannuation December 31, 1955—appointed an inspector with the Apprenticeship Branch December 1, 1928, and was Director of Apprenticeship from

- February 1, 1936, to March 31, 1954, subsequently appointed temporarily as special representative; he had reached retirement age on March 9, 1951.
- Mr. J. M. Kelly, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation September 30, 1955—appointed an inspector of boilers December 1, 1924, and a composite inspector in May, 1933, reaching retirement age on April 25, 1946; he was retained on staff temporarily.
- Mr. J. A. Larocque, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on August 2, 1955—appointed August 18, 1937.
- Mr. C. E. Needham, inspector, Composite Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation April 9, 1955—appointed an inspector with the Apprenticeship Branch May 1, 1929, an investigator for the Minimum Wage Board, December 1, 1934, and a composite inspector on December 1, 1942, reaching retirement age on October 10, 1954; he was retained on staff temporarily.
- Mr. W. J. Scott, member, Board of examiners of operating engineers, retired on superannuation March 31, 1956—appointed an inspector with the Board July 11, 1921, and a member of the Board August 9, 1922, reaching retirement age on November 25, 1953, subsequently appointed temporarily, and during the latter part of his employment he acted as chairman of the Board when the position was vacant.
- Mr. F. A. Swarbrick, inspector, Boiler Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation December 31, 1955—appointed inspector of boilers on April 17, 1919, resigned July 15, 1925, and re-entered the Department December 20, 1926, as an inspector of open caissons and coffer dams and became an inspector of boilers on April 1, 1939, reaching retirement age on September 13, 1954; he was retained on staff temporarily.

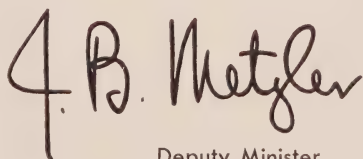
It is with a great deal of regret that I report the death of one member of the staff of the Department. Miss Audrey Little who was a member of the staff of the Minimum Wage Branch died suddenly on September 17, 1955. Miss Little was one of our most highly regarded employees and her passing is mourned by all of us.

During the year the Department played host to the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials from August 23 to 26, 1955, at Toronto. This association is made up of departments of labour of the states and provinces of the United States and Canada, as well as of the federal governments of the 2 countries. The conference was well attended and the programme a most interesting one. I had the honour to be president of the organization at the time.

It was also my privilege to represent the Department at the conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held in Regina, Saskatchewan, from August 30 to September 2, 1955.

I should like to pay tribute to the loyal and efficient work of the officers and staff of the Department of Labour during the period under review. Their efforts have enabled us to deal with the many problems which arise in a department of diverse activities, and I express my thanks for their efforts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.



Deputy Minister

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

PROVINCIAL OFFICE
6 YORK STREET, TORONTO
(UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

ORGANIZATION CHART

WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY

MINISTER OF LABOUR

HON. CHARLES DALEY

MINISTER'S SECRETARY
MISS E.W. MACMILLAN

FLOOR EXT
65 1

PERSONNEL - 1

DEPUTY MINISTER

J. B. METZLER

SECRETARY
MISS DOROTHY JOHNSON

FLOOR EXT
57 21

PERSONNEL - 37

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

90 HARBOUR STREET, TORONTO

CHAIRMAN
E. G. GIBSON

SECRETARY
H. W. FORSTER

ADMINISTRATES THE
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

PERSONNEL - 1122

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

CHAIRMAN (ACTING)
W. J. SCOTT

EXAMINERS OF REPORTS
AND DESIGNS
L. J. HUTCHINSON
W. J. STONE

ADMINISTRATES THE OPERATING
ENGINEERS' ACT, 1925

PERSONNEL - 4

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

CHIEF INSPECTOR
OF BOILERS
P. W. ENMALE

EXAMINERS OF REPORTS
AND DESIGNS
L. J. HUTCHINSON
W. J. STONE

ADMINISTRATES THE BOILERS
AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT 1951

PERSONNEL - 44

ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

CHIEF INSPECTOR
P. W. ENMALE

EXAMINERS OF REPORTS
AND DESIGNS
L. J. HUTCHINSON
W. J. STONE

PERSONNEL - 21

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

CHIEF INSPECTOR
OF FACTORIES
E. H. GILBERT

CHIEF INSPECTOR
OF FACTORIES
C. G. GIBSON

ADMINISTRATES THE FACTORY,
SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

PERSONNEL - 79

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

CHAIRMAN AND INDUSTRIAL
ERIC BILLINGTON

ADMINISTRATES THE APRENTICESHIP
ACT, 1937, THE INDUSTRIAL
STANDARDS ACT, 1946, AND
THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT

PERSONNEL - 15

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

CHAIRMAN
JACOB FINKELMAN

REGISTRAR
J. B. METZLER

ADMINISTRATES THE LABOUR
RELATIONS ACT

PERSONNEL - 26
PER DIEM MEMBERS - 4

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

DIRECTOR
LOUIS FINE

ADMINISTRATES THE FAIR
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT,
1951, AND THE FEMALE EMPLOYERS
FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

PERSONNEL - 16

CONCILIATION SERVICE

CHIEF CONCILIATION
OFFICER
LOUIS FINE

ADMINISTRATES THE
CONCILIATION SERVICE ACT,
1951

THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

OFFICER
J. F. NUTLAND

ADMINISTRATES THE FAIR
ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES
ACT, 1954

PERSONNEL - 59

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

DIRECTOR
G. H. SIMMONS

ADMINISTRATES THE APRENTICESHIP
ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

DIRECTOR
E. G. GIBSON

ADMINISTRATES THE MINIMUM
WAGE ACT UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

PERSONNEL - 3

OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER
L. M. WENZEL

ADMINISTRATES THE ATHLETICS
CONTROL ACT

PERSONNEL - 2

DATE: MARCH 31 1956

TOTAL PERSONNEL UNDER MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
(NOT INCLUDING PER DIEM STAFF) 297

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD 1,122

TOTAL PERSONNEL 1,419

NOTE

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
ARE EXTENSION TELEPHONES
ON EM3-1211, LOCAL 3211

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Main Office	Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
	Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
	Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
	Administrative Assistant	Helen Davis
	Cashier	Mary Waizman
	Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
	Conciliation Officers and Industrial Standards Officers	Ronald V. Bradley
		Arthur Clay
		W. B. Davis
		A. C. Dennis
		Jack Dunklee
		William Dunn
		G. Fenwick
		G. L. Greenaway
		James Hutcheon
Apprenticeship Branch		W. D. McGuire
		V. E. Scott
	Economist.	Josephine Grimshaw
	Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe
	Technical Consultant	C. Grant Gibson
	Director of Apprenticeship	G. H. Simmons
	Chairman (Acting)	W. J. Scott
	Members	J. S. Barclay
		P. M. Conaghan
		A. L. Lacey
	Chief Inspector	J. N. Briggs
	Examiners of Reports and Designs	Leslie J. Hutchinson
		W. Stonehouse
	Chief Inspector	F. W. Ehmke
	Chief Inspector, Department of Labour	E. H. Gilbert
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	Assistant to the Chief Inspector	Ronald Turton
	Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson
	Officer	J. F. Nutland
	Director	Louis Fine
	Chairman	Eric Billington
	Members	E. G. Gibb
		J. F. Nutland
	Director	E. G. Gibb
	Athletics Commissioner	L. M. McKenzie
	Chairman	Jacob Finkelman
	Vice-chairman	J. B. Metzler
	Registrar	A. M. Brunskill
	Examiners	F. D. Edwards
		J. M. Flannery

PART I - TEXT

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

INSPECTION SERVICE

INSPECTION STAFF

The fiscal year 1955-56 was an active period of operation for the inspection staff. While 4 new inspectors were appointed during the fiscal year, inspections were carried out by a reduced staff owing to the resignation of 2 inspectors and the retirement of 4 others, bringing the total inspectors at March 31, 1956, to 49 as compared with 51 (revised) at March 31, 1955. The inspection staff at the close of the fiscal year under review was made up of the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, 12 female inspectors, and 35 male inspectors. The greater part of the inspection staff is charged with the responsibility of inspecting factories, shops, and office buildings, in Ontario in the interests of the health, welfare, and safety, of employees, while 2 of the male inspectors undertake the duty of inspecting the foundries in the province and 3 other male inspectors inspect grain elevators; 2 of these latter inspectors have the additional work of enforcing the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons engaged on such work as the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of 5 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant, whose duties are described under the section entitled "Plan Examination for Industrial Building". One engineer resigned during the fiscal year under review and the post was filled later in the year. One other new engineer was appointed during 1955-56.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

The boundaries of the districts that Ontario is divided into for the inspection of factories, shops, and office buildings, were not altered and no new divisions were made during the fiscal year 1955-56, however, some inspectors were transferred from 1 district to another to take care of the changes in staff that occurred during the period. The number of inspection districts remained at 31 at the close of the fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1955-56, a survey was commenced of heavily industrialized south-western Ontario with a view to developing new inspection districts in the area and, thus, improving inspection services to industry located there. It is anticipated that this work will be completed in the next fiscal year.

INSPECTIONS

Standards of inspection have been altered in recent years to cope with the changing hazards to the worker arising out of new materials and machinery that are being used in production by industry, and while there has not been a substantially large increase in the inspection staff to handle increasing demands upon its services, the inspectors have been successful in keeping the number of inspections they make during a fiscal period at a high level. It is of interest that in the case of some of the large plants in the province, of which there are many, an inspection may take as long as 3 weeks to complete.

The steady increase in the number of inspections of factories, shops, and office buildings, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act reported each fiscal year since 1950-51 halted in 1955-56 when inspections fell to 39,840, some 9.2 per cent below the peak year of 1954-55. The 39,840 inspections involved visits to 32,485 industrial and commercial establishments as compared with 34,668 establishments for the previous fiscal year, and repeat visits to 7,355 of the 32,485 establishments (see Table A-2, page 72). The inspectors also made 5,786 inspections under other Acts administered by the Department. The decrease in the number of inspections is attributed, in part, to the reduced inspection staff and to a change in method of making inspections which, while it has lowered temporarily the number of inspections reported, has greatly improved procedure and provided industry with better service. With respect to their work performed during the fiscal year, the inspectors issued 19,472 directions to employers and to owners of buildings for the correction of conditions that they considered hazardous or unsatisfactory to the safety, health, and welfare, of persons on the premises inspected (see Table A-2a, page 74).

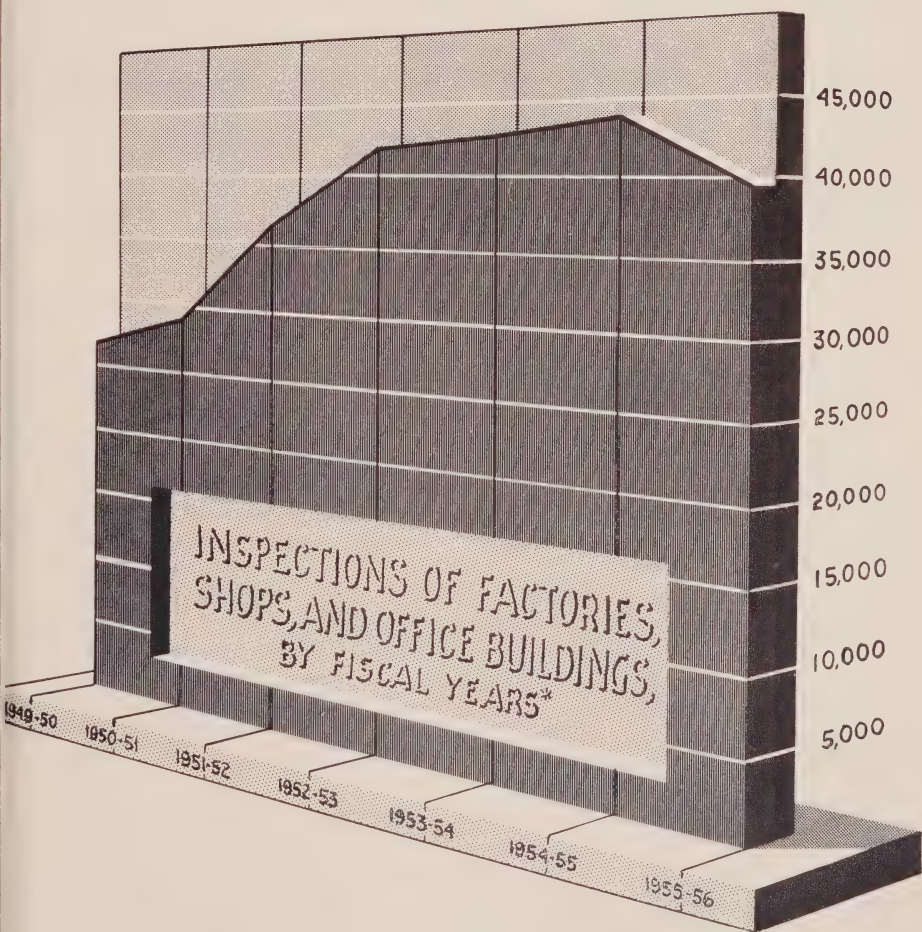
In making their inspections, the inspectors are particularly alert to the amount of protection provided from machinery that may be a source of danger to a person's health or safety. In many instances where it is found that a direction for safeguarding machinery has not been complied with, and in particular where a point-of-operation hazard exists on such machines as punch presses and saws, the inspector orders the machine removed from service until his direction for guarding or repairing it has been carried out to his satisfaction. During the fiscal year 1955-56, inspectors tagged 37 machines out of service pending repair or adjustment according to direction. While it was necessary to resort to prosecution under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in some of these cases where employers did not carry out directions, it is found that employers generally are becoming more co-operative toward the inspectors' efforts in the field of accident prevention. The assistance and advice of the inspectors are sought in planning the lay-out of new plants and for guarding machinery, prior to the first official inspection being made, and when new equipment is installed and new processes are developed in plants inspection is often requested by the employer before the inspector makes his regular visit.

During their inspection work in 1955-56 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors investigated and reported violations of other Acts as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 3; The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, 8; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 358; The Industrial Standards Act, 1; The Minimum Wage Act, 2,719—the majority of these violations was failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of the Act; The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, 145; The Schools Administration Act, 1954, 21. The inspections arising from the violations of these Acts are not reported in Table A-2.

There were 272 complaints investigated during the fiscal year under review, as compared with 233 for the previous fiscal year, of alleged unsatisfactory working

conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings. Of the 272 complaints, investigation disclosed that 155 of the complaints were justified; inspection did not substantiate the remaining 117. These complaints concerned: child labour—2 of 5 complaints were substantiated by inspection; excess hours—17 of 37 complaints were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards—7 of 16 complaints were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—30 of 45 complaints were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—25 of 46 complaints were substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—53 of 85 complaints were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—1 of 3 complaints was substantiated by inspection; sanitation—20 of 35 complaints were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous years, the inspection staff on the request of the supervising coroner for Ontario investigated fatalities and gave evidence at inquests held on the fatalities.



*Includes repeat inspections.

CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION

During the fiscal year 1955-56, certificates of inspection and permits to operate were issued under section 14 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, as in previous fiscal years, to owners, proprietors, or managers, of factories who were beginning operations in different parts of Ontario.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

While the number of accidents, industrial diseases, and explosions, reported to the Chief Inspector during the fiscal year 1955-56 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose slightly to 9,132 from 9,114 for the previous fiscal year, the number of fatalities arising out of the accidents that occurred during the period under review was 22 as compared with 44 accidents resulting in death in 1954-55. Of the 9,132 accidents, 8,427 affected men with 22 being fatal and 705 affected women and none were fatal.

A statistical break-down by industry and cause of the 9,132 accidents reported appears in Table A-1, page 70, together with information on 777 other accidents reported that did not come under the Act. The table shows 174 industrial diseases, 146 men being affected and 28 women. The diseases were: dermatitis, affecting 170 persons employed mainly in the metal-working trades who suffered from an allergy to the cutting-oils and other solvents that they handled in connection with their work; lead poisoning, affecting 1 person engaged in metal refining; pneumoconiosis, affecting 1 person employed in the foundry industry; silicosis, affecting 2 persons employed in the stone-cutting industry.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

Table A-2c, page 78, shows a total of 715,477 persons employed in the 32,485 establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1955-56, 516,813 of these employees were men and 198,664 were women. The majority of these employees worked 40 to 44 hours a week (see Table A-2b, page 76). Authorizations for the work of the persons employed in excess of 48 hours a week were granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

In the case of hours of employment, The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female persons and youths may be employed and the hours of the day during which they may be employed in a factory from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and in a shop or restaurant from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. unless a special permit is issued in the circumstances described under "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

EMERGENCY OVERTIME

Where there is an accident to motive power in a factory or the machinery in a factory is unworkable, or the customs or exigencies of trade require it, an inspector may give permission in writing to employers authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in the factory for longer hours than those prescribed in the Act and before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. to meet the requirements of the custom or exigency of trade.

There were 1,528 permits of this kind issued to 559 different employers during the year ending December 31, 1955 (see Table A-3, page 79), as compared with 1,325 permits issued to 364 employers in the previous year. Each permit of this type allows overtime work to be performed on 36 occasions during the year in which it is granted, and on expiration of the permit it is returned to the Branch together with a record of its use. Under the 1,528 permits issued in 1955 an average of 14 persons worked on 11,061 occasions.

DOUBLE SHIFT

The Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed before 7 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. The hours of labour for female employees and youths, however, may not exceed 8 for each shift and the double shift may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for the employment of women and youths during emergency overtime in view of the double-shift permit providing a control on the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work, and considering that work performed under this type of permit could result in employment for more persons.

A total of 436 employers was granted permission to operate their factories by a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1955, and 704 permits were issued for this work (see Table A-3, page 79) as compared with 334 employers receiving 647 permits in the previous year.

EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS

Late Hours (Restaurants).—Table A-3, page 79, shows there were 279 permits in writing issued during the year ending December 31, 1955, to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over later than 11 p.m. and until 2 a.m.

The provisions of these permits require, in addition to other conditions, the payment of a 30-cent bonus as well as wages normally paid to a female person employed after midnight and also require the employer to provide transportation directly to an employee's home unless there is a waiver of the transportation clause in the permit signed by the employee, or by her parent or guardian where the employee is under 21 years of age, and the waiver is approved by the Chief Inspector. In order that the provisions of the permit may be properly enforced, it is necessary for inspectors to inspect restaurants periodically after midnight.

Night Shifts for Women.—In addition to the special permits authorizing emergency overtime, double-shift work, and late hours in restaurants, the Minister of Labour may grant permission for further exemption to the prescribed hours of employment for female persons and youths upon conditions that he may determine. In this respect, the Minister granted permission during the year ending December 31, 1955 for the employment of female persons of 18 years of age and over to 65 employers in manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale trade, later than 11 p.m. and earlier than 7 a.m., and to 28 proprietors of restaurants before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. where the employers had satisfactorily established the employment was necessary for serving early breakfast (see Table A-3, page 79).

In each of the cases involving the issuance of the permits to the employers engaged in manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale trade, it was necessary where a trade union acted as bargaining agent for the employees, for the union to agree to the work being performed during the hours specified. In addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employers: 2 or more female employees to be employed during the whole of the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business to her home.

The conditions imposed on the proprietors of restaurants obtaining permission to employ female employees commencing at 6 a.m. were as follows: the working hours of the female employees to be limited to 8 hours; where public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the vicinity of the restaurant was not regularly available to the employee before 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided for the female employee to her place of employment by the employer.

HOME-WORK

During the year ending December 31, 1955, there were 390 permits issued to employers and 2,836 permits issued to home-workers (see Table A-4, page 80). The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment in his trade or business in personal or household articles, at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board, to a person who has obtained a permit to perform the work in his home.

It has been determined that most persons applying for a home-worker's permit are housewives, or persons with responsibilities at home or with a disability, and are unable to accept work in a factory. In many cases the home-worker has a skill which was acquired during some earlier period of employment in a factory. Inspection is made of the homes where home-work is done to ascertain that there is no communicable disease in the home and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.

CHILD LABOUR

During the fiscal year 1955-56, inspection disclosed 50 young persons under 14 years of age employed in industry; 35 of them were employed in the trade and service industries in such places as stores and bowling alleys (see Table A-2c, page 78). In 13 of the cases, prosecutions were made against the employers involved who had been previously advised that the employment of child labour was a violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

PLAN EXAMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial building under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act is the main activity of the engineering staff of the Branch. While the engineers concentrate their efforts upon the technical problems of construction, they endeavour to follow up this work with inspection of the building during or following construction, or alteration, to determine

that the standards of the plans established for the health, safety, and welfare, of employees are maintained. In their work of examining plans, the engineers provide industry with authoritative guidance in matters essential to industrial safety.

The engineers were able to improve their operations during the fiscal year 1955-56 through their system of recording drawings and specifications approved by sending each week to the departmental inspector and the municipal building inspector of the district where the construction is located a copy of a notice approving the drawings and specifications of the construction. This system of weekly notices has greatly benefited inspection procedures, the inspectors being more quickly informed of new construction in their areas, and increasing the co-operation between municipal building inspection staffs and the Department. Prior to this system being begun on April 1, 1955, monthly notices of drawings and specifications approved were sent to departmental inspectors only.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED

The number of drawings and specifications approved during the fiscal year 1955-56 is the highest on record for any fiscal year, the total of 1,843 drawings and specifications approved being 9 per cent above the peak year of 1952-53 and some 17.2 per cent in excess of the number approved during the previous fiscal year.

These approvals represent an estimated value of proposed construction amounting to \$120,352,200 that is less than 1 per cent below the amount of \$121,472,700 for 1,573 drawings and specifications approved in the previous fiscal year.

Notwithstanding the decrease in estimated construction values, 296 of the 1,843 drawings and specifications approved were for buildings costing \$100,000 or more, as compared with 205 of the 1,573 plans approved in the previous fiscal year and 243 of the 1,689 plans approved in 1952-53.

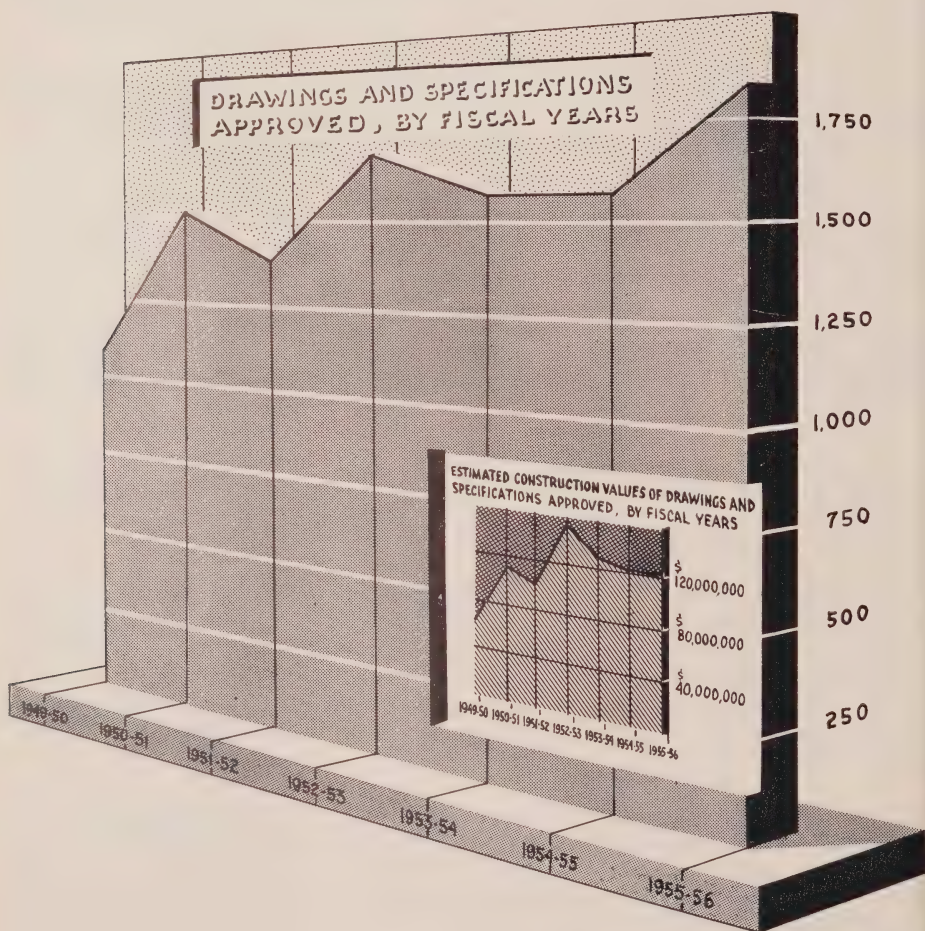
Fees.—The approval of the 1,843 drawings and specifications resulted in the receipt of \$124,201 in fees as compared with \$112,141 paid in fees in the previous fiscal year. The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid for the approval of the drawings and specifications of 1 building project.

No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications of a proposed building where the estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000. Where a fee is \$5,000 the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000.

Analysis of Drawings and Specifications Approved.—Table A-5, page 81, shows that the manufacturing industry with a total expenditure of \$68,210,700 representing 1,216 of the 1,843 drawings and specifications approved accounted for 56.67 per cent of the total cost of approved construction. Corresponding expenditures for this industry for the previous fiscal year totalled \$65,654,000 which represented 1,049 drawings and specifications approved and 54.05 per cent of the total construction costs for the period.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was iron and steel products where the estimated value of construction was \$16,654,800 accounting for 13.84 per cent of all construction values for the fiscal year under review and being almost double the value of \$8,807,300 for chemical products, the second highest value of construction in the manufacturing industry. The increasing expansion of the province's economy and the subsequent demand for steel and steel products account for the rise of iron and steel products from second place in the previous fiscal year and the increase in expenditures for proposed building by this group of some 53.9 per cent.

Though the total estimated value of construction for manufacturing, and construction, and transportation, storage and communication, and public utility operation, and service, rose considerably in 1955-56 over moneys proposed to be expended by these industries in the previous fiscal period, the increases were offset by marked declines in trade and finance, insurance and real estate industries that account for the decrease in total building costs. While total construction values for 1955-56 decreased for the third year since 1952-53 when they reached \$158,339,800, the trend of industrial building has remained at a high level. It has been observed that the decline in estimated building costs commenced when regulations were brought in force in the fiscal year 1953-54 providing for fees to be paid for the approval of drawings and specifications based upon the estimated cost of the construction and more care was exercised in determining costs of construction. Records indicate that, in addition in 1955-56, there were fewer building projects approved of the magnitude of many of those planned for construction in previous years. During the fiscal year under review only 1 building project was valued at a



little over \$5,000,000 whereas in the previous fiscal year there were 2 that were each valued greatly in excess of \$5,000,000.

Of particular interest in the work of plan examination during the fiscal year being reviewed was the study and approval of drawings and specifications for a plant to be built near Sarnia for the manufacture of tetraethyl lead for use in gasoline. This plant will be the first erected in Canada for the manufacture of this product, and it is expected that the plant will be ready to operate in the fall of 1956.

Other plans of interest that were approved during the fiscal year were for a plant near North Bay to produce explosives and a plant at Sault Ste. Marie for manufacturing seamless steel pipe.

As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing structures.

INTERVIEWS

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners.

During the fiscal year 1955-56, these meetings which for the purposes of this annual report are described as "interviews" totalled 1,535 in respect of the 1,843 drawings and specifications examined and approved during the period, as compared with 1,194 interviews on 1,573 drawings and specifications in the previous fiscal year.

INSPECTIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, the engineers made 144 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified drawings and specifications filed in the Department, and in others, the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections.

Buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect are found on inspection to conform in most cases with the certified drawings and specifications. However, where there is a deviation from the drawings and specifications, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform to the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and regulations.

OTHER SERVICES

For the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department, technical information including drawings has been compiled in bulletin form on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

As in other fiscal years, 1 of the engineers delivered a lecture during the fiscal year 1955-56 to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments which is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal. The subject of the lecture dealt with fire inspection practices in respect of factories and mercantile buildings.

As part of their efforts towards industrial accident prevention, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees designed to bring about improvements in safety standards. One of these committees is concerned with the dust problem found in grain elevators and others are working on revisions of the Toronto Building By-law and the National Building Code of Canada 1953.

CONFERENCES

The annual conference of inspectors was held in Toronto in January, 1956. Speakers addressed the conference on the subjects of guarding machinery and the hazards to the health of the worker arising from processes used in industry. The latter subject included the new processes being developed that, in some cases, involve some form of plastic. Round-table discussions were held on inspection practices and procedures. The Chief Inspector of Factories of the Department of Labour, Province of Nova Scotia, attended the conference at the invitation of the Department extended through the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to representatives of provincial governments wishing to attend the conference.

The committee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association to develop a code for the safeguarding of punch presses of which the Chief Inspector of this Department is the chairman met during the fiscal year under review and completed its work of drafting a code which has been presented for approval to the technical committee of the Canadian Standards Association.

During the fiscal year 1955-56, the Chief Inspector and several of the inspectors addressed employer-employee groups, trade unions, and other organizations, on the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in industry.

During the latter part of the fiscal year under review, meetings were convened by the Department to give an opportunity to employer-employee organizations to discuss suggestions made by the Department to develop standards for the protection of the health and safety of workers in the foundry industry.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, there were 43 charges laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. There were 35 convictions, 1 charge was dismissed, and 7 charges were withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$1,070 were levied by the courts in these cases.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

The Board of examiners of operating engineers was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. The services of the members of the Board have been in so great demand and their responsibilities so considerably increased in the administration of the higher standards of safety established by this new legislation that the Board formerly composed of 3 members was fixed at 4 members during the fiscal year 1955-56.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification and to report on the examinations to the Minister with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

REGISTRATION OF PLANTS

The Act requires every owner of a plant to register the plant with the Board in accordance with a fixed procedure of registration and re-registration. At the close of the fiscal year 1955-56, some 5,200 (revised) plants had been registered with the Board.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board and on payment of the prescribed fee, issues to the owner of a plant a certificate of registration. During the fiscal year 1955-56, the Minister issued 273 certificates of registration to owners of plants.

The Act requires every certificate of registration to be displayed in a conspicuous manner in the engine room, compressor room, or boiler room, of the registered plant.

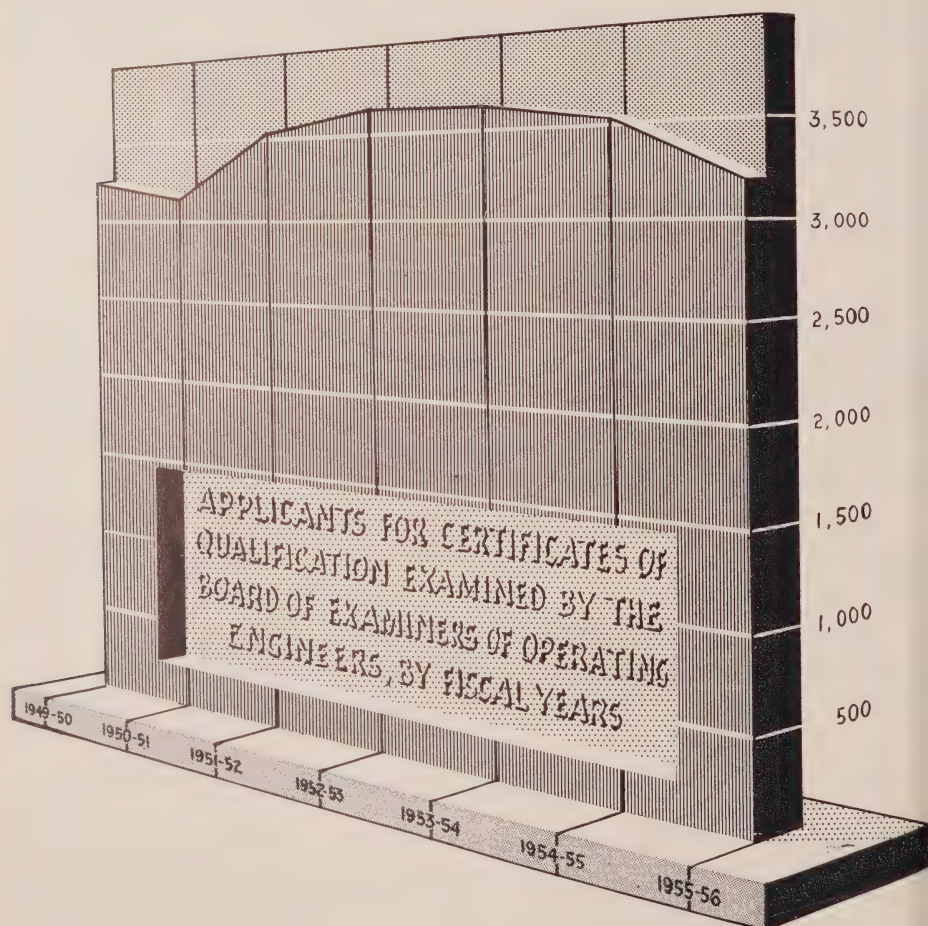
EXAMINATIONS

It is necessary for every applicant for a certificate of qualification to pass such examinations as the Board may require except the Board may recommend that a provisional certificate of qualification be issued without examination. Provisional certificates are issued to persons who in the opinion of the Board hold a current certificate of an

equivalent rating of a stationary engineer (fourth, third or second class) issued by the properly constituted authority in any other province in Canada. Every provisional certificate of qualification remains in force for one year from the date of issue and is not renewable.

The number of applicants for certificates of qualification examined by the Board fell to 3,208 in the fiscal year 1955-56 from 3,508 in the previous fiscal year and is the third consecutive year that the number of applicants examined has dropped since the peak year of 1952-53, being some 12.2 per cent below the total for that period. Of the 3,208 applicants before the Board for examination, 1,759 were examined in Toronto and 1,449 were examined in other centres (see Table B-3, page 83). Some 47 per cent of the applicants did not obtain the minimum percentage on their statutory examination required by the regulations.

In the case of the examinations of 2 applicants for certificates of qualification, the Board cancelled the examinations where it was disclosed that the applicants had misrepresented their training and experience on their applications for certificates of qualification. One of the applicants was applying for stationary engineer (fourth class) certificate and 1 for a stationary engineer (third class) certificate.



In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, the Board examined the qualifications of 15 applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

A certificate of qualification is issued by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board and is renewed annually. Every certificate shall at all times be displayed in a conspicuous manner in the plant in which the holder of the certificate is employed except in the case of a hoisting or traction engineer who carries his certificate upon his person.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

Total applications for certificates of qualification received by the Board during the fiscal year 1955-56 decreased to 1,475 from 1,555 in the previous fiscal year and some 12.6 per cent from the peak reached in the fiscal year 1951-52. Of the 1,475 applications, the Board accepted 1,340 and refused 135 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of their previous training and experience prescribed by the regulations.

In addition, 603 applicants for certificates who had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board, requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all requests.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES

A considerable increase is reported in the total of 22,809 certificates of qualification issued in the fiscal year under review over the number issued during the previous fiscal year; the total for 1955-56 is the second highest on record and is less than half of 1 per cent below the peak year of 1953-54. Table B-2, page 82, shows the distribution of the 22,809 certificates.

INSPECTIONS

Inspections made from the office of the Board under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, during 1955-56 dropped greatly to 122 from the higher numbers of previous fiscal years owing to a change in staff, however the work of the inspectors of the Boiler Inspection Branch and the Factory Inspection Branch in respect of the Act made up for these fewer inspections.

REVENUE

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, the net revenue was \$72,749.68 (see Table B-1, page 82). This is the largest amount of revenue collected during any fiscal year.

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

The activities of the Boiler Inspection Branch during the fiscal year 1955-56 were maintained at the high level of recent fiscal years, and the outline of its work for this year reflects many of its services and facilities were in much greater demand than in previous years.

INSPECTION

INSPECTION STAFF

Five new inspectors were appointed during the fiscal year 1955-56 to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Two of these inspectors filled vacancies occurring on the inspection staff during the fiscal year and the other 3 were appointed to relieve a definite need for a larger inspection staff.

At March 31, 1956, there were 31 inspectors, including the Chief Inspector and 2 examiners of reports and designs, as compared with 28 inspectors at March 31, 1955.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

Ontario is divided into 14 districts for the purpose of the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, in the province, and at March 31, 1956, the districts with the number of inspectors assigned to each were as follows: Dundas, 1; Galt, 1; Haileybury, 1; Hamilton, 1; Kingston, 1; London, 2; Orillia, 1; Ottawa, 2; Peterborough, 1; Port Arthur, 2; St. Catharines, 1; Sudbury, 1; Toronto, 14; Windsor, 2.

INSPECTIONS

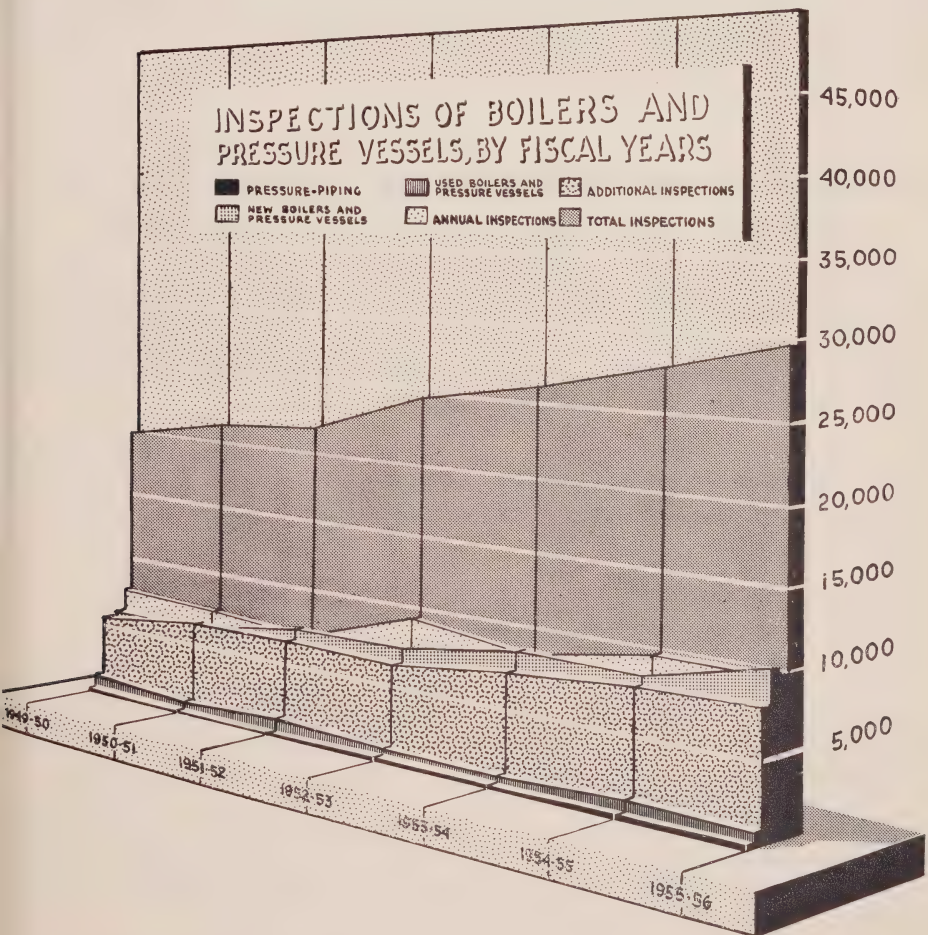
Total inspections made under the Act continued their upward trend during the fiscal year 1955-56 to reach a new high of 29,904 inspections that was some 7.8 per cent above the total for the previous fiscal year. The increase occurred in inspection of all types of vessels except of used boilers where there was a decline of some 12 per cent. While an increase in inspections of used pressure vessels is reported it was very slight and did not offset the decrease in inspections of used boilers.

Table C-1, page 84, shows a statistical break-down of inspections for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1955 and 1956. The increase in inspections of new boilers

and pressure vessels during construction and installation in 1955-56 over the previous fiscal period is 18.6 per cent for the former vessels and 18.7 per cent for the latter, while the percentage increase in the inspection of pressure-piping during installation was almost 34 per cent. Total annual inspections increased some 2.4 per cent. This latter work consists of testing boilers and pressure vessels that are not insured.

The services of the boiler inspectors are also used for inspection purposes under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. During the fiscal year 1955-56, the inspectors made 33 investigations under this legislation and in each case the inspector made a report of his inspection direct to the Board of examiners of operating engineers.

Certificates of Competency.—Details of the number of certificates of competency issued during the fiscal year 1955-56 to persons making inspections of boilers and pressure vessels are shown in Table C-3, page 84. During the fiscal year under review 1 holder of a certificate was late in applying for renewal of the certificate, and it



was not renewed until the late-application fee had been paid. At March 31, 1956, 181 certificates of competency had been issued under the Act, not including renewal certificates.

Certificates of Inspection and Approval.—An increase is recorded in certificates of inspection and of approval issued during the fiscal year 1955–56 for the operation of boilers and the use of pressure vessels in comparison with the number issued in the previous fiscal year. Certificates of inspection rose some 3.3 per cent while the increase in certificates of approval was 8.3 per cent.

Table C-2, page 84, shows a comparative summary of certificates issued in the fiscal years 1954–55 and 1955–56. These certificates were issued according to the conditions provided by the Act, and they do not include the certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—During the fiscal year 1955–56, inspectors in making their inspections of boilers and pressure vessels condemned 20 boilers and 13 pressure vessels under the Act, sealing each with a seal or label indicating the vessel was condemned and took possession of the certificate of inspection of each. The condition of the majority of these vessels was so unsafe as to prevent their repair and subsequent operation and use.

APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, AND PLANTS

The number of applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, received during the fiscal year 1955–56 is the highest on record for any fiscal year, the total of 1,843 applications being almost 9 per cent above the peak reached in the previous fiscal year. It was necessary to return 37 of the 1,843 designs for correction before they were approved.

A manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from a registered design unless changes are made in the design or in the material used in the construction of a boiler or pressure vessel that would render it obsolete or unsafe.

TESTS OF WELDING OPERATORS

Work of the Branch concerned with the testing of the qualifications of welding operators increased considerably during the fiscal year under review, the number of welding operators tested rising to 3,357 from 2,891 for the previous fiscal year and involving 1,298 visits to welding establishments as compared with 1,102 in 1954–55.

Of the welding operators tested, 2,613 successfully passed the qualification tests and an identification card was issued to each. Table C-4, page 85, shows the number of welding operators tested and the class or procedures of welding in which the operators were tested.

Welding Procedures.—At March 31, 1956, 316 procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels had been approved under the Act.

INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, the Chief Inspector was notified of 13 explosions of boilers and pressure vessels and accidents arising out of the operation or use of vessels as compared with 12 reported in the previous fiscal year. Fourteen persons were injured as a result of the 13 accidents, 5 fatally. Each accident was investigated to determine its cause. Details of the accidents appear in Table C-5, page 85.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, during 1955-56.

REVENUE

A comparative statistical summary of revenue earned during the fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 is given in Table C-6, page 85.

ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

The fiscal year 1955-56 was the first complete fiscal year of operation of the Branch under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953. During the previous fiscal period, the Branch commenced its work officially on June 17, 1954, and the statistics reported for 1954-55 covered some 9½ months only.

INSPECTION

INSPECTION STAFF

An additional inspector was appointed to the inspection staff during the fiscal year 1955-56 to meet increasing demands for inspection services. With the resignation of 1 inspector during the fiscal year and his replacement immediately, there was a total of 9 inspectors, including the Chief Inspector, at March 31, 1956. For purposes of elevator inspection, Ontario has been divided into 8 districts, the City of Toronto constituting 4 of the districts, and to each district 1 inspector has been assigned. Four inspectors operate from the Department of Labour office in Toronto, 1 from the Hamilton office, 1 from the London office, and 1 from the office located in Ottawa. One inspector remains in the Toronto office to assist the Chief Inspector with the administrative duties of the Branch. The inspection of elevators and lifts in the Port Arthur area is performed by an inspector attached to the Department's composite inspection staff which inspects the factories, shops, and office buildings, of Ontario.

In addition to the inspectors, there is 1 professional engineer who examines drawing and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on a technical point of engineering.

INSPECTIONS

Total number of inspections made under the Act rose some 80.5 per cent during the fiscal year 1955-56 to 4,895 from 2,712 inspections made during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in the previous fiscal period. The increase covered inspection of every type of elevating device except for incline lifts and of this type of elevating device there was only 1 less inspection made in 1955-56 than in the previous fiscal year. Table D-1, page 86, shows the total of 4,895 inspections was made up of annual inspections, inspections after inspections made by insurers of elevating devices, inspection of new installations and of major alterations, and miscellaneous inspections. Of these

latter inspections, some 64 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences for elevating devices were being made. In addition to the 4,895 inspections, there were 75 inspections of elevating devices that do not come under the Act.

In making the 4,895 inspections, the inspectors issued 15,903 directions, as compared with 11,368 directions resulting from the 2,712 inspections made during 1954-55, to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices inspected, or to the effect that licences were to be applied for for the installations. Of the 15,903 directions, more than 12,400 concerned freight-elevators and over 1,300 passenger-elevators.

During their annual inspections of elevating devices, the inspectors found 208 installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down; 190 of the installations were freight-elevators. The inspectors' directions ordered 52 of the 208 installations were not to be used until such alterations were made to them as to ensure they could be operated safely; 10 were in operation again by March 31, 1956, after their condition had been inspected carefully. Forty-eight of the 52 installations were freight-elevators. The remaining 156 of the 208 installations were ordered removed from service permanently, 142 of them were freight-elevators.

Certificates of Competency.—Table D-2, page 86, shows the details of 8 first certificates of competency issued during the fiscal year under review to persons making inspections of elevating devices. Two of these certificates were issued to persons appointed to the inspection staff of the Branch during the fiscal year under review. The table also shows that 73 certificates were renewed during 1955-56.

LICENCES

Table D-3, page 87, shows that 7,552 licences were granted for elevating devices during the fiscal year being reviewed, 1,250 of this number being for passenger-elevators and 5,194 for freight-elevators. It will be noticed from the table that 1,176 of the total licences granted were initial licences which is much below the 5,802 initial licences granted in the previous fiscal year. However, these 2 totals of initial licences granted may not be compared in that 1954-55 being the first fiscal period during which the Act was in force all elevating devices in operation in that period and coming under the legislation were required to apply for an initial licence, and many of them were subsequently renewed during the year under review. There were 6,350 renewals of licences granted during the fiscal year, and 57 licences transferred.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, the engineer of the Branch approved 473 drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices. Perusal of Table D-4, page 87, will disclose that most of the drawings and specifications dealt with freight- and passenger-elevators, 41.7 per cent being for freight-elevators and 31.5 per cent for passenger-elevators. Of the 473 drawings and specifications approved, 402 were received during the fiscal year under review and 71 were received during the previous fiscal period but their examination had not been completed by March 31, 1955.

Examination of an additional 77 drawings and specifications was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year 1955-56.

ACCIDENTS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 369 persons. While a great many of these accidents caused only minor injuries, the number is greatly in excess of the 55 accidents reported during the 9½-month period the Act was in force during 1954-55. Of the 369 injuries, 266 were sustained by women, 1 being fatal, and 103 affected men, 3 of which were fatal. A summary of the accidents is set out in Table D-5, page 88. Perusal of these statistics shows that some 91 per cent of the accidents occurred on escalators. A great many of these accidents were incurred by the persons injured not taking necessary care in using the installations or by some other element not involving any defect in the installations.

Table D-5a, page 90, outlines the accidents reported causing injury to persons that were investigated during the fiscal year being reviewed. In addition, the inspectors investigated 11 reports of owners that equipment had failed; in 2 of these cases involving escalators, 2 women were injured.

REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS

Table D-6, page 90, outlines 78 registrations of contractors during the fiscal year 1955-56, 23 being of contractors registered for the first time under the Act. Three registrations were suspended during the fiscal period for violation of the Act, 1 suspension being discontinued temporarily by March 31, 1956.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, there were 16 charges of violations of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, as follows: 7 for operation of an elevating device without a licence; 4 for operation of an elevating device in an unsafe manner; 2 for installation of an elevating device where the drawings and specifications of the installation had not been submitted for approval; 2 for operation of an elevating device without inspection; 1 for failure to register as a contractor.

There were 16 convictions for which fines totalling \$455 were levied by the courts.

REVENUE

A summary of revenue earned during the fiscal year 1955-56 under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, is given in Table D-7, page 91.

CONCILIATION SERVICE

The duties of the conciliation officers involve the performance of work under several Statutes administered by the Department of Labour. As indicated by this report on the activities of the conciliation officers for the fiscal year 1955-56, the officers are mainly concerned with assisting management and labour unions during their negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement in respect of wages, hours of work, and other matters dealing with working conditions.

There were 12 conciliation officers, including the Chief Conciliation Officer, at March 31, 1956, performing the duties of a conciliation officer as compared with 11 at March 31, 1955.

FUNCTIONS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER LEGISLATION

1. THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

REQUESTS FOR CONCILIATION SERVICES

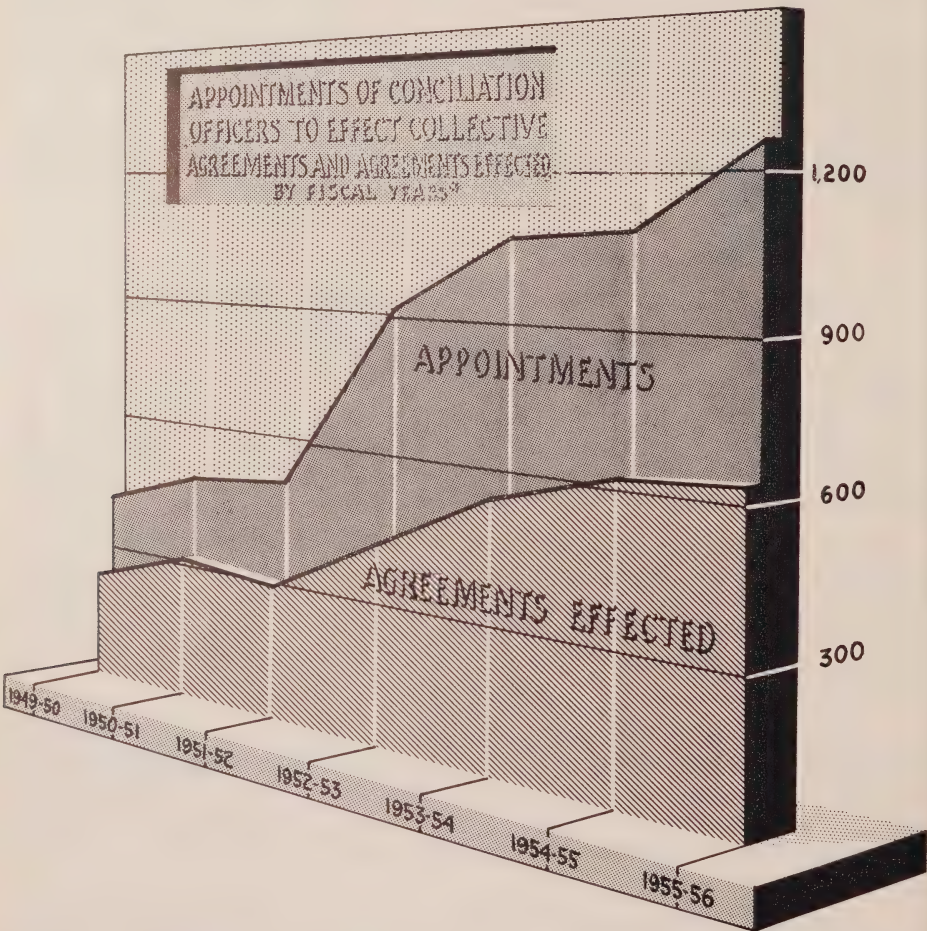
The steady increase in the number of appointments of conciliation officers to effect a collective agreement that occurred each fiscal year since the Act came into force in 1950 was maintained through the fiscal year 1955-56 to reach a new high peak of 1,395 appointments that is almost 27 per cent above the 1,099 (revised) appointments for the previous year and triple the number of appointments for 1949-50 made under the Act of 1948.

In each of 539 of these 1,395 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 598, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement; and 5 appointments lapsed while the conciliation officer appointed was proceeding with conciliation services. In 253 of the 1,395 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

In 58 of the 598 appointments where the conciliation officer appointed was unable to effect a collective agreement, it is understood that the Minister did not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation board, and in the remaining 540 appointments, the number of conciliation boards required was reduced to 195 through the endeavours of the conciliation officers. There were only 5 disputes involved in 289 of the 540 appointments.

Conciliation officers also functioned during the fiscal period under review under 203 (revised) appointments made during the fiscal year 1954-55. In each of 94 of these 203 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 101 of the appointments of which 39 involved 1 dispute, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement; and 4 appointments lapsed while the conciliation officer appointed was proceeding with conciliation services. In 4 of the 203 appointments the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year 1955-56.

In 46 of the 101 appointments where the conciliation officer appointed was unable to effect a collective agreement, it is understood that the Minister did not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation board, and in the remaining 55 appointments, the number of conciliation boards required was reduced to 40 through the endeavours of the conciliation officers. Of the 3 appointments of a conciliation officer in the fiscal year 1953-54 carried through 1954-55, in 1955-56, 2 lapsed while the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning, and in 1 the conciliation officer effected a collective agreement.



* 1. These appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act, and the collective agreements effected resulted from these appointments.

2. Read 1,395 appointments for 1955-56.

3. The conciliation officers were still functioning at the end of 1956 in 257 appointments.

INQUIRIES INTO COMPLAINTS

The number of appointments of conciliation officers to inquire into a complaint that a person has been dealt with contrary to the Act rose to 101 in the fiscal year 1955-56 from 68 in the previous fiscal year.

In each of 79 of these 101 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of; in 19, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement; and in the remaining 3 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

Conciliation officers also functioned during the period under review under 7 appointments made during the fiscal year 1954-55. In each of the 7 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of.

2. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951, AND THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

The duties of the conciliation officers of the Department include conciliation proceedings under this legislation.

The Chief Conciliation Officer is the Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch established for the administration of these Acts. The work performed by conciliation officers under these Acts is reported in the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "Fair Employment Practices Branch".

OTHER FUNCTIONS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS BUT NOT PROVIDED FOR BY LEGISLATION

The functions of a conciliation officer are not confined to conciliation proceedings provided by legislation. Very often there is apparent need for the services of a conciliation officer where there is no statutory provision for his appointment. In these cases the services of a conciliation officer may be made available by the Minister of Labour where the request for the conciliation officer's services comes from either of the parties to the dispute, or both, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. However, where an industrial dispute is seriously affecting the interests of the public the Minister may intervene in the dispute without a request from the parties and he may direct the Chief Conciliation Officer, or 1 of the conciliation officers, to make his services available.

The appointments of conciliation officers to this type of work, and the results of their endeavours, during the fiscal year 1955-56 were as follows:

CONCILIATION AFTER REPORT OF CONCILIATION BOARD

There were 13 appointments of a conciliation officer assigned to endeavour to effect a settlement in disputes where the recommendations of a conciliation board had not been acceptable to the parties. In each of 12 of the 13 assignments, the conciliation officer handling the matter reported he was able to effect a settlement resulting in a collective agreement, and in 1, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement.

CONCILIATION IN STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS

Conciliation officers were appointed to deal with 77 work stoppages that involved some 5,485 employees and resulted in an estimated total pay-roll loss of \$2,994,429.72. A settlement was effected in each of the 77 cases, the majority being handled by the Chief Conciliation Officer. One of the 77 work stoppages involved 25 employers and another, 39 employers.

A summary of strikes and lock-outs in Ontario during the fiscal year being reviewed is shown in Table K-1, commencing on page 108. Comparative figures covering the fiscal years 1920-21 to 1955-56 are in Table K-1a, page 116. The Labour Gazette is the source for these tables.

CONCILIATION IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DISPUTES

Conciliation officers were assigned to deal with 5 disputes arising in collective bargaining for which there is no statutory procedure for their settlement. In each of the 5 disputes, the conciliation officer assigned reported he was able to assist the parties to the dispute to effect a settlement.

GENERAL

In addition to their duties of rendering conciliation services, the conciliation officers of the Department perform work under The Industrial Standards Act, assist in the matter of arbitration, and act as returning officers in votes by secret ballot.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

Conciliation officers are appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act, and in accordance with the Act an officer may be authorized by the Minister of Labour to convene a conference of the employers and employees in an industry within a designated zone, or zones, whose representatives have made a petition to the Minister for a conference with a view to agreeing upon a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for their industry within the designated zone.

During the fiscal year 1955-56, there were 16 conferences convened. For details of these conferences see the section of this annual report of the Department entitled "The Industrial Standards Act".

ARBITRATION

No cases of arbitration of a grievance were dealt with during the fiscal year 1955-56.

VOTES

During the fiscal year 1955-56, no requests were made for a conciliation officer to act as a returning officer in a vote arranged by mutual consent of the parties concerned. When these requests are made the parties to a dispute have agreed to put the matter at issue to a vote. This vote is not a representation vote under The Labour Relations Act.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

During the fiscal year 1955-56, there were 3 requests for the services of a conciliation officer to assist in a problem involving an employer and his employees other than in a case of arbitration of a grievance or one concerning the negotiation of a collective agreement. With respect to all 3 requests the conciliation officer assigned to each case was able to assist the parties to reach an understanding.

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature.

As reported in previous annual reports, this Board replaces the Ontario Labour Relations Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations that strikes or lock-outs are unlawful, and the giving of consent to prosecute persons who it is alleged have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD

At March 31, 1956, the personnel of the Board was as follows: Jacob Finkelman, Q.C. (Chairman), Toronto; J. B. Metzler (Vice-chairman), Toronto; D. B. Archer, Executive Secretary, Ontario Federation of Labour, Toronto; G. S. P. Ferguson, Barrister and Solicitor, Toronto; G. Russell Harvey, Director, American Federation of Labor, Region 15 (Canada), Toronto; H. F. Irwin, Director of Industrial Relations, Primary Textiles Institute, Toronto.

HEARINGS OF THE BOARD

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, the Board held 292 sessions. One hundred and seventy-eight of these sessions were devoted to hearing evidence and arguments on matters before the Board. The remainder were executive sessions.

APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD

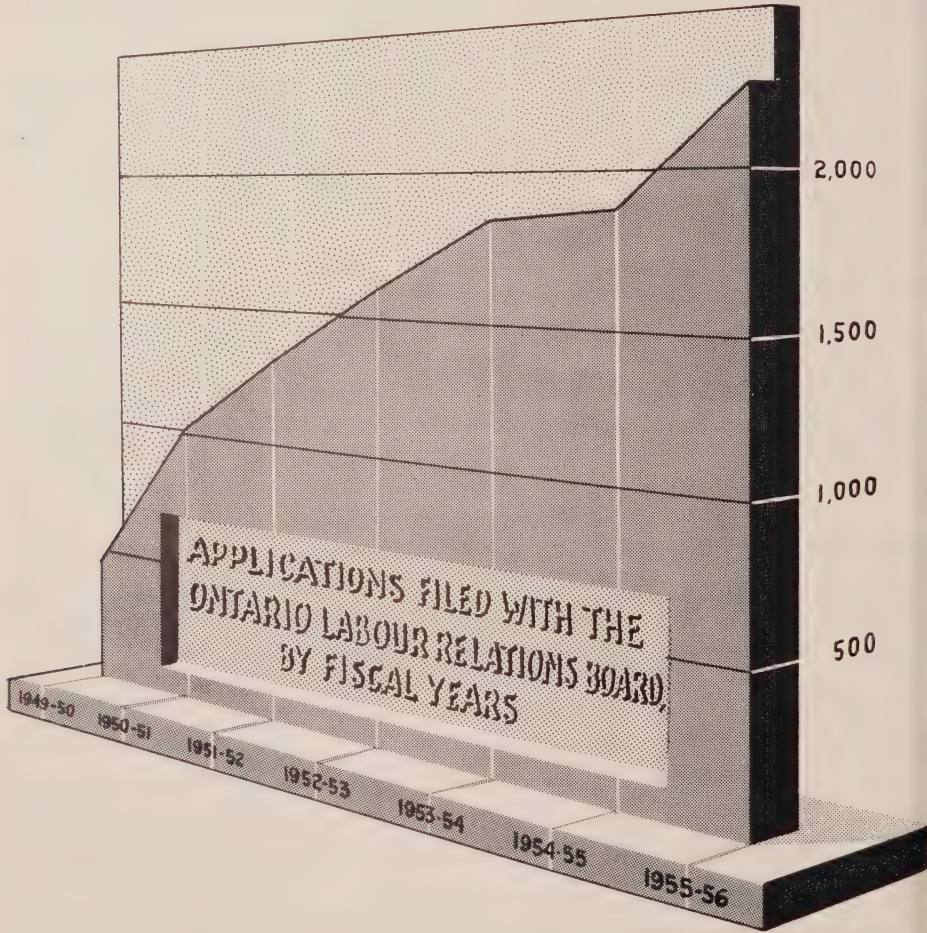
The total of applications of all types filed with the Board during 1955-56 rose to a new peak of 2,266, an increase of 20 per cent over the 1,878 filed in the previous fiscal year.

The chief factor responsible for the increase in total applications filed was the marked rise in applications for certification as bargaining agent, which were 40.9 per cent

above the number filed the year before. This sharp rise in applications for certification is particularly significant in that the certification of trade unions wishing to establish bargaining rights with employers is a major responsibility of the Board under The Labour Relations Act. Applications for conciliation services, numerically the largest group of applications filed with the Board, also rose, though not as much as applications for certification. As far as applications for conciliation are concerned, however, the Board acts largely as a screening agent, making sure that the parties have made an effort to bargain together before applying for conciliation services, and that they have conformed to the provisions of the Act relating to the timeliness of the application.

Among the numerically smaller groups, applications for termination of bargaining rights showed a moderate increase, but applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful were down from the previous fiscal year, as were applications for consent to prosecute.

A summary of all applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year 1955-56 is outlined in Table E-1, page 92, together with revised figures for those filed during the previous fiscal year.



CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT

The rapid rise in applications for certification as bargaining agent during 1955-56 was a continuation of the upward trend which began in the previous fiscal year, and brought the total applications of this type filed to 851. This total far surpasses the 625 applications filed in 1951-52, the previous record under the 1950 Act, and is the largest number of applications for certification filed in the history of the Board.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 593 applications for certification as bargaining agent, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 213, unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 38, and employees' associations, 7.

In addition to the 851 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year 1955-56, the Board handled 116 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 967 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the fiscal period being reviewed. Of these 967 applications, 855 were disposed of, 631 being granted, 178 dismissed, and 46 withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 112 applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1956.

CONCILIATION SERVICES

After a slight slackening in the previous fiscal year, the number of applications for conciliation services filed with the Board moved upward once again in 1955-56, to a total of 1,290, an increase of 13.3 per cent over the 1,139 filed in 1954-55. Actually, the increase in work involved in conciliation is somewhat greater than a comparison of the total of the applications filed in the two years would indicate, since in 1955-56 it was found appropriate, in some cases, to group under 1 application several conciliation proceedings, each of which would formerly have required the filing of separate applications. If adjustments are made for this factor, the increase from the previous fiscal year is just over 25 per cent.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 909 applications for conciliation services, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 307, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 74.

To the 1,290 applications for conciliation services filed, there were added 56 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,346 conciliation applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year 1955-56. The large majority of these applications were granted, as is usually the case with this type of application, 1,203 being referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a conciliation officer. Forty-three of the 1,346 applications were dismissed, and 40 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. In all, a total of 1,286 conciliation applications were thus disposed of by the Board in 1955-56, 60 applications were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS

Applications for termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board increased to 50 in the fiscal year 1955-56 from 39 in the previous fiscal year. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates held the bargaining

rights in 24 of the applications, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 19, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions in 7.

In addition to the 50 applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year 1955–56, the Board dealt with 8 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 58 applications for termination of bargaining rights before the Board during the fiscal year under review. Of these, 52 applications were disposed of by the Board during 1955–56, 23 being granted, 26 dismissed, and 3 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 6 applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1956.

DECLARATION THAT A STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL

Applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed in the fiscal year 1955–56 declined to 18 from 33 in 1954–55. There were also 3 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 21 strike unlawful applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year under review. Only 1 of these 21 applications was granted, 2 were dismissed, and 16 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 2 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in 4 of the 18 applications filed in 1955–56, and Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in 6; unaffiliated international and national trade unions were involved in the remaining 8.

During the fiscal year 1955–56, 2 applications for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful were filed with the Board, 1 was dismissed and the other withdrawn.

CONSENT TO PROSECUTE

There were 44 applications for consent to prosecute filed with the Board during the fiscal year 1955–56, a decline from the 56 filed in the previous fiscal year.

Of these 44 applications 18, or about 41 per cent, were filed by employers, and almost all of these were applications for consent to prosecute persons for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that 1 work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to prosecute, since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute.

The other applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to prosecute employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates filed 15 of these applications for consent to prosecute, Canadian Congress of Labour—Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates filed 10, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions, 1.

Ten applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total applications of this type before the Board during the fiscal year 1955–56 to 54. Fifty-one of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. Forty-one of the 54 applications, or almost four-fifths of them, were withdrawn by leave of the Board, 2 were granted, and 8 were dismissed. The remaining 3 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

OTHER APPLICATIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, 6 applications for early termination of collective agreements were filed with the Board, and all were granted. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in all these applications.

Under section 68 of the Act, there were 5 applications filed during the fiscal year being reviewed, all of which concerned a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—American Federation of Labor affiliates were involved in all these applications. One application was dismissed, and 4 were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 68 of the Act empowers the Board to decide, among other things, whether a person is an employee or a guard within the meaning of the Act.

One application under section 68 of the Act, carried over from the previous fiscal year, was still undisposed of at March 31, 1956.

There were no applications for modification of an arbitration provision in a collective agreement filed during the fiscal year under review. The 1 application of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year was dismissed during 1955-56.

REPRESENTATION VOTES

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, 165 representation votes were conducted by direction of the Board. Approximately 10,400 employees were involved in these proceedings.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

This Branch of the Department of Labour is responsible for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

In handling a complaint under either Act the conciliation officer designated to inquire into the complaint endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and also the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation and, in the case of an employer, to make plain to him the duty of following the legislation.

COMPLAINTS

1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951

The number of complaints received by the Director during the fiscal year 1955-56 under the Act fell to 9 from 21 for the previous fiscal period. In each of the 9 complaints the Minister on the recommendation of the Director designated a conciliation officer to inquire into the complaint, and in the case of each the conciliation officer reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. An analysis of these complaints appears in Table F-1, page 93. It will be noticed from this table that none of the complaints showed race as a cause of discrimination, and that no complaints were received of a person being discharged from employment, or of discrimination against a person in regard to any term or condition of employment, or of a trade union practising discrimination against a person, because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin, and no complaint was received showing a written or oral inquiry expressed discrimination as to the race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of any person.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1955-56.

2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

No complaints were received by the Director under the Act during the fiscal year 1955-56, and no commissions were appointed during the period.

From January 1, 1952, when the Act came into force, to the end of the fiscal year under review 122 complaints involving 10 employers have been received under the Act.

PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1955-56 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

The Department completed its first full fiscal year of operation under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954, at March 31, 1956.

The method adopted by the officer on being directed by the Minister to inquire into a complaint under the Act is to provide each party to the complaint with an opportunity to discuss freely with him the circumstances surrounding the complaint, and, then if the officer considers it advisable, he requests both parties to attend a meeting to endeavour to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. During his inquiry, the officer explains the principles of the legislation that the parties to a complaint may have a clearer understanding of the causes that constitute discrimination under the Act. Careful analysis of complaints discloses that some complaints are made by persons who have been denied service in public places for reasons other than those prescribed by the Act, however where the officer finds a complaint is justified, his efforts are directed towards bringing about a mutual understanding between the parties, and he requests a statement in writing from the person complained against that he will adhere to the provisions of the Act in future.

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received by the Minister during the fiscal year 1955-56 dropped to 12 from 21 for the 9½-month period that the Act was in force during the previous fiscal year. Of the 12 complaints, 5 were complaints of accommodation denied, 6 of services denied, and 1 of facilities denied. As in the previous fiscal period, colour and race were given as the causes of discrimination by the complainants, colour being the cause of discrimination in 10 of the complaints and race in the other 2.

In each of 9 of the 12 complaints, the officer reported to the Minister that he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. As a result of the officer's inquiry into 2 complaints and following his report to the Minister, the Minister consented to prosecution being instituted for the offences of failure to comply with the provisions of the Act. In the case of the remaining complaint, the officer was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

No complaints were received during 1955-56 of advertising in reference to accommodation or services indicating discrimination.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1955-56.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, settlement was effected of the 2 complaints of services denied because of colour that were carried over from the previous fiscal year.

A statistical summary of complaints handled under the Act during the fiscal year 1955-56 appears in Table G-1, page 94.

PROSECUTIONS

There were 2 prosecutions instituted during the fiscal year 1955-56 under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954. Penalties totalling \$361.60 were imposed in these cases. Appeals entered in each case were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

The 2 appeals reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1954-55 were settled in favour of the appellants.

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of not more than 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are as follows:

- (1) The Apprenticeship Act, administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, which provides for assistance in establishing a system of training of apprentices in industry, in particular in trades designated under the Act, and for the supervision of the training of apprentices, for the issuance of certificates of qualification in designated trades, and for licences to be issued to trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades.
- (2) The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act which establishes maximum daily and weekly hours of work, and a minimum vacation-with-pay period, for employees in any industrial undertaking, subject to certain exemptions.
- (3) The Industrial Standards Act which provides for bringing into force schedules of wages and hours and days of labour for industries within designated zones that are agreed to by the employers and employees of the industries within the zones.
- (4) The Minimum Wage Act, administered through the Minimum Wage Branch, which provides for making orders establishing minimum rates of wages for employees, the orders at present in force being for female employees only.

The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1955-56, there were 54 of these meetings held under 3 of the Acts, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 11; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 36; The Industrial Standards Act, 7. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, these latter interviews totalled 164.

Details of the work performed under the 4 Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1955, to March 31, 1956, are to be found on the pages which follow.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH¹

APPRENTICE TRAINING

During the fiscal year 1955-56, a great deal of work was done by the Branch to assist in establishing systems of training of apprentices in industrial trades. Plans that were developed during the fiscal year involved the following firms and trades: Canadian Radio Manufacturing Corporation Limited—tool- and die makers; Fischer Bearings (Canada) Limited—machine fitters; Koehring Watrous Limited—draftsmen, machinists, moulders, tool- and die makers; Massey-Harris-Ferguson Limited—tool- and die makers; Tamco Limited—tool- and die makers; Toronto Transit Commission—machinists. The Branch started work on apprenticeship programmes that were not completed during the fiscal period for firms and trades, as follows: Houdille-Hershey (Canada) Limited—tool- and die makers; John Labatt Limited—maintenance workers, millwrights; Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company Limited—instrument mechanics, machinists.

In addition, the programme for training apprentices employed by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in the work of electric maintenance that was begun in the previous fiscal year was completed during 1955-56.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP

DESIGNATED TRADES

Total registration of new contracts of apprenticeship in designated trades declined again during the fiscal year 1955-56 and for the second time since the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944, being 4.5 per cent less than the number registered in the previous fiscal year and some 16.7 per cent below the peak year of 1953-54. While this decrease is reported, enrolment figures remained at a high level, and the interest shown in apprentice training by employers and trade unions was adequate to the large amount of work done by the Branch in directing the attention of industry to the importance of apprenticeship.

A sharp decline in enrolment figures for designated building trades accounts for the greater part of the decrease in total registrations and is attributed to fewer opportunities for employment during the winter months in the construction industry. Enrolment fell off during the fiscal year in 6 of the 9 designated building trades. In the designated trades of bricklayer, mason, and painter and decorator, where an increase is recorded, the difference from last year's figures is slight. The total persons registering in designated building trades as apprentices during the fiscal year 1955-56 was 709, or 16.3 per cent fewer than during the previous fiscal year.

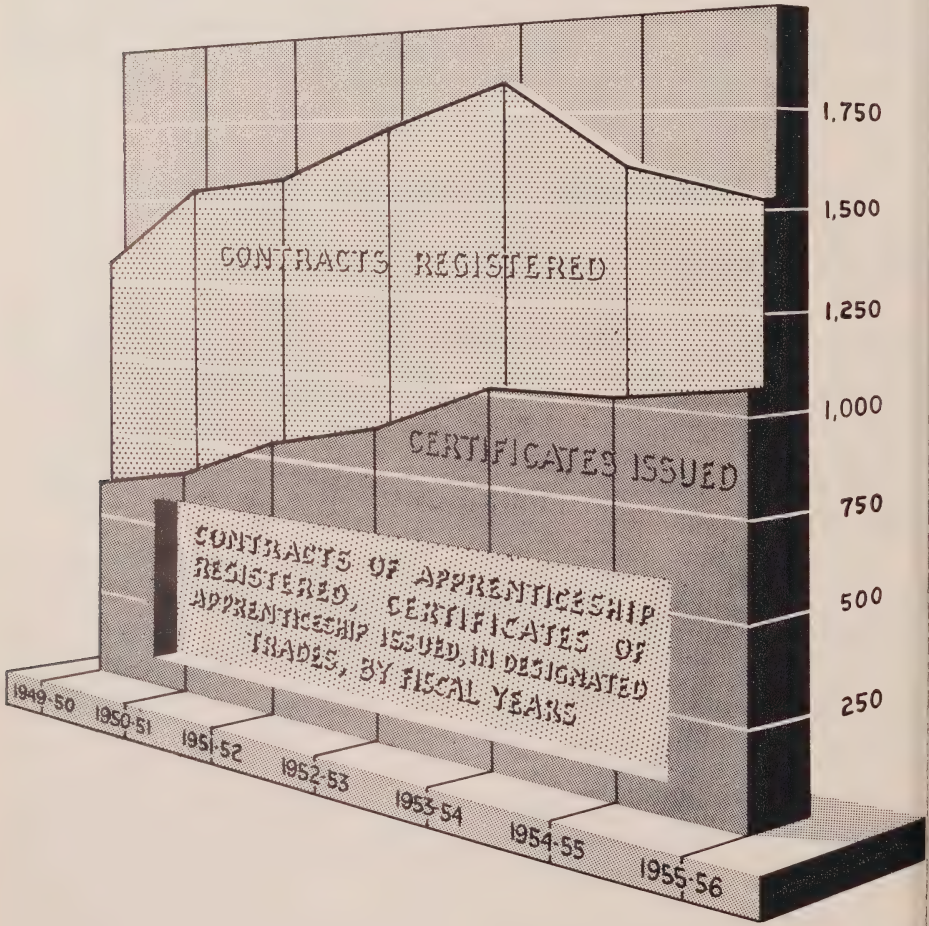
There were 717 new contracts of apprenticeship registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer during the fiscal year under review, representing an increase of 6.2 per cent more persons enrolling in the trade as a whole in 1955-56 than in the

¹In this section "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

previous fiscal period. Of the 717 new contracts, 606 were registered in the branch of motor mechanic of the trade which is an increase of some 10.6 per cent over the number registering in this branch of the trade in the previous fiscal year. However, in the other 3 branches of the trade slight decreases are recorded.

There was a drop from 7 contracts of apprenticeship registered in the designated trade of barber in the fiscal year 1954-55 to 6 in the fiscal period under review, but an increase of 33.8 per cent is reported for the designated trade of hairdresser.

A statistical summary of the registration of contracts of apprenticeship during the fiscal year 1955-56 appears in tables H-1 to H-1b, pages 95 to 97, with additional information in Table H-1b, page 97, on registrations from the enforcement date of The Apprenticeship Act in the fiscal year 1927-28 to the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report. It will be noted that there were 5,309 contracts in force at March 31, 1956, as compared with 5,387 at March 31, 1955.



OTHER TRADES

At March 31, 1956, there were 380 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 377 registered at March 31, 1955. There has been a total of 1,184 contracts registered in these trades.

During the fiscal year 1955-56, 139 persons entered into contracts of apprenticeship with employers engaged in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, 1; armature winding and motor repair workers, 1; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 18; cabinet-makers, 3; diesel mechanics, 1; electricians (plant), 26; instrument-mechanics, 4; lathers, 17; machinists, 17; machinists (automobile), 3; marble and tile setters, 2; millwrights, 6; motor mechanics (marine), 1; moulders, 1; pattern-makers, 2; plate-workers, 2; plumbers (plant), 1; printers, 1; sheet metal workers (plant), 2; shoe-makers, 1; steamfitters (plant), 1; steel-workers, 1; structural steel draftsmen, 11; tool-and die makers, 13; welders, 3. Thirty-seven contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

Since the apprenticeship plan was established in 1945 for training persons as bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, there have been 204 contracts of apprenticeship registered, 40 apprentices being under contract of apprenticeship in the trade at the end of the fiscal year under review.

SCHOOL TRAINING

DESIGNATED TRADES

The decrease in the total contracts of apprenticeship registered in designated building trades during the fiscal year under review and the previous fiscal period is reflected in the drop to 2,249 apprentices in the designated trades attending full-time educational day-classes during 1955-56 from 2,449 in the previous fiscal year. Of the 2,249 apprentices enrolled, 1,642 were engaged in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayers, 74; carpenters, 197; electricians, 487; painters and decorators, 27; plasterers, 34; plumbers, 448; sheet metal workers, 208; steamfitters, 167. In each of these trades there was a decrease in enrolment in comparison with the previous fiscal period except in the designated trades of sheet metal worker and steamfitter.

The remaining 607 persons enrolled in day classes were apprentices engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer. This is about 23.6 per cent in excess of the number enrolled in day classes in this trade in the previous fiscal year. To date only apprentices engaged in Branch A of this designated trade, which is the trade of motor mechanic, are notified to attend day classes.

The 2,249 apprentices attended day classes in 5 groups, and, as in previous fiscal years, closing exercises were held for each group of apprentices on its completion of the course of school training. Prizes that were donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course.

The 2 special awards that are donated each year by the Ontario Association of Architects and the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario were won in the fiscal year under review by 2 apprentices registered in the designated trade of electrician. Only apprentices who have attended day classes during the fiscal year in which the awards are presented and have attended day classes for the second time during their

apprenticeship period may compete for these awards. However, while an apprentice registered in any of the designated building trades is eligible for the architects' award, which is a diamond pin and scroll, only an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician may compete for the electrical contractors' award of a complete kit of electrician's tools.

At closing exercises held on March 16, 1956, the Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award of \$400 was presented for the first time. This award was won by an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician who, of the apprentices in all the designated building trades completing their term of apprenticeship in 1955, was judged the apprentice with the best record of progress and achievement during the whole period of his apprenticeship.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1955, to March, 1956. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1955-56, 105 persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 34; lathers, 45; structural steel draftsmen, 26.

CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP

DESIGNATED TRADES

The number of apprentices in designated trades completing their apprenticeship period increased slightly to 1,143 in the fiscal year 1955-56 from 1,129 in the previous fiscal year. Of these 1,143 apprentices, 1,073 received certificates of apprenticeship (see Table H-1, page 95) as compared with 1,037 in 1954-55. Five hundred and sixty-five of the certificates of apprenticeship were issued to apprentices registered in the designated building trades, 474 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 3 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber, and 31 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1955-56, 99 certificates of apprenticeship were issued to persons completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, 1; armature winding and motor repair workers, 3; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 9; cabinet-makers, 1; carpenters (plant), 2; core makers, 2; diesel mechanics, 3; electricians (plant), 11; instrument-mechanics, 3; instrument- and tool-makers, 2; lathers, 8; machinists, 13; moulders, 1; pattern-makers, 1; plate-workers, 1; plumbers (plant), 1; pulp and paper technicians, 5; sheet metal workers (plant), 2; steam-fitters (plant), 1; steel-workers (marine), 1; structural steel draftsmen, 23; tool- and die makers, 5.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

Regulations for the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer made under The Apprenticeship Act require all persons engaged in the trade, other than registered apprentices and persons employed during a probationary period, to hold a current certificate of qualification. During the fiscal year being reviewed, 25,202 certificates of qualification were issued to persons engaged in this trade, or 268 more than in the previous fiscal year.

While certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, certificates of qualification are also issued to persons engaged in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. For the fiscal year 1955-56, the number of certificates issued in these 2 trades declined considerably, making the total of 35,120 certificates of qualification issued in the 3 designated trades over 3,100 less than in 1954-55.

Details of the 35,120 certificates of qualification issued in the designated trades of motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, during the fiscal year under review are shown in Table H-3, page 99, while tables H-2 and H-2a, pages 97 and 98, show information on examinations conducted in these 3 trades in respect of certificates of qualification.

TRADE SCHOOLS

There are regulations in force under The Apprenticeship Act governing barber and hairdresser trade schools. The only trade schools in operation during the fiscal year under review were those concerned with training persons for the designated trade of hairdresser. At December 31, 1955, 19 licences for hairdresser trade schools were in force, 18 of these licences were renewals (see Table H-4, page 99).

A contract for instruction is entered into between a student and a trade school and is in a form approved by the Industry and Labour Board. Table H-4a, page 99, shows 1,506 contracts made between trade schools and students, while Table H-4b, page 100, gives information on examinations of the qualifications of 966 students completing their training in trade schools during the year ending December 31, 1955. Comparable figures for the previous year were 1,054 and 598, respectively.

The greater number of persons enrolling in hairdresser trade schools in recent years has increased the need for more instructors in the schools, and the Industry and Labour Board has been required each year to review the qualifications of increasing numbers of persons seeking to be employed as instructors in hairdresser trade schools. During the fiscal year under review, 47 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser applied to the Board to instruct in hairdresser trade schools and 24 of them satisfied the Board of their ability to do so, as compared with 26 (revised) applying in the previous fiscal year and 17 (revised) qualifying.

TRAINING OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES

Since the commencement of the programme in Ontario for the training of discharged members of the forces of World War II, 22,005 veterans have been interviewed with respect to their entry into designated trades. Table H-6, page 101, and the foot-notes

thereto, shows the distribution of 17,205 of these persons. As reported in former annual reports, 3,600 were offered during the early years of the programme, but did not accept, instruction in a designated trade at one of the training centres, and 1,200 were advised to seek employment in occupations other than a designated trade. At March 31, 1956, only 1 veteran remained under contract to his employer. This person is engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Provincial advisory committees are appointed by the Industry and Labour Board under The Apprenticeship Act and meet with officers of the Department to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1956, was:

Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), Harold J. Ball, Herbert Cocker, Charles Irvine, John Kenyon, and Herbert C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, Harry Colnett, Andrew V. Cooper, William Farquhar, William Jenoves, and Harold Weller, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Mr. A. M. Moon of the Department of Education acts on this committee as liaison-officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated building trades.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Charles P. Gould, Otto Maluske, and Leslie J. McKerral, representing employers; Philip C. Hollier, George Macdonald, and John White, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

George L. Benedict and Helen Brown, representing employers; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour. This committee is being reorganized.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George J. Beattie, James R. Clerke, R. Coggan, James G. Dykes, W. Forsyth, A. Kress, and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; William Boothroyd, George Calder, D. Lyons, Harry Monk, F. H. Parkinson, A. Reith, and George Van Damme, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES

Under The Apprenticeship Act, each provincial advisory committee may appoint local apprenticeship committees for defined areas of Ontario, subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board. Local apprenticeship committees advise and assist the advisory committee on matters relating to apprenticeship in their particular designated trade within the defined area.

At March 31, 1956, there were 16 local apprenticeship committees concerned with the designated building trades and 46 concerned with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

REVENUE

Net revenue for the fiscal year 1955-56 was \$49,274.37. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, for certificates of qualification, and for trade-school licences.

Details on revenue for the period being reviewed are in Table H-5, page 100.

GENERAL

With the co-operation of the Toronto locals of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association (local 48) and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union (local 97), the Department of Labour showed at its exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, from August 26 to September 10, 1955, the skills achieved by apprentices registered in the designated trade of plasterer and the trade of lather. Eight apprentices from each trade took part in this exhibition. The work of apprentices in these trades and the designated trade of carpenter was also shown at the Western Fair in September, 1955, with the assistance of employer and labour organizations for building trades of the City of London. These 2 projects were effective in stimulating the public's interest in apprenticeship.

CONFERENCES

The fiscal year under review provided opportunity for the Director to be present at the several gatherings mentioned below where the importance of apprenticeship in industries was discussed.

The Forty-third Convention of the Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Hamilton during April, 1955. As at the previous convention, the Director addressed the assembly on apprenticeship training as it relates to the designated trade of carpenter.

The Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference held in Monticello, New York, during May-June, 1955. The Director took part in discussions on apprenticeship training.

The Department of Labour convened a meeting in Parliament Buildings, Toronto, during December, 1955 of the provincial advisory committee and local apprenticeship committees for the designated building trades. The Deputy Minister and Director addressed the meeting. Promotion of interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in building trades was the topic discussed on this occasion.

Meetings of the Automotive Apprenticeship Co-ordinating Council held in Toronto during February and March, 1956. At these meetings discussion centred around raising the standards of apprentice training in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer and promoting interest in the trade in the adoption of apprenticeship. It is expected that meetings of this council will continue in the next fiscal year.

In addition, the Director attended meetings during the fiscal year arranged in the interests of apprentice training by the local apprenticeship committees for the areas of Belleville, Brantford, Kingston, Toronto, and Windsor. The local committees for

the areas of Hamilton, Kingston, London, St. Catharines, and Windsor, held social meetings in celebration of apprentices in their areas completing their term of apprenticeship. These events were also attended by the Director.

Enrolment in hairdresser trade schools has increased so rapidly in recent years that the Director considered it advisable to convene a conference in February, 1956 of the proprietors of all the trade schools in operation in the province to afford an opportunity to discuss improvements in school curriculum.

STAFF

In addition to the Director of Apprenticeship and the clerical staff, there is a staff of inspectors associated with the Branch to assist in the work of apprentice training and to co-operate with employers and their apprentices on any problems arising in respect of the Act and regulations. At March 31, 1956, these inspectors numbered 12.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

GENERAL

The work that has been performed under the authority of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act since the Statute came into force on July 1, 1944, has had far-reaching effects upon the welfare of labour in Ontario. Under the provisions of the legislation working hours in industry are limited and an employee has the right to a maximum working-week of 48 hours. The Act also provides employees with at least 1 week of vacation with pay for each year that he is employed. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope and is receiving the benefits of its provisions.

During the fiscal year 1955-56, the Industry and Labour Board carried a heavy work load in the administration of this legislation. For, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the regulations made under the Act, many enquiries were received daily from employers and employees who required the advice and assistance of the Board in resolving their problems concerning hours of work and claims for vacation with pay. These enquiries came by telephone, through the mail, and over the counter. It was possible for the Board to settle many of these cases quickly; some, however, required extensive enquiry on the part of the Board.

HOURS OF WORK

Certain regulations made under the Act deal with conditions under which the maximum working hours prescribed in the Act may be exceeded, and, during each fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board is kept very busy determining the requests received from employers for the extension of working hours in their places of business.

The Board may, under regulation 4, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board

satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1955, and March 31, 1956, was 85 which involved 583 employees.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1955-56 for extended working hours for the employees of 48 employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 847 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees.

Where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the number of extra hours of work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 43 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 1,609 employees.

VACATIONS WITH PAY

In reading the statistical material in this annual report on vacations with pay, it should be noted that from the date the Act went into force to July 1, 1947, the system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry.

VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS

From July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1956, a total of 2,808,179 vacation-with-pay stamp books has been issued by the Board. Of this number, 279,854 were issued during the fiscal year 1955-56. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of 35 cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

The Board's system of tracing lost or stolen stamp books has had good results since it went into operation in the fiscal year 1952-53, 42 books being traced through the system in the fiscal year 1955-56. A total of 110 stamp books were reported lost during the fiscal year under review.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS

Under the plan of vacation-with-pay credits, the total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1956, was \$71,376,103.51. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$9,494,936.74.

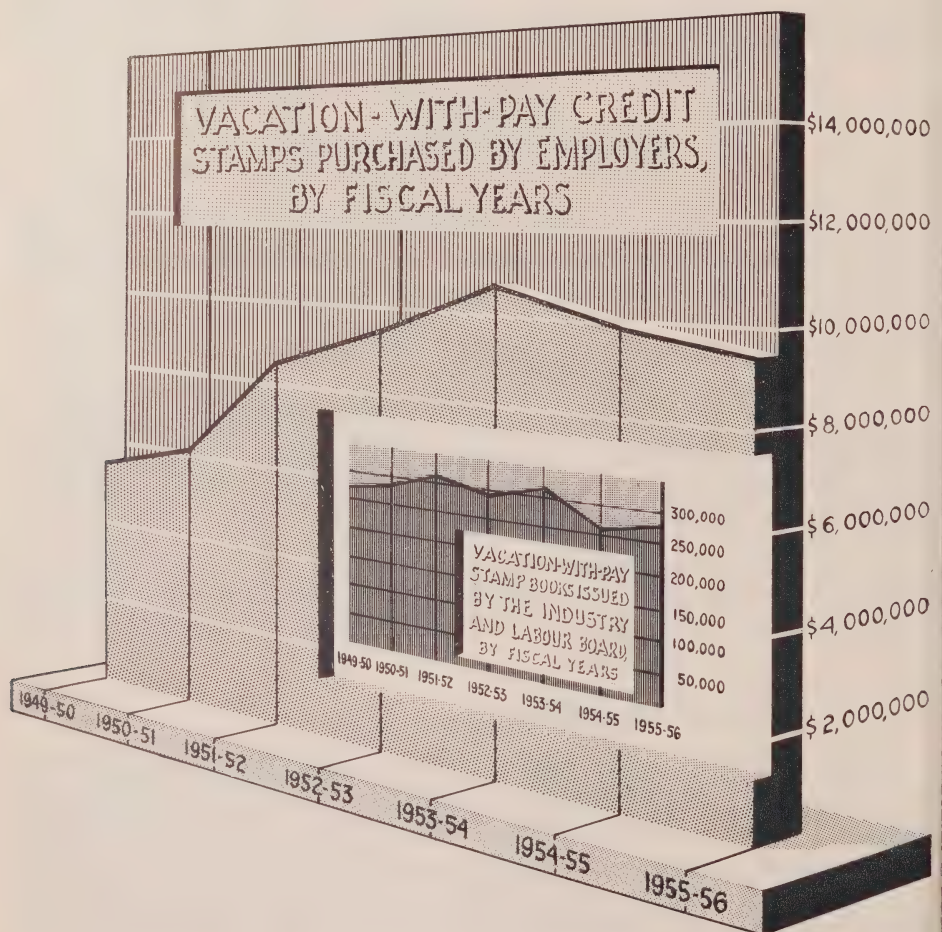
Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in municipalities in strategic industrial areas where there are no branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, from a branch of any chartered bank.

INSPECTION OF RECORDS

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, the Industry and Labour Board received many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations. It was possible to adjust some complaints satisfactorily after some correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, because of the nature of 515 of the complaints the Board had the records of the employers involved inspected and examined under section 9 of the Act. Subsequently, these complaints were adjusted except for 1 in which case a prosecution was instituted against the employer involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

To these complaints there was added the work of screening 1,413 alleged violations reported to the Board by inspectors of the Factory Inspection Branch. Where investigation of employers' records under section 9 proved the violations had occurred, the Board gave directions to the employers for the adjustments that were to be made.

During the fiscal year under review, the Board further arranged under section 9 of the Act for the inspection and examination of the records of employers engaged in



the ready-mix concrete industry and the baking industry for the purpose of ascertaining the number of hours worked by the employees engaged as drivers in these industries. It is expected that this work of the Board will result in the increasing amount of overtime work that has been performed in recent years in the ready-mix concrete industry being reduced and in the baking industry, where the working hours of drivers have never been limited in accordance with the provisions of the Act, being restricted as the Act prescribes. These surveys of the Board were not completed at the end of the fiscal year being reviewed.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, there was 1 charge of a violation of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act made against an employer. The charge was withdrawn.

DELEGATIONS

During the fiscal year being reviewed the Industry and Labour Board received 36 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 16; concerning vacations with pay, 20.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

GENERAL

The Industrial Standards Act came into force in 1935. It establishes a procedure whereby employers and employees engaged in an industry within a designated zone or zones may agree upon a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour for the industry affected within the designated zone or zones to be brought into force. This legislation has greatly assisted the industries affected by schedules to develop goodwill among their employers and employees and to provide employees in the industries with the benefits to be derived from stability of employment and security.

In the administration of the Act during the fiscal year 1955-56, the Industry and Labour Board did not encounter any serious problem of enforcement.

ZONES AND INDUSTRIES

Section 4 of the Act provides the Minister may from time to time designate the whole of Ontario, or any part or parts of Ontario, as a zone or zones for any business, calling, trade, undertaking and work of any nature whatsoever which he may designate or define as an industry for the purposes of the Act.

During the fiscal year under review, the Minister defined 2 zones which were applicable to the construction industries. The definitions brought new zone areas into force.

Definitions of zones are in the form of ministerial orders. There have been 99 areas designated as zones, 26 applying to construction industries and 73 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario has been designated as a zone to apply to 4 clothing industries which were designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab have also been designated as industries, and defined.

CONFERENCES

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, 17 petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each petition, the Minister, under section 6 of the Act, authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference in respect of each petition. Table I-1, page 102, shows the industries and zones affected by the petitions, and where conferences were authorized.

Sixteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1955-56, 1 of the conferences being adjourned and reconvened during the fiscal year under review. As a result of the conferences, 11 schedules in force were revoked and replaced by new schedules, and 2 schedules were brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conference, no schedule had existed; 1 of these 2 schedules came into force after the end of the fiscal year under review. Three conferences did not submit a schedule to the Minister. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown in Table I-1a, page 103.

SCHEDULES

AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board made an order amending a part of the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry for the Ontario zone, with the concurrence of the proper advisory committee, for the purpose of the more efficient administration of the schedule. For the text of the orders, see The Ontario Gazette of July 16, 1955. An order amending a schedule is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES

During previous fiscal years, the Industry and Labour Board determined and designated under the Act that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive, and approved provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

SCHEDULES IN FORCE

For the information of his employees, an employer affected by a schedule is required under section 9 of the Act to post a copy of the schedule where his employees are engaged in their duties. The schedule is to be posted in a conspicuous place so that it can be readily seen and read. A schedule must remain posted so long as it is in force.

At the close of the fiscal year 1955-56, there were 149 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table I-2, commencing on page 103.

VIOLATIONS OF ACT AND SCHEDULES

ARREARS OF WAGES

During the fiscal year under review, arrears of wages amounting to \$5,776.30 were collected from 28 employers who had failed to pay the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the schedules applicable to them. One hundred and twenty-four employees were involved.

Of the total amount, \$3,809.51 collected from 25 employers was paid to 73 employees concerned, and \$320.93 collected from 4 employers and affecting 9 employees was transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario. The balance of \$1,645.86 collected from 5 employers and involving 42 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1955-56 pending the decision of the Industry and Labour Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones, as follows: bricklaying and stonemasonry industry—Ottawa zone, 1; carpentry industry—Cornwall zone, 1, Ottawa zone, 1, Windsor zone, 3; painting and decorating industry—Ottawa zone, 1, Toronto zone, 16; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 4; plumbing and heating industry—Welland zone, 1. The number of employers violating each schedule is shown.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$7,698.28 collected from 18 employers in arrears of wages had not been disbursed. Of this amount \$4,962.86 was paid to 33 employees and the balance of \$2,735.42 was transferred to the Treasurer of Ontario, during the fiscal year 1955-56.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, 32 prosecutions were instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of the schedules affecting industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Ottawa zone, 1; carpentry industry—Cornwall zone, 2; electrical repair-and-construction industry—Cornwall zone, 1, Ottawa zone, 2; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 9; painting and decorating industry—Cornwall zone, 5; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 6; plumbing and heating industry—London zone, 4, Welland zone, 2.

There were 21 convictions. Three charges were withdrawn, and 8 cases were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$445 were levied by the courts. Two appeals were entered by an employer affected by the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone. Both of these appeals were uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year being reviewed.

Two appeals reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1954-55 were completed during the fiscal year 1955-56. One concerning the schedule for the men's and boys' clothing industry, Ontario zone, was settled in favour of the appellant, and the other affecting the schedule for the painting and decorating industry, Toronto zone, was dismissed.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Under the Act, for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies the Minister of Labour may establish an advisory committee of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman. The committee may hear complaints of employers and employees to whom the schedule applies and may generally assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations and do anything it is authorized to do by the schedule.

Advisory committees are established by ministerial orders. The orders set out the zone or zones and the industry to which the schedule applies and the number of members on the committee. There were 10 new committees established during the fiscal year under review. A total of 42 advisory committees has been established.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

APPEALS

Under subsection 2 of section 13 of the Act an employer or employee aggrieved by the decision of an advisory committee may appeal from the decision to the Industry and Labour Board. There were no appeals made during the fiscal year 1955-56.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

GENERAL

Minimum weekly wages and certain other working conditions for female employees are established by the Industry and Labour Board by orders made under The Minimum Wage Act. The original provisions of the orders in force took effect on June 1, 1947 and have been amended from time to time. The most recent amendments made to the orders came into force on the first day of the fiscal year under review, April 1, 1955 to establish minimum weekly wages higher than those established theretofore. It is estimated that the orders affect more than a quarter of a million women in employment in Ontario.

INSPECTIONS

During the fiscal year 1955-56, the records of employers employing female persons were examined through the inspection service extended to the Department by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the particular purpose of ensuring compliance

with the Act and minimum-wage orders. All violations reported by the Commission were carefully investigated.

The Commission also reported to the Branch the names and addresses of 20,832 new employers in the province. It appeared on study of the information submitted on these employers that 10,523 of them did not employ women. In the case of the other employers, a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to 144 of them, and to the remaining ones of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a copy of the orders was sent and a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees.

Further survey of pay-rolls was made during the fiscal year being reviewed by departmental inspectors, and where inspection disclosed a contravention of the orders, the inspector reported it to the Branch for further investigation. The names and addresses of 3,082 additional employers were submitted by the inspectors and a copy of the minimum-wage orders and a questionnaire were sent to these employers also. In addition, the inspectors of the Department reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act which provides for every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties. On receiving information of a violation of this provision of the Act, the Branch sends a copy of the orders to the employer directing him to post them immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, whose names were placed on record in the Branch in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Information taken from questionnaires returned by 9,774 employers is outlined in Table J-1, page 107. It will be observed from the table that the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 316 female employees, and that wage increases were ordered in each case.

VIOLATIONS

In addition to the underpayment of 316 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires as described above, there were 7 complaints received from employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders.

ARREARS OF WAGES

Arrears of wages amounting to \$85.89 were collected during the fiscal year 1955-56 from 2 employers on behalf of 5 female employees as compared with \$5.45 collected from 1 employer on behalf of 1 female employee during the previous fiscal year.

In addition, on instructions from the Department 4 employers paid arrears of wages amounting to \$63.79 direct to 6 female employees. Comparable figures for the fiscal year 1954-55 were \$65.83 paid direct by 2 employers to 2 female employees.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1955-56.

HOME-WORK

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 344 firms during the fiscal year 1955-56, as compared with 351 firms in the previous fiscal year.

HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES

Under section 4 of The Minimum Wage Act the Industry and Labour Board may grant written permission to an employer to pay to any female employee who is handicapped a wage fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Board granted 1 employer permission to employ 1 female employee who was handicapped at a rate lower than the minimum wage, and 4 permits involving 4 female employees which had been issued previously, expired. At the close of the fiscal year there were 7 permits in force involving 8 female employees as compared with 10 permits in force involving 11 employees at April 1, 1955.

OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

The Athletics Commissioner under the direction and control of the Minister of Labour assists in the administration of The Athletics Control Act and the regulations made thereunder. The administration of the Act was transferred to the Department of Labour from the Department of Education by Order-in-Council of May 17, 1951. In its administrative principles the Act provides for the supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling in Ontario. This work includes the issuance of licences to boxers and wrestlers and to other persons concerned with boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions.

An important part of the work of the Athletics Commissioner is to assist, promote, and encourage, amateur sport in community centres and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities. In this particular work considerable assistance was given during the fiscal year 1955-56, as in the past, in the organization of new leagues and in the donation of equipment. During the period under review, 260 groups were the recipients of new equipment. These groups consisted of some 25,000 persons interested in such sports as base-ball, basket-ball, boxing, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, and track- and field-events. A total of almost \$12,000 was spent in assisting amateur sport during 1955-56, as compared with about \$10,000 in the previous fiscal year. In addition during the fiscal year 1954-55, a grant of \$7,500 was made towards the Fifth British Empire and Commonwealth Games held in Vancouver, Canada, July 31, August 3, 5, and 7, 1954.

LICENCES

Table L-1, page 117, shows the number of licences issued by the Athletics Commissioner during the fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 for amateur and professional boxing and wrestling. The revenue derived from the fees for these licences is given in Table L-2, page 117.

FINES

No person was fined for any violation of The Athletics Control Act or regulations during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, whereas in the previous fiscal year a total of \$150 was levied in fines for failure of persons concerned with professional wrestling to comply with the Act and regulations.

REVENUE

In addition to the revenue shown in Table L-2, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1955-56 amounted to \$21,518.43, as compared with \$22,445.08 for the previous fiscal year.

PART II - TABLES

TABLES

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, and the term "1956" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents, by Cause, Industry, and Sex—1956.....	70-71
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections, by Industry—1956.....	72-73
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1956..	74-75
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry, by Sex—1956.....	76-77
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry, by Sex and Age—1956.....	78
Table A-3.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1955, Authorizing the Employment of Female Persons and Youths before 7 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m., by Industry.....	79
Table A-4.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1955, for the Employment of Home-workers, by Industry.....	80
Table A-5.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Drawings and Specifications of Buildings—1956.....	81

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1956.....	82
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1956.....	82
Table B-3.—Report of Examinations by Place and Classification of Certificate of Qualification Applied for—1956	83

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections.....	84
Table C-2.—Certificates of Inspection and Certificates of Approval Issued.....	84
Table C-3.—Certificates of Competency Issued—1956.....	84
Table C-4.—Report of Number of Welding Operators Tested—1956.....	85
Table C-5.—Accidents and Explosions Reported and Investigated—1956.....	85
Table C-6.—Revenue Earned.....	85

D—Elevator Inspection Branch

Table D-1.—Report of Number of Inspections of Elevating Devices—1956.....	86
Table D-2.—Certificates of Competency Issued—1956.....	86
Table D-3.—Licences Granted, Suspended, and Transferred—1956.....	87
Table D-4.—Drawings and Specifications of Elevating Devices Approved—1956.....	87
Table D-5.—Number of Accidents Reported Causing Injury, by Type of Elevating Device Involved, Injury, and Sex—1956.....	88-89
Table D-5a.—Investigations of Accidents Reported Causing Injury—1956.....	90
Table D-6.—Report of Annual Registrations of Contractors—1956.....	90
Table D-7.—Revenue Earned—1956.....	91

E—Ontario Labour Relations Board

Table E-1.—Summary of Applications Dealt with by the Board during 1955 and 1956.....	92
--	----

F—Fair Employment Practices Branch

Table F-1.—Report of Complaints of Discrimination against Men and Women in respect of their Employment—1956.....	93
--	----

G—The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

Table G-1.—Summary of Complaints Handled under the Act—1956.....	94
--	----

H—Apprenticeship Branch

Table H-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—1956.....	95
Table H-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades, by Year of Apprenticeship—1956.....	96
Table H-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1956, by Designated Trades.....	97
Table H-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades—1956..	97
Table H-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Place of Examination—1956.....	98
Table H-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1956.....	99
Table H-4.—Licences Issued to Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1955, by Designated Trades.....	99
Table H-4a.—Report of Contracts between Trade Schools and Students for the Year Ending December 31, 1955, by Designated Trades.....	99
Table H-4b.—Report of Examinations of Students Completing Training in Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1955, by Designated Trades.....	100
Table H-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification, and Trade-school Licences—1956.....	100
Table H-6.—Distribution of Discharged Members of the Forces in Designated Trades to March 31, 1956.....	101

I—The Industrial Standards Act

Table I-1.—Report of Petitions for Conferences, by Industry and Zone—1956.....	102
Table I-1a.—Report of Conferences Convened, by Industry and Zone—1956.....	103
Table I-2.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1956.....	103-106

J—Minimum Wage Branch

Table J-1.—Report of Employment of Female Persons, by Zone—1956.....	107
--	-----

K—Strikes and Lock-outs

Table K-1.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario—1956.....	108-115
Table K-1a.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921-1956.....	116

L—Office of the Athletics Commissioner

Table L-1.—Licences Issued.....	117
Table L-2.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Licences.....	117

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.....	22		9	1	12	2	4	25	2	153	30	15	32	40
2	Cranes and derricks.....								1		18	6			1
3	Elevators.....	4	1		1	3	3		2	1	3	1	2	3	
4	Engines and cars.....	1									2	1			
5	Electricity.....	2			1			1	1	1	8	4	1	4	4
6	Explosions.....	2			1			1	2	1	9	4	1	5	5
7	Falling objects.....	30	1	34	13	24		76	71	7	395	153	34	75	160
8	Falls of persons.....	74		27	9	46	10	64	90	20	225	135	16	62	91
9	Missiles.....	10		6	6	3	3	26	35	8	135	73	24	25	36
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.....	4		5		2	1	6	4	1	39	21	2	4	4
11	Infected wounds.....	26	2	3	6	15	6	47	26	6	81	43	9	18	31
12	Jammed between articles.....	24		13	2	9	2	33	41	9	83	58	10	17	55
13	Hand tools.....	38		14	8	11	4	11	9	2	43	27		8	17
14	Sprains and strains.....	139		68	30	76	14	110	144	42	490	191	44	154	195
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting.....	21		8	1	15	2	17	34	1	38	12	6	5	19
16	Presses and dies.....				7						108	41	13	32	9
17	Paper machinery.....	1							82	2	1				2
18	Metal machinery.....	2			1			1			6	55	23	10	20
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.....							107			2	2		1	
20	Textile machinery.....					70	19								
21	Other machinery.....	38	1	12	14	13	2	11	20	17	48	63	39	57	52
22	Centrifugal machinery.....										3				
23	Rubber machinery.....			23					7	1			2	2	7
24	Machinery connections.....	4		1	3	8					30	7			
25	Miscellaneous causes.....	61		30	15	32	4	55	80	15	252	157	26	58	103
26	Scalpings.....														
27	Trucking.....	11		11	1	5	2	11	18	3	41	16	3	13	31
28	Fumes.....	2							9		8	3	2	2	2
29	Industrial diseases.....	10		10	6	9		7	3	3	28	35	4	15	15
30	Total.....	526	5	274	126	353	74	588	704	148	2,298	1,106	263	601	899
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act...	96		2		2	2	178	8	37	99	11	3	3	23
32	Grand Total.....	622	5	276	126	355	76	766	712	185	2,397	1,117	266	604	922

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

SPECTION BRANCH

CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1956¹

Chemical products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Transportation, Storage and Communication			Trade			Service						Female		Male		Number	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				
Construction		Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication	Public Utility Operation			Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service	Unclassified	Total	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
15	4	2	13						1						2	6	395	9		382	4
1																	27			25	2
									2								26	5		20	1
1								1									6			6	4
									1								28			24	4
3	1		6			2			1								45			45	6
19	13	7	18	2		1	2	57								16	1,217	39		1,177	1
21	9	3	22	6			2	37								26	1,005	123		878	4
17	9	3	5					4								2	431	18		413	9
2		1	1	1				1									100			100	10
5	7	1	4					24								11	372	52		320	11
9	7	2	7				1	16							1	1	405	11		394	12
7	3		4					48								2	257	20		237	13
43	31	12	42	9			4	108							1	27	1,985	106		1,879	14
3								3								1	187	12		174	15
	15																225	61		164	16
																	88	15		73	17
1	3						2	15								1	149	19		129	18
	3							1									116	2		114	19
																	89	40		49	20
8	24	2	3					11								3	441	56		385	21
																	3			3	22
																	23	1		22	23
1	1															1	75	5		70	24
23	11	3	21	2		1	3	55							1	18	1,036	77		955	25
																					26
5	1	1	1				1	15								3	195	6		189	27
4																	32			32	28
11	6		1	2				4								3	174	28		146	29
199	148	37	148	22		4	16	404							5	121	9,132	705		8,405	22
4		212	28	1		23	1	3			1					23	777	3		751	23
203	148	249	176	23		27	17	407			1				5	144	9,909	708		9,156	45

ding Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
I	Manufacturing	17,715	5,351	23,066	97	9
2	Foods and beverages.....	2,750	699	3,449		1
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	20	13	33		
4	Rubber products.....	97	45	142		
5	Leather products.....	359	117	476		1
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	513	173	686		
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,534	641	2,175		
8	Wood products.....	1,839	382	2,221	2	2
9	Paper products.....	362	127	489		
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries....	1,011	235	1,246		
11	Iron and steel products.....	2,252	1,066	3,318	2	2
12	Transportation equipment.....	3,956	729	4,685	92	2
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	485	314	799		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	527	244	771		
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	542	185	727		
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	266	32	298		
17	Chemical products.....	492	163	655		1
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	710	186	896	1	
19	Construction	434	90	524	17	1
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	753	172	925	1	
21	Transportation.....	298	52	350	1	
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	380	116	496		
23	Communication.....	75	4	79		
24	Public Utility Operation	78	17	95		
25	Trade	8,082	910	8,992	22	9
26	Wholesale trade.....	1,782	372	2,154	7	3
27	Retail trade.....	6,300	538	6,838	15	6
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	576	150	726		1
29	Service	4,457	654	5,111	1,168	3
30	Community or public service.....	65	16	81	6	
31	Government service.....	182	18	200		1
32	Recreation service.....	323	13	336	2	
33	Business service.....	101	25	126	3	
34	Personal service.....	3,786	582	4,368	1,157	2
35	Unclassified	390	11	401	26	602
36	Total	32,485	7,355	39,840	1,331	625

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the work of men are employed in compressed air.

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1956
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹								Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act ²	The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act, 1953	Total		
		403	17		92	53	671	23,737	1
		54			22	20	97	3,546	2
		3				1	4	33	3
		4				1	6	146	4
		12			1	1	14	482	5
		12	1		25	3	41	700	6
		74	1		8	3	80	2,216	7
		8				1	9	2,311	8
		13	2		6	1	22	498	9
		68	10		5	8	95	1,268	10
		99			10	2	205	3,413	11
		6			1		7	4,890	12
		8	1		7	2	18	806	13
		21	2			5	28	789	14
		4			1		5	755	15
		8				2	11	303	16
		9			6	3	19	666	17
								915	18
1,196		512	285		15	6	2,032	2,556	19
		87		2	4	3	97	1,022	20
		68		2	1	2	74	424	21
		9			1	1	11	507	22
		10			2		12	91	23
		2				1	3	98	24
		308	6		200	5	550	9,542	25
		135	4		28	4	181	2,335	26
		173	2		172	1	369	7,207	27
		14			3		18	744	28
1	6	369	20		212	4	1,783	6,894	29
		21			3	2	32	113	30
1	1	43	12		3		61	261	31
		19			6	1	28	364	32
		29			4		36	162	33
	5	257	8		196	1	1,626	5,994	34
		3				1	632	1,033	35
1,197	6	1,698	328	2	526	73	5,786	45,626	36

of Labour.
construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	15	36	51	1,663	553	316	4,064
2	Foods and beverages.....	2		2	269	93	65	630
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....					1		1
4	Rubber products.....				18	3	1	12
5	Leather products.....				49	6	7	63
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....				68	12	20	106
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....				74	7	17	59
8	Wood products.....	2	1	3	209	72	34	987
9	Paper products.....				64	12	15	195
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	1	2	3	65	8	16	110
11	Iron and steel products.....	2	7	9	231	112	35	851
12	Transportation equipment.....	7	21	28	305	103	16	356
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....				36	18	6	83
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....				77	18	6	119
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....		1	1	47	44	22	222
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....		1	1	14	10	3	24
17	Chemical products.....		3	3	52	22	35	72
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	1		1	85	12	18	174
19	Construction.....		1	1	17	32	4	46
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	1	1	2	96	38	37	55
21	Transportation.....	1	1	2	26	13	4	20
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....				63	22	31	31
23	Communication.....				7	3	2	4
24	Public Utility Operation.....				5	1	2	2
25	Trade.....	6	23	29	297	91	58	334
26	Wholesale trade.....	1		1	170	43	30	114
27	Retail trade.....	5	23	28	127	48	28	220
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....		1	1	43	28	36	
29	Service.....	5	3	8	102	59	17	83
30	Community or public service.....				14	2		5
31	Government service.....	1		1	22	15	4	16
32	Recreation service.....				5	1		1
33	Business service.....				4	5	1	
34	Personal service.....	4	3	7	57	36	12	61
35	Unclassified.....				2			
36	Total.....	27	65	92	2,225	802	470	4,584

¹ Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office.

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1956

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventilation	Sanitation	Seats: for female employees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing-room matron	Head-gear: for female employees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscellaneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
23	410	511	650	8	443	46	221	1,282	15	4,045	14,301	1
	71	29	71	5	75	4	18	352	6	735	2,425	2
			1		1			2		5	11	3
1	1	4	6		3		1	2		43	95	4
1	6	3	24		15	4	19	3	3	68	271	5
	9	5	20		17	4	27	6		113	407	6
3	4	8	68		55	5	24	2	1	267	594	7
2	36	45	61		39	2	4	200	4	502	2,200	8
2	5	6	21		16	1	24	5		143	509	9
	4	15	33	1	18	1	19	9		171	473	10
5	50	166	121		64	7	31	42		614	2,338	11
4	176	110	81		39	1	1	610		655	2,485	12
	4	46	51		12	10	13	1		109	389	13
1	10	24	19	2	17	1	15	5		138	452	14
1	12	15	20		22	2	4	26		156	594	15
	3	2	3		10			6		76	152	16
3	10	10	13		14	1	4	2		103	344	17
	9	23	37		26	3	17	9	1	147	562	18
	9	2	10		15	1		19		108	264	19
	23	16	13		18			72		141	511	20
	8	6	7		9			51		62	208	21
	13	10	5		7			17		67	266	22
	2		1		2			4		12	37	23
	5	4	1		4			2		22	48	24
2	93	24	93	8	117	1	2	492	15	920	2,576	25
1	17	8	30	2	52	1	2	74		319	864	26
1	76	16	63	6	65			418	15	601	1,712	27
6	7	1	16		19			6		28	191	28
1	25	27	67	1	55	7	3	92	23	990	1,560	29
	2	1	1					1		9	35	30
	8	8	4		4	1				49	132	31
						1		2	14	19	43	32
			2		1					10	23	33
1	15	18	60	1	50	5	3	89	9	903	1,327	34
		1						8	5	5	21	35
32	572	586	850	17	671	55	226	1,973	58	6,259	19,472	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing.....	2,004	11,318	4,737	95,483	1,040	23,663	102	5,111	7,883	135,579
2	Foods and beverages.....	314	1,316	697	12,277	336	6,175	71	4,482	1,418	24,250
3	Tobacco and tobacco products...			12	913	2	301	1	284	15	1,498
4	Rubber products.....	6	18	32	2,052	15	212			53	2,282
5	Leather products.....	16	37	166	3,297	72	2,476			254	5,810
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	36	145	239	5,488	89	3,718			364	9,351
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	48	532	963	16,915	96	5,076	3	47	1,110	22,570
8	Wood products.....	183	420	163	1,569	112	913	15	83	473	2,983
9	Paper products.....	47	416	195	4,760	43	875			285	6,051
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	130	1,155	452	5,391	15	318	1	1	598	6,863
11	Iron and steel products.....	426	2,459	473	8,060	109	1,427	3	75	1,011	12,021
12	Transportation equipment.....	345	1,228	303	6,186	58	509	5	8	711	7,933
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	56	283	189	3,191	21	315			266	3,789
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.	85	846	242	13,858	23	610	2	101	352	15,411
15	Non-metallic mineral products...	77	338	102	1,746	10	102			189	2,186
16	Products of petroleum and coal..	17	305	35	501					52	800
17	Chemical products.....	128	1,165	183	3,828	2	26			313	5,019
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	90	655	291	5,451	37	610	1	30	419	6,740
19	Construction.....	90	213	73	291	3	4	2	2	168	510
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	144	916	135	2,218	29	172	7	15	315	3,321
21	Transportation.....	70	231	45	183	14	29	3	7	132	450
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	61	399	64	1,014	9	109	2	3	136	1,521
23	Communication.....	13	286	26	1,021	6	34	2	5	47	1,340
24	Public Utility Operation.....	14	94	10	25	1	1			25	120
25	Trade.....	982	5,539	1,736	15,047	861	5,037	40	167	3,619	25,791
26	Wholesale trade.....	504	2,563	392	3,114	80	475	7	26	983	6,171
27	Retail trade.....	478	2,976	1,344	11,933	781	4,562	33	141	2,636	19,611
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	149	2,366	54	1,421	2	9			205	3,791
29	Service.....	388	1,713	1,542	7,213	916	8,061	59	152	2,905	17,131
30	Community or public service.....	4	80	16	167	3	87			23	33
31	Government service.....	6	165	6	29					12	19
32	Recreation service.....	22	166	6	44	2	3	1	2	31	21
33	Business service.....	33	356	19	80	1	1			53	43
34	Personal service.....	323	946	1,495	6,893	910	7,970	58	150	2,786	15,951
35	Unclassified.....	3	11	29	12,309	6	34	8	59	46	12,411
36	Total.....	3,774	22,170	8,316	134,007	2,858	36,981	218	5,506	15,166	198,661

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1956

Male											Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total		Total Employees	
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
447	5,660	6,801	321,563	4,712	88,784	1,342	14,836	13,302	430,843	566,418	
50	147	759	25,726	843	17,540	337	4,389	1,989	47,802	72,052	2
		12	1,283	3	129	2	144	17	1,556	3,054	3
2	14	43	8,788	30	1,115	2	10	77	9,927	12,209	4
5	44	176	4,045	84	3,792	3	192	268	8,073	13,883	5
20	103	236	5,957	122	4,830	7	78	385	10,968	20,319	6
21	174	919	10,445	112	2,866	3	4	1,055	13,489	36,059	7
30	130	538	8,862	531	12,806	194	4,209	1,293	26,007	28,992	8
8	33	206	16,685	80	4,293	5	116	299	21,127	27,178	9
71	1,323	657	12,501	75	1,147	10	37	813	15,008	21,873	10
39	538	1,209	91,200	612	15,322	57	1,041	1,917	108,101	120,122	11
77	680	492	66,463	1,693	13,980	654	3,656	2,916	84,779	92,710	12
14	148	151	10,405	102	2,705	2	28	269	13,286	17,075	13
27	974	344	24,911	62	1,826	5	20	438	27,731	43,146	14
13	94	254	9,594	152	3,672	35	605	454	13,965	16,151	15
2	201	114	2,278	66	241	10	86	192	2,806	3,612	16
34	807	304	14,832	33	596	4	64	375	16,299	21,318	17
34	250	387	7,588	112	1,924	12	157	545	9,919	16,665	18
10	169	216	3,883	60	1,107	24	410	310	5,569	6,079	19
33	632	283	7,631	132	3,021	91	1,625	539	12,909	16,230	20
7	264	77	2,372	60	2,350	61	1,487	205	6,473	6,923	21
23	337	178	4,073	67	500	27	131	295	5,041	6,566	22
3	31	28	1,186	5	171	3	7	39	1,395	2,741	23
		39	978	19	200	2	5	60	1,183	1,303	24
598	3,080	2,464	21,968	2,393	15,526	505	2,148	5,960	42,722	68,512	25
222	1,425	806	10,542	385	4,017	79	617	1,492	16,601	22,779	26
376	1,655	1,658	11,426	2,008	11,509	426	1,531	4,468	26,121	45,733	27
48	1,450	154	2,582	85	299	2	3	289	4,334	8,130	28
140	1,047	667	5,084	1,030	5,592	54	165	1,891	11,888	29,027	29
6	32	25	353	11	155	1	2	43	542	876	30
4	110	11	739	10	135			25	984	1,178	31
33	364	17	234	13	145	6	30	69	773	988	32
16	321	38	372	3	17	1	15	58	725	1,162	33
81	220	576	3,386	993	5,140	46	118	1,696	8,864	24,823	34
2	10	20	7,310	3	10	8	35	33	7,365	19,778	35
1,278	12,048	10,644	370,999	8,434	114,539	2,028	19,227	22,384	516,813	715,477	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,
BY SEX AND AGE—1956**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing.....	135,269	302	4	135,575	430,591	247	5	430,843	566,418
Foods and beverages.....	24,172	76	2	24,250	47,732	69	1	47,802	72,052
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	1,498			1,498	1,556			1,556	3,054
Rubber products.....	2,282			2,282	9,924	3		9,927	12,209
Leather products.....	5,786	23	1	5,810	8,054	17	2	8,073	13,883
Textile products, (except clothing)...	9,335	16		9,351	10,942	26		10,968	20,319
Clothing (textile and fur).....	22,526	43	1	22,570	13,472	17		13,489	36,059
Wood products.....	2,980	5		2,985	25,989	17	1	26,007	28,992
Paper products.....	6,034	17		6,051	21,121	6		21,127	27,178
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	6,857	8		6,865	14,984	24		15,008	21,873
Iron and steel products.....	12,016	5		12,021	108,082	19		108,101	120,122
Transportation equipment.....	7,931			7,931	84,770	9		84,779	92,710
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3,789			3,789	13,282	4		13,286	17,075
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	15,342	73		15,415	27,724	7		27,731	43,146
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2,183	3		2,186	13,963	2		13,965	16,151
Products of petroleum and coal.....	806			806	2,805	1		2,806	3,612
Chemical products.....	5,015	4		5,019	16,299			16,299	21,318
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6,717	29		6,746	9,892	26	1	9,919	16,665
Construction.....	509	1		510	5,569			5,569	6,079
Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	3,319	2		3,321	12,909			12,909	16,230
Transportation.....	450			450	6,473			6,473	6,923
Storage, (including grain elevators)...	1,524	1		1,525	5,041			5,041	6,566
Communication.....	1,345	1		1,346	1,395			1,395	2,741
Public Utility Operation.....	120			120	1,183			1,183	1,303
Trade.....	25,618	164	8	25,790	42,404	310	8	42,722	68,512
Wholesale trade.....	6,174	4		6,178	16,598	3		16,601	22,779
Retail trade.....	19,444	160	8	19,612	25,806	307	8	26,121	45,733
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3,796			3,796	4,334			4,334	8,130
Service.....	17,083	53	3	17,139	11,759	113	16	11,888	29,027
Community or public service.....	334			334	542			542	876
Government service.....	194			194	984			984	1,178
Recreation service.....	211	1	3	215	678	86	9	773	988
Business service.....	437			437	725			725	1,162
Personal service.....	15,907	52		15,959	8,830	27	7	8,864	24,823
Unclassified.....	12,413			12,413	7,357	2	6	7,365	19,778
Total.....	198,127	522	15	198,664	516,106	672	35	516,813	715,477

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1955,
AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PERSONS AND YOUTHS
BEFORE 7 A.M. AND AFTER 6.30 P.M., BY INDUSTRY¹**

Industry	Emergency Overtime ²		Double Shift ³		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved ⁴
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	486	1,227	401	649	62
Foods and beverages.....	106	165	92	136	23
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			5	7	1
Rubber products.....	2	7	10	19	1
Leather products.....	15	30	4	6	1
Textile products, (except clothing).....	28	73	51	82	3
Clothing (textile and fur).....	113	268	27	44	4
Wood products.....	13	21	7	8	
Paper products.....	36	84	34	60	2
Printing, publishing and allied industries..	44	195	12	17	4
Iron and steel products.....	18	49	51	86	4
Transportation equipment.....	3	13	11	14	3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	16	38	12	20	2
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	44	152	30	71	7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3	6	14	20	3
Products of petroleum and coal.....			1	1	
Chemical products.....	12	26	14	21	1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...	33	100	26	37	3
Construction					
Transportation, Storage and Communication					1
Transportation.....					1
Storage, (including grain elevators).....					
Communication.....					
Public Utility Operation					
Trade	24	97	7	15	2
Wholesale trade.....	12	24	3	4	2
Retail trade.....	12	73	4	11	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate					
Service	46	136	27	39	28
Community or public service.....			1	1	
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....			1	2	
Personal service.....	46	136	25	36	28 ⁵
Unclassified	3	68	1	1	
Total	559	1,528	436	704	93

¹ Refer to text, commencing page 18.

² Section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and after 9 p.m. of the same day.

³ Section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

⁴ Section 31a provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during hours other than those prescribed in sections 29, 30, and 31, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

⁵ In addition, 279 permits were issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m. under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1955,
FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
Manufacturing	338	2,651
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	5	5
Leather products.....	25	172
Textile products, (except clothing).....	51	383
Clothing (textile and fur).....	143	986
Wood products.....	4	3
Paper products.....	8	88
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	15	254
Iron and steel products.....	3	17
Transportation equipment.....	2	1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	22	255
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1	8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	3
Products of petroleum and coal.....		
Chemical products.....	2	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	56	473
Construction		
Transportation, Storage and Communication		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
Public Utility Operation		
Trade	36	156
Wholesale trade.....	12	68
Retail trade.....	24	88
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
Service	5	9
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	3	5
Personal service.....	2	4
Unclassified	11	20
Total	390	2,836

**TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1956**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	1,216	68,210,700	56.67
Foods and beverages.....	135	6,464,600	5.37
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	8,800	.01
Rubber products.....	20	1,373,800	1.14
Leather products.....	12	253,500	.21
Textile products, (except clothing).....	25	1,789,900	1.49
Clothing (textile and fur).....	13	849,100	.70
Wood products.....	129	2,395,900	1.99
Paper products.....	42	7,667,900	6.37
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	31	860,700	.71
Iron and steel products.....	293	16,654,800	13.84
Transportation equipment.....	156	5,847,600	4.86
Non-ferrous metal products.....	42	4,436,400	3.68
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	69	4,629,900	3.85
Non-metallic mineral products.....	86	4,462,900	3.71
Products of petroleum and coal.....	17	700,500	.58
Chemical products.....	105	8,807,300	7.32
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39	1,007,100	.84
Construction	35	800,100	.66
General contractors.....	29	698,100	.58
Special trade contractors.....	6	102,000	.08
Transportation, Storage and Communication	148	10,093,800	8.39
Transportation.....	31	2,531,800	2.11
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	108	6,224,500	5.17
Communication.....	9	1,337,500	1.11
Public Utility Operation	29	4,712,500	3.92
Trade	168	9,062,500	7.53
Wholesale trade.....	111	4,641,200	3.86
Retail trade.....	57	4,421,300	3.67
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	191	24,039,000	19.98
Service	56	3,433,600	2.85
Community or public service.....	7	370,200	.31
Government service.....	8	1,422,000	1.18
Recreation service.....	3	745,000	.62
Business service.....	4	91,000	.07
Personal service.....	34	805,400	.67
Total	1,843	120,352,200	100.00

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1956

Revenue		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$66,349.65
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		1,113.00
		\$67,462.65
2. Text-books.....		6,603.50
3. Miscellaneous.....		110.38
Gross Revenue.....		\$74,176.53
Refunds		
1. Fees:		
Examinations and re-examinations	}	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate		\$ 1,250.75
—provisional		
—renewal and renewal penalties		
Certificates of plant registration.....		94.00
		\$ 1,344.75
2. Text-books.....		13.00
3. Miscellaneous.....		69.10
Total Refunds.....		1,426.85
Net Revenue.....		\$72,749.68

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1956

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re- examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.	11	6			293	310	11
Refrigeration operator	8	2			247	257	10
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class.....	634	162	8	15	7,129	7,948	424
Third class.....	284	208	3	10	5,909	6,414	460
Second class.....	29	77		6	2,344	2,456	347
First class.....	2	15		1	455	473	112
Hoisting engineer....	12	5		4	1,137	1,158	12
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion)..	186	69		12	2,573	2,840	195
Traction engineer....	5	5		1	621	632	6
Hoisting and traction engineer.....	1	1			319	321	
Total.....	1,172	550	11	49	21,027	22,809¹	1,577

¹ In addition, there were 273 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of 23,082 certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

**TABLE B-3.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND
CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1956**

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification									
Place	Num- ber	Com- pressor operator	Refrig- eration operator	Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combus- tion)	Traction engineer	Total
				fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	1			9	7	4			8		28
Brantford.....	2		2	23	10	1			6		42
Brockville.....	1			5	9	2	1		5		22
Cornwall.....	1		1	13	6	3	1		13		37
Fort Frances.....	1			2	3	1			6		12
Haileybury.....	1		3	11	3	1			1		19
Hamilton.....	3	3	3	36	22	12	3	1	11	1	92
Huntsville.....	2			5	4	2			6		17
Kapuskasing.....	1			8	8	4			4	1	25
Kenora.....	1	1		5	6	6		1	8		27
Kingston.....	3			9	8	3	1		1		22
Kirkland Lake.....	2	1		4	6	2			5		18
Kitchener.....	2			24	30	6			6		66
London.....	2		1	45	40	14			10		110
Niagara Falls.....	2	2		13	10	7	1	2	1		36
North Bay.....	1	1		12	9	1			4		27
Orillia.....	2			7	4				4		15
Ottawa.....	4	2		166	92	46	5	1	28		340
Peterborough.....	1			8	5	1			3		17
Port Arthur.....	2			29	18	17	4	3	19		90
Renfrew.....	1			5	7						12
St. Catharines.....	2			17	9	3	1		4		34
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1			15	16	3	2	1	4	5	46
Sudbury.....	2	2		50	35	13	7	2	8		117
Timmins.....	2	1		19	10	3	1	2	7		43
Walkerton.....	1			6	4	1			1		12
Windsor.....	3	6		38	33	28	7	1	10		123
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	47	19	10	584	414	184	34	14	183	7	1,449
Total, Toronto.....	(a)	6	13	620	493	267	86	17	247	10	1,759
Grand Total.	47	25	23	1,204	907	451	120	31	430	17	3,208

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS

	1955		1956		Annual Inspections	
	New	Used	New	Used	1955	1956
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	1,582	531	1,877	467	3,092	3,175
Pressure vessels.....	7,015	494	8,327	503	6,645	6,795
Total.....	8,597¹	1,025	10,204¹	970	9,737	9,970
Pressure-piping.....	295 ¹		395 ¹			

¹These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 8,365 additional inspections during 1956 of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation, as compared with 8,071 in 1955.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED

Classification of Certificate	1955	1956
	No.	No.
Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....	1,747	1,892
Certificates of Inspection.....	15,023	15,517
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	5,555	5,568
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use....	847	953
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,621 ¹	8,996 ²
Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....	17	24

¹This number comprises 3,626 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 4,995 certificates issued from the office.

²This number comprises 3,331 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 5,665 certificates issued from the office.

TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1956

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	5	.....	5	.....
Persons other than inspectors.....	9	8	17	125
Total.....	14	8	22	125

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1956

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process.....	2,421	571	2,992
Oxygen-acetylene process.....	192	173	365
Total.....	2,613	744	3,357

TABLE C-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1956

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	7	2	6	8
Pressure vessels.....	5	3	3	6
Pressure-piping.....	1			
Total.....	13	5	9	14

TABLE C-6.—REVENUE EARNED

Source	1955	1956
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fees.....	133,319.50	148,475.50
Approval and registration of designs.....	13,731.50	15,811.00
Inspections:		
New boilers and pressure vessels.....	53,541.50	61,836.50
Pressure-piping.....	3,578.00	3,319.50
Used boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,309.00	8,253.50
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels.....	35,828.50	38,226.00
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels.....	3,494.00	3,784.00
Certificates of competency.....	382.00	460.00
Tests of welding operators.....	14,455.00	16,785.00
Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping.....	6,904.75	5,472.20
Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA).....	12.25	73.25
Total.....	140,236.50	154,020.95

D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1956

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	187	42	229	14	105	8	381	737
Hand-power passenger.....	33	2	35	.....	6	3	25	69
Freight.....	1,322	154	1,476	111	136	48	1,568	3,339
Hand-power freight.....	57	3	60	3	1	.....	45	109
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	116	11	127	.....	77	5	162	371
Hand-power Class A.....	11	.....	11	1	.....	1	17	30
Class B.....	21	6	27	.....	5	1	12	45
Hand-power Class B.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	6	10
Escalator—One.....	4	.....	4	.....	6	.....	22	32
Escalator-series.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19	21
Manlift.....	18	.....	18	.....	3	.....	29	50
Incline Lift.....	12	1	13	.....	1	.....	8	22
Ski Tow.....	26	.....	26	4	2	.....	28	60
Total.....	1,810	219	2,029	134	344	66	2,322	4,895

TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1956

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	2	.....	2	9	.....	11
Persons other than inspectors.....	6	.....	6	64	.....	70
Total.....	8	.....	8	73	.....	81

TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1956

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence granted	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	163	1,082	5	1,250		6
Hand-power passenger.....	14	13		27		
Freight.....	743	4,432	19	5,194		50
Hand-power freight.....	20	34		54		
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	137	555	2	694		1
Hand-power Class A.....	3	4		7		
Class B.....	21	46		67		
Hand-power Class B.....	2			2		
Escalator—One.....	7	43		50		
Escalator-series.....	6	30		36		
Manlift.....	18	105		123		
Incline Lift.....	8	5		13		
Ski Tow.....	34	1		35		
Total.....	1,176	6,350	26	7,552		57

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES APPROVED—1956

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	134	15	149		
Hand-power passenger.....	9	1	10		
Freight.....	141	56	197		
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	80	11	91		
Hand-power Class A.....					
Class B.....	6	1	7		
Hand-power Class B.....					
Escalator—One.....	8		8		
Escalator-series.....	6		6		
Manlift.....	3		3		
Incline Lift.....					
Ski Tow.....	2		2		
Total.....	389	84	473		

TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED CAUSING INJURY, BY

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger-elevator:										
Landing.....	1									
In car.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Freight-elevator:										
Landing.....			1	2		2				1
In car.....				1					1	6
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing—upper.....			1	1	2	3			4	
Landing—lower.....			2	1	2	1			1	
Stairs.....	1		14	3	6	2			10	6
Machine room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....									1	
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....										
Machine room.....										
Ski Tow:										
Landing—upper.....										
Landing—lower.....										
Machine area.....										
Total.....	2		18	8	10	8			17	13

¹In addition, 125 accidents were reported that did not cause injury to any person.

TYPE OF ELEVATING DEVICE INVOLVED, INJURY, AND SEX—1956

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	fatal	Non-fatal	fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
			1	1				3	2			1
1	1	1	6 2		1		1	16 11	2 1		12 9	2
		1			1			2	1		1	
3	5		2	6	1	10	4	42	26		16	
5	4	3		6	1	40	12	78	59		19	
27	15	9	3	49	6	57	8	216	173		43	
								1	1			
36	25	14	14	62	10	107	25	369 ¹	265	1	100	3

**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED
CAUSING INJURY—1956**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Injuries			
		Female		Male	
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	2	1			1
Hand-power passenger.....					
Freight.....	27	3	1	21	2
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	1	1			
Hand-power Class A.....					
Class B.....	1			1	
Hand-power Class B.....					
Escalator—One.....	3	2		1	
Escalator-series.....					
Manlift.....	1	1			
Incline Lift.....					
Ski Tow.....					
Total.....	35¹	8	1	23	3

¹In addition, 3 investigations were made of accidents occurring on elevating devices not within the jurisdiction of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953. One accident occurred on a construction hoist, 1 on a passenger-elevator, and 1 on a freight-elevator. The 2 latter accidents resulted in the death of the persons injured.

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS
OF CONTRACTORS—1956**

Maximum Number of Elevator-mechanics Employed by Applicant ¹	Application for				Registrations Suspended
	First annual registration	Subsequent annual registration		Total	
		1956	1957		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2.....	19	16	20	55	1
More than 2, but fewer than 20.	4	4	11	19	2 ²
20 or more.....			4	4	
Total.....	23	20	35	78	3

¹During 12-month period preceding contractor's application.

²One suspension discontinued during 1956.

TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1956

Source	Amount
	\$
Licences	36,253.00
Initial licences.....	5,515.00
Renewal of licences.....	30,598.00
Transfer of licences.....	114.00
Duplicate of licences.....	26.00
Certificates of Competency	299.00
First certificates.....	80.00
Renewal of certificates.....	219.00
Duplicate of certificates.....	
Approval of Drawings and Specifications	6,510.00
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	6,510.00
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....	
Annual Registration of Contractors	1,467.50
Inspections	21,156.50
Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA)	50.50
Miscellaneous	3.85
Total	65,740.35

E—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

TABLE E-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH BY THE BOARD DURING 1955 and 1956¹

Type of Application	Number of Appli- cations		Granted		Dismissed		Withdrawn by Leave of the Board		Undisposed of at March 31	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Certification as Bargaining Agent:			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Filed during fiscal year.....	604	851	343	554	123	142	23	43	115	112
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	88	116	73	77	13	36	1	3	1	.....
Total.....	692	967	416	631	136	178	24	46	116	112
Conciliation Services:										
Filed during fiscal year.....	1,139	1,290	1,036	1,163	12	37	35	31	56	59
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	66	56	56	40	3	6	7	9	.....	1
Total.....	1,205	1,346	1,092	1,203	15	43	42	40	56	60
Termination of Bargaining Rights:										
Filed during fiscal year.....	39	50	3	18	26	24	2	2	8	6
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	6	8	4	5	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	45	58	7	23	28	26	2	3	8	6
Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful:										
Filed during fiscal year.....	35 ²	20 ²	4	1	22	3	6	14	3	2
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total.....	35	23	4	1	22	3	6	17	3	2
Consent to Prosecute:										
Filed during fiscal year.....	56	44	8	2	13	8	25	31	10	3
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	5	10	2	.....	2	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Total.....	61	54	10	2	15	8	26	41	10	3
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:										
Filed during fiscal year.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Applications under Section 68 of the Act:										
Filed during fiscal year.....	2 ³	5 ⁴	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	3	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	5
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:										
Filed during fiscal year.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Carried over from previous fiscal year..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
All types of applications filed during fiscal year.....	1,878	2,266	1,395	1,744	197	215	92	121	194	186
All types of applications carried over from previous fiscal year.....	166	195	135	122	21	45	9	26	1	2
Total.....	2,044	2,461	1,530	1,866	218	260	101	147	195	188

¹The figures for 1955 shown in this table have been revised and replace those published in the annual report of the Department for 1955.

²Two of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful—1 dismissed, 1 withdrawn.

³One an order to vary a certificate—dismissed; the other an application as to whether a person is an employee—undisposed of at March 31, 1955.

⁴All applications concerned a decision as to whether a person is an employee.

F—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

**TABLE F-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
MEN AND WOMEN IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1956**

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Commis- sions Appointed
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	Ances- try	Place of origin	No.	No.
Refused employment	2	No.	No.	1	No.	1	No.	2	No.
Discharged.....									
Discriminated against in regard to em- ployment or any term or condition of employment....									
Excluded from mem- bership, expelled, suspended, or dis- criminated against by trade union....									
Discrimination ex- pressed by									
(a) applications for employment....	3 ¹		2	1	1		2	3	
(b) advertisements	4		1	1	1	1		4	
(c) written or oral inquiries.....									
Total.....	9		3	3	2	2	2	9	

¹In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

G—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

TABLE G-1.—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS HANDLED UNDER THE ACT—1956

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1956	Prosecutions
Nature	Num- ber	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	An- cestry	Place of origin					
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Denied												
(a) accommodation.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) services.....	6	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2
(c) facilities.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) sign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) symbol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) emblem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) other representation..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	9¹	.....	.....	1	2

¹In addition, settlement was effected of the 2 complaints of services denied because of colour carried over from the previous fiscal year.

H—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

TABLE H-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY
DESIGNATED TRADES—1956

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1955	March 31, 1956
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	709	209	565	53	2,911	2,793
Bricklayer.....	50	11	32	5	175	177
Carpenter.....	110	35	76	3	371	367
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	227	55	213	9	880	830
Mason.....	5	2	3	1	11	10
Painter and decorator.....	27	5	11	.....	54	65
Plasterer.....	14	1	12	6	66	61
Plumber.....	151	45	129	23	798	752
Sheet metal worker.....	71	23	55	6	266	253
Steamfitter.....	54	32	34	.....	290	278
Motor Vehicle Repairer	717	233	474	12	2,326	2,324
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	606	191	387	11	1,899	1,916
Branch B—body repairer.....	93	35	75	1	363	345
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer.....	13	7	12	.....	57	51
Branch D—metal-worker.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7	12
Barber	6	.....	3	.....	16	19
Hairdresser	99	24	31	5	134	173
Total	1,531	466	1,073	70	5,387	5,309

**TABLE H-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1956**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	291	530	778	937	257	2,793
Bricklayer ¹	27	39	50	61	.....	177
Carpenter ¹	44	88	120	115	.....	367
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	94	153	230	353	.....	830
Mason ¹.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	10
Painter and decorator ¹	10	22	13	20	.....	65
Plasterer ¹	5	16	20	20	.....	61
Plumber ²	49	122	194	193	194	752
Sheet metal worker ¹	33	53	74	93	.....	253
Steamfitter ²	29	32	74	80	63	278
 Motor Vehicle Repairer	 255	 352	 493	 591	 633	 2,324
Branch A—motor mechanic ²	224	300	392	481	519	1,916
Branch B—body repairer ²	21	47	83	96	98	345
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer ²	6	3	12	14	16	51
Branch D—metal-worker ³	4	2	6	.....	.....	12
 Barber ³	 1	 6	 12	.....	.....	19
 Hairdresser ³	 42	 67	 64	.....	.....	173
Total	589	955	1,347	1,528	890	5,309

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE H-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1956, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1956
	During 1956	1928-1956	During 1956	1928-1956	During 1956	1928-1956	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	50	777	11	115	37	485	177
Carpenter.....	110	1,549	35	311	79	871	367
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	227	2,814	55	386	222	1,598	830
Mason.....	5	55	2	11	4	34	10
Painter and decorator.....	27	400	5	108	11	227	65
Plasterer.....	14	382	1	55	18	266	61
Plumber.....	151	2,614	45	539	152	1,323	752
Sheet metal worker.....	71	1,035	23	195	61	587	253
Steamfitter.....	54	768	32	187	34	303	278
Total.....	709	10,394	209	1,907	618	5,694	2,793
Comparative totals, 1955.....	847	9,685	125	1,698	593	5,076	2,911
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
Branch A—motor mechanic....	606	6,720	191	1,644	398	3,160	1,916
Branch B—body repairer.....	93	1,033	35	233	76	455	345
Branch C—electrical- and fuel- system repairer....	13	389	7	115	12	223	51
Branch D—metal-worker.....	5	12					12
Total.....	717	8,154	233	1,992	486	3,838	2,324
Comparative totals, 1955.....	675	7,437	193	1,759	485	3,352	2,326
Barber.....	6	147		29	3	99	19
Comparative totals, 1955.....	7	141	2	29	11	96	16
Hairdresser.....	99	2,046	24	647	36	1,226	173
Comparative totals, 1955.....	74	1,947	14	623	40	1,190	134
Grand totals all trades, 1956	1,531	20,741	466	4,575	1,143	10,857	5,309
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1955.....	1,603	19,210	334	4,109	1,129	9,714	5,387

**TABLE H-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1956**

Designated Trade (see details in Table H-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	1,081	1,139	2,220
2. Barber.....	122	178	300
3. Hairdresser.....	691	638	1,329
Total.....	1,894	1,955	3,849

**TABLE H-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1956**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer.....	218	2,220
Barrie.....	3	54
Belleville.....	3	46
Brantford.....	1	12
Bridgeport.....	1	1
Brockville.....	1	14
Chatham.....	2	31
Clinton.....	2	38
Cochrane.....	1	3
Cornwall.....	2	27
Fort Frances.....	1	11
Guelph.....	1	9
Hamilton.....	7	90
Hornepayne.....	1	4
Kapuskasing.....	1	9
Kenora.....	1	11
Kingston.....	3	35
Kirkland Lake.....	2	10
Kitchener.....	3	50
London.....	7	87
New Liskeard.....	1	7
North Bay.....	2	29
Oakville.....	1	1
Oshawa.....	3	49
Ottawa.....	6	129
Owen Sound.....	2	20
Parry Sound.....	1	1
Peterborough.....	2	27
Port Arthur.....	2	38
Renfrew.....	1	24
St. Catharines.....	2	27
Sarnia.....	3	30
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	15
Simcoe.....	1	14
Sudbury.....	2	31
Timmins.....	3	29
Toronto.....	133	1,081
Welland.....	3	53
Windsor.....	5	73
2. Barber.....	300	300
Barrie.....	3	3
Belleville.....	3	3
Cornwall.....	7	7
Dunnville.....	1	1
Fort William.....	9	9
Hamilton.....	33	33
Kingston.....	2	2
Kitchener.....	2	2
Lindsay.....	1	1
London.....	15	15
Niagara Falls.....	14	14
North Bay.....	5	5
Ottawa.....	30	30
Owen Sound.....	2	2
Sarnia.....	3	3
Sudbury.....	11	11
Timmins.....	4	4
Toronto.....	122	122
Windsor.....	30	30
Woodstock.....	3	3
3. Hairdresser.....	65	1,329
Hamilton.....	14	304
London.....	7	134
North Bay.....	2	41
Ottawa.....	8	80
Sudbury.....	1	11
Toronto.....	29	691
Windsor.....	4	68
Total.....	583	3,849

TABLE H-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1956

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....		1,523 ¹	1,523	23,598	57	24	25,202
Barber.....	2	248	250	2,912	4	3	3,169
Hairdresser.....	3	1,149	1,152	5,581	8	8	6,749
Total.....	5	2,920	2,925	32,091	69	35	35,120

¹These figures include 1 certificate of qualification issued to a discharged member of the forces.

TABLE H-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1955, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1954	December 31, 1955
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....				
Hairdresser.....	1	18	18 ¹	19
Total.....	1	18	18	19

¹Revised figures.

TABLE H-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1955, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1955	December 31, 1955
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....					
Hairdresser.....	1,506	966	292	649	897
Total.....	1,506	966	292	649	897

**TABLE H-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1955, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	966	957	9 ¹
Hairdresser.....			
Total.....	966	957	9

¹1. Of this number, 4 persons were re-examined and were recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 5 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1955.

2. In addition, 6 other candidates were re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1955, and were recommended for a certificate of qualification. These candidates were 4 of the 5 candidates reported in section 1 of foot-note 1 to Table H-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1955, 1 of the 5 candidates reported in section 1 of foot-note 1 to Table E-4b of the annual report of the Department for 1953, and 1 candidate who failed to pass an examination during the year ending December 31, 1950.

**TABLE H-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1956**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	35,741.15	369.00	35,372.15
Barber.....	3,938.00	88.00	3,850.00
Hairdresser.....	10,334.50	362.00	9,972.50
Miscellaneous.....	79.72		79.72
Total.....	50,093.37	819.00	49,274.37

TABLE H-6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES IN DESIGNATED TRADES TO MARCH 31, 1956¹

	Designated Trades				Total
	Building trades ²	Motor vehicle repairer	Barber	Hairdresser	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Placed Under Contract	3,537	3,453			6,990
At present under contract.....		1			1
Attained journeyman status after job and school training	2,830 ³	2,539 ⁴			5,369
Discontinued training ⁵	707	913			1,620
Evaluated	2,050	6,973			9,023
Granted journeyman status.....	251	2,966			3,217
Granted interim certificate.....	1,799	4,007			5,806
Attained Journeyman Status after School Training or Evaluation			370	563	933
Total	5,587	10,426	370	563	16,946

¹Refer to text, page 53.
²Consists of the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, and steamfitter.
³In addition, 152 persons have attained journeyman status. These persons were placed in jobs for further training but did not enter into a contract with their employer. Some had school training.
⁴In addition, 107 persons have attained journeyman status. These persons were placed in jobs for further training but did not enter into a contract with their employer. Some had school training.
⁵Discontinued training for the following reasons: hospitalization, decease, return to homes outside Ontario, return to previous employment, or unsuitable.

I—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE I-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1956

Industry	Zone	Conference
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Cornwall.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	Authorized
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	Authorized
	Kingston.....	Authorized
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	Authorized
	St. Catharines.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Chatham ¹	Authorized
	Cornwall.....	Authorized
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Brantford.....	Authorized
	St. Catharines.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	Authorized
	London.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Windsor.....	Authorized

¹A second petition for a conference was made at the end of 1956 and the conference was authorized in 1957. The conference authorized by the first petition did not submit a schedule to the Minister, see Table I-1a, page 103.

**TABLE I-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1956¹**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Cornwall.....	June 16, 1955	August 16, 1955
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	April 28, 1955	June 21, 1955
	Kenora—Keewatin.....	July 20, 1955	November 8, 1955
	Kingston.....	April 29, 1955	September 27, 1955
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	November 25, 1955	(a)
	St. Catharines.....	June 8, 1955	September 27, 1955
	Windsor.....	May 19, 1955	July 12, 1955
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Chatham.....	July 5, 1955	(a)
	Cornwall.....	September 20, 1955	November 22, 1955
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	May 26, 1955	July 26, 1955
Plastering.....	Brantford ²	June 7, 1955	August 9, 1955
	St. Catharines ^{2, 3}	October 26, 1955	(b)
Plumbing and heating.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	August 18, 1955	(a)
	London.....	July 11, 1955	September 27, 1955
	Ottawa.....	June 20, 1955	August 16, 1955
Sheet-metal-work construction.....	Windsor.....	October 11, 1955	December 6, 1955

¹Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

²No schedule in force on date of conference.

³Conference convened September 12, 1955, and adjourned to October 26, 1955.

(a) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

(b) Date of schedule coming into force after the end of 1956.

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1956**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Baking.....	Ottawa.....		Dec. 2, 1944	94/44 (1950 C.R.O. 412)
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146		
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham.....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1956 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Continued).....	Brantford.....	155		
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....		Dec. 2, 1944	102/44 (1950 C.R.O. 413)
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		
	Chatham.....		Dec. 14, 1946	150/46 (1950 C.R.O. 414)
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth.....	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	Dec. 27, 1952	346/52—amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		Dec. 2, 1944	109/44 (1950 C.R.O. 415)
	Fort William—Port Arthur.....		June 9, 1951	108/51
			Dec. 5, 1953	209/53—amendment
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston....	165		
	Gananoque.....		July 20, 1946	81/46 (1950 C.R.O. 416)
	Goderich.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Grimsby.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Guelph.....	166	Feb. 12, 1955	19/55—amendment
	Hamilton.....	167		
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		Dec. 2, 1944	115/44 (1950 C.R.O. 417)
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 21, 1952	220/52
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold..	172		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176	Dec. 18, 1954	201/54—amendment
	Oshawa.....	177		
	Ottawa.....		Dec. 13, 1952	337/52
			Oct. 3, 1953	171/53—amendment
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....	181		
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		Dec. 9, 1944	132/44 (1950 C.R.O. 418)
	Port Colborne—Humberstone		Dec. 9, 1944	134/44 (1950 C.R.O. 419)
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	Port Hope.....	183		
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		Dec. 14, 1946	151/46 (1950 C.R.O. 420)
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	St. Mary's.....	185		
	St. Thomas.....	186		

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1956 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Concluded).....	Sarnia—Point Edward.....	187	Aug. 8, 1953	138/53—amendment
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		Dec. 9, 1944	141/44 (1950 C.R.O. 421)
	Seaforth.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		
	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams.		Oct. 19, 1946	123/46 (1950 C.R.O. 422)
	Smith's Falls.....	188		
	Springfield.....	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Stratford.....	189	Aug. 8, 1953	139/53—amendment
	Sudbury.....		Dec. 9, 1944	145/44 (1950 C.R.O. 423)
	Teeswater.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Thorold.....	<i>See Merrilton</i>		
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Strafford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland...		Oct. 19, 1946	122/46 (1950 C.R.O. 424)
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area....		Dec. 16, 1944	147/44 (1950 C.R.O. 425)
	Toronto.....	190		
	Township of Teck.....		Dec. 16, 1944	146/44 (1950 C.R.O. 426)
	Trenton.....		Mar. 23, 1946	27/46 (1950 C.R.O. 427)
	Victoria Harbour.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland.....		Dec. 16, 1944	150/44 (1950 C.R.O. 428)
	Windsor.....	191		
	Wingham.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock.....	192	Dec. 13, 1952	336/52—amendment
Brewing.....	Province of Ontario.....		Dec. 16, 1944	154/44 (1950 C.R.O. 429)
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall.....		Aug. 6, 1955	152/55
	Ottawa.....		Sept. 25, 1954	149/54
Bricklaying, stonemasonry and plastering.....	Galt.....		Dec. 16, 1944	155/44 (1950 C.R.O. 430)
Building.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		Dec. 16, 1944	156/44 (1950 C.R.O. 431)
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....		June 11, 1955	97/55
	Brantford.....		Dec. 16, 1944	158/44 (1950 C.R.O. 432)
	Brockville.....		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall.....		May 22, 1954	67/54
	Fort Frances.....	198		
	Galt.....		Dec. 16, 1944	161/44 (1950 C.R.O. 433)
	Goderich.....		July 7, 1945	44/45 (1950 C.R.O. 434)
	Guelph.....		July 13, 1946	77/46 (1950 C.R.O. 435)
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		Oct. 29, 1955	202/55
	Kingston.....		Sept. 17, 1955	178/55
	Kirkland—Larder Lake....		Dec. 16, 1944	162/44 (1950 C.R.O. 437)
	Niagara Falls.....		Dec. 13, 1952	338/52
	Orillia.....		Aug. 24, 1946	96/46 (1950 C.R.O. 438)
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	200		
	Ottawa.....		Aug. 8, 1953	133/53
	Owen Sound.....		June 26, 1954	85/54
	Peterborough.....		Dec. 16, 1944	164/44
	Port Arthur and Fort William		April 27, 1946	44/46 (1950 C.R.O. 439)
	St. Catharines.....		Sept. 17, 1955	179/55
	St. Thomas.....		Dec. 16, 1944	166/44 (1950 C.R.O. 440)
	Sarnia.....		July 13, 1946	76/46 (1950 C.R.O. 441)
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		Dec. 16, 1944	167/44 (1950 C.R.O. 442)
	Sudbury.....		Sept. 26, 1953	164/53
	Timmins.....		July 14, 1945	54/45 (1950 C.R.O. 443)
	Windsor.....		July 2, 1955	115/55
Coal.....	Toronto.....		Dec. 16, 1944	169/44 (1950 C.R.O. 445)
Coal hoisting.....	Toronto.....		Dec. 16, 1944	170/44 (1950 C.R.O. 444)
Common-labourers construction.....	Ottawa.....		Feb. 24, 1951	22/51
	Windsor.....		Dec. 16, 1944	172/44 (1950 C.R.O. 446)

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1956 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Electrical repair-and- construction.....	Belleville.....	208		
	Cornwall.....		Nov. 12, 1955	210/55
	Kirkland—Larder Lake....		Dec. 16, 1944	174/44 (1950 C.R.O. 447)
	London.....		Sept. 25, 1954	150/54
	Niagara Falls.....		April 26, 1952	174/52
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		Feb. 24, 1951	27/51
	Ottawa.....		Aug. 8, 1953	132/53
	Sarnia.....		Mar. 7, 1953	22/53
	Welland.....		July 4, 1953	108/53
	Windsor.....		Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
			Jan. 8, 1955	219/54
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	210	Dec. 16, 1950	267/50 (1950 C.R.O. 448)
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....		Jan. 26, 1952	15/52—amendment
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....	212	July 16, 1955	128/55
Men's and boys' clothing....	Ontario.....		Nov. 13, 1954	178/54—amendment
			July 16, 1955	125/55—amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap.	Ontario.....		July 10, 1954	104/54
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		Mar. 31, 1951	44/51
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....		May 8, 1954	61/54
	Cornwall.....		Jan. 8, 1955	218/54
	Guelph.....		April 26, 1947	33/47 (1950 C.R.O. 449)
	Hamilton.....		May 23, 1953	70/53
	Kingston.....		Dec. 13, 1952	339/52
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		Jan. 11, 1947	171/46 (1950 C.R.O. 451)
	Ottawa.....		Mar. 13, 1954	30/54
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Oct. 27, 1951	246/51
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		June 6, 1953	83/53
			Aug. 29, 1953	149/53—amendment
	Toronto.....		July 4, 1953	109/53
			Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
Plastering.....	Brantford.....		July 30, 1955	134/55
	Ottawa.....		Aug. 7, 1954	133/54
	Toronto.....		Dec. 23, 1944	187/44 (1950 C.R.O. 452)
	Windsor.....		Oct. 31, 1953	185/53
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....		Aug. 4, 1951	167/51
	Hamilton.....		Dec. 23, 1944	188/44 (1950 C.R.O. 453)
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		Feb. 15, 1947	6/47 (1950 C.R.O. 454)
	London.....		Sept. 17, 1955	181/55
	Ottawa.....		Aug. 6, 1955	150/55
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		July 16, 1955	127/55
	St. Thomas.....		Dec. 23, 1944	190/44 (1950 C.R.O. 455)
	Township of Teck.....		Dec. 23, 1944	191/44 (1950 C.R.O. 456)
	Welland.....		Feb. 21, 1953	14/53
	Windsor.....		June 26, 1954	86/54
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford.....	228		
	Hamilton.....	229		
	Toronto.....	230		
	Windsor.....	231		
Sheet-metal-work construction	Belleville.....	222		
	Ottawa.....		April 23, 1955	58/55
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Mar. 22, 1952	122/52
	Windsor.....		Nov. 26, 1955	215/55
Soft furniture.....	Toronto and District.....		Dec. 23, 1944	193/44 (1950 C.R.O. 457)
Taxi-cab.....	Toronto.....	226		

J—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1956¹

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	19,494	3,597
Zone 2 ²	9,407	2,129
Zone 3 ²	3,702	1,242
Total	32,603	6,968

¹1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 9,774 employers, 2,806 of the employers reported no female employees.

2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 316 female employees, involving 132 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

²Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

K—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

NOTE: Strikes and lock-outs are listed in the order of the date of their commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Estab-lish-ments	Workers			
Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1956						
Steel erectors.....	Toronto	1	12	120	Feb. 18, 1955	For closed shop union agreement; concluded April 15.
Auto parts foundry workers.....	Sarnia	1	300	19,700	March 23	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 40 per week with same take-home pay and fringe benefits; concluded June 24.
Strikes and Lock-outs Commencing During Fiscal Year 1956						
Brewery warehousemen and truck drivers.....	Hamilton	1	47	94	April 6	Protesting employment of casual non-union help during peak period; concluded April 7.
Furniture factory workers.....	Napanee	1	67	1,000	April 6	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 45 to 40 per week with same take-home pay and fringe benefits, following reference to conciliation board; concluded by April 27.
Wire products factory workers.....	Watford	1	88	4,040	April 12	For implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages, check-off and two weeks' vacations with pay after five years in new agreement under negotiations; concluded June 17.
Bookbinders.....	Oshawa	1	13	78	April 14	For a new agreement providing for increased wages to prevailing rates; concluded April 21.
Grainelevator workers	Fort William, Port Arthur	15	1,226	3,000	April 16	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; concluded April 20.
Electrical apparatus pattern makers....	Hamilton	1	20	1,120	April 18	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and seniority, following reference to conciliation board; concluded July 6.
Printing pressmen...	London	1	10	90	April 18	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, union shop, lower ratio of apprentices to journeymen and fringe benefits, following reference to conciliation board; concluded by April 29.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Estab-lish-ments	Workers			
Cotton factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	30	240	April 20	Protest against interpretation of work-load clause in agreement; concluded April 29.
Carpenters.....	Hamilton	1	10	50	April 21	Jurisdictional dispute as to whether carpenters or lathers should install acoustic and metal lath; concluded April 27.
Meat market workers	Toronto	38	75	225	May 4	For new agreements providing for reduced hours from 48 to 45 per week with same take-home pay, extension of vacation plan, etc., following reference to conciliation board; concluded May 6.
Sawmill workers.....	Field	1	60	45	May 6	Protesting transfer of union president to another job; concluded May 6.
Spark plug factory workers.....	Windsor	1	227	450	May 12	Cause not given; concluded May 13.
Aircraft and trolley coach factory workers.....	Fort William	1	1,429	15,500	May 16	Protesting retirement clause in pension plan and for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations, following reference to conciliation board; concluded May 27.
Canteen food suppliers.....	Windsor	2	43	340	May 19	Inter-union dispute as to bargaining agency; concluded May 31.
Garbage collectors, carpenters and labourers.....	Kingston	1	110	330	May 25	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay and check-off; concluded May 27.
Plasterers.....	Toronto	6	298	2,800	June 1	Protesting new method of mixing finishing coat of plaster; concluded June 14.
Radio and television factory workers...	Brantford	1	74	220	June 9	For a greater increase in wages than recommended by arbitration board in union agreement under negotiations; concluded June 13.
Power shovel and bull-dozer operators	St. Catharines	1	17	100	June 13	For a new agreement providing for seniority; concluded June 20.
Woollen textiles and blanket factory workers.....	Meaford	1	72	550	June 13	Protesting proposed reduction in paid statutory holidays from eight to four and revision of insurance plan in new agreement under negotiations, following reference to conciliation board; concluded June 22.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Establishments	Workers			
Labourers.....	Oakville	1	25	25	June 17	For a union agreement providing for increased wages to Toronto rate; concluded June 17.
Motor vehicle factory maintenance men...	Windsor	1	600	1,800	June 20	Alleged delay in negotiating classification as skilled tradesmen; concluded June 22.
Public works employees.....	Kitchener	1	165	660	June 22	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, night shift differential and pay for two additional statutory holidays, following reference to conciliation board; concluded June 28.
Electrical apparatus factory workers...	Hamilton	1	30	30	June 24	Protesting dismissal of union steward; concluded June 24.
County roads employees.....	Cayuga	1	45	2,460	June 27	For union recognition; concluded September 17.
Fibrous glass factory workers.....	Sarnia	1	322	480	June 27	Protesting suspension of a worker for refusal to accept job change; concluded June 29.
Hosiery and knitted goods factory workers.....	Woodstock	2	230	175	June 30	Protesting proposed reduction in wages in new agreement under negotiations, following reference to conciliation board; concluded July 4.
Electrical transformer draftsmen.....	Guelph	1	48	430	July 5	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 40 to 37½ per week with same take-home pay, following reference to conciliation board; concluded July 15.
Hosiery factory workers.....	London	1	250	7,500	July 6	Protesting proposed wage reductions in new agreement under negotiations, following reference to conciliation board; concluded August 16.
Pattern makers.....	Toronto	1	56	550	July 7	For implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations; concluded July 20.
Millwrights.....	Chalk River	1	35	50	July 8	For increased wages; concluded July 11.
Aircraft factory workers.....	Downsview (Toronto)	1	1,940	168,000	July 11	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and union shop, following reference to conciliation board; concluded November 11.
Motor vehicle assembly factory workers.....	Windsor	1	95	285	July 13	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and fringe benefits, following reference to conciliation board; concluded July 15.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Estab-lish-ments	Workers			
Carpenters.....	Hamilton	1	27	95	July 19	For a union agreement providing for increased wages to prevailing rate; concluded July 22.
Ladies garment factory workers...	Toronto	44	1,500	750	July 19	To attend union meeting re failure of some employers to sign new, unchanged agreement; concluded July 19.
Steel drum factory workers.....	Petrolia	1	36	85	July 20	For union recognition; concluded July 22.
Steel mill workers...	Sault Ste. Marie	1	2,200	7,000	July 26	Penalty loss of a day's pay for refusal of maintenance men to work July 1, statutory holiday; concluded July 30.
Hat and cap factory workers.....	Toronto	25	400	1,600	August 16	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, fringe benefits and separate agreement for Ontario, following reference to conciliation board; concluded August 19.
Electrical apparatus factory workers...	Toronto	1	37	165	August 17	Protesting new method of establishing piece-work rates and incentive bonus; concluded August 25.
Glass factory workers	Toronto	1	323	3,100	August 18	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week, time and one-half for Sunday shift and extension of vacation plan, following reference to conciliation board; concluded August 30.
Structural steel fabricators.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	135	20,345	August 19	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and job evaluation plan, following reference to conciliation board; unconcluded at close of fiscal year.
Carpenters.....	North Bay	3	80	880	August 25	For increased wages to Sudbury rate; concluded September 9.
Bus drivers.....	Windsor	1	300	2,100	August 26	Protesting dismissal of a driver for cause; concluded September 2.
Radio station employees.....	Ottawa	1	25	1,225	August 26	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, job classification and union security, following reference to conciliation board; concluded October 22.
Asbestos products factory workers...	Peterborough	1	150	1,800	August 29	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay and retention of all wash-up and rest periods, following reference to conciliation board; concluded September 14.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Estab-lish-ments	Workers			
Carpenters	Cornwall	7	75	290	August 29	For implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages, four per cent vacation pay and continuance of union shop in new agreement under negotiations; concluded September 1.
Sawmill and veneer factory workers	Kiosk	1	137	2,510	August 29	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and Rand formula for union dues, following reference to conciliation board; concluded September 21.
Carpenters	Dryden	1	35	120	September 1	For a union agreement providing for increased wages; concluded September 6.
Iron ore truck drivers	Steep Rock Lake	1	80	440	September 7	For increased wages; concluded September 13.
Building trades workers	Hamilton	1	200	100	September 14	Refusal to work with non-union truck drivers employed by sub-contractor; concluded September 14.
Carpenters	Pembroke	2	11	20	September 19	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours and union security; concluded September 20.
Motor vehicle and parts, diesel locomotive, stove, refrigerator, and air conditioning factory workers	London, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor	5	13,800	1,500,000	September 19	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, term of agreement, revision in seniority clauses, form of guaranteed annual wage and fringe benefits, including extension of insurance and pension plans, following reference to conciliation board; concluded by February 20, 1956.
Furniture factory workers	Meaford	1	78	2,635	September 21	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and starting rates, extension of vacation plan and pay for additional statutory holiday following reference to conciliation board; concluded November 11.
Wire and cable factory workers	Toronto	1	1,349	88,845	September 30	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and retention of rest periods, following reference to conciliation board; concluded by January 16, 1956.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Estab-lish-ments	Workers			
Tire and pillow-foam factory workers . . .	Port Whitby	2	400	950	October 5	Protesting order forbidding smoking except at two rest periods per shift; concluded October 7.
Fibrous glass factory workers	Sarnia	1	336	16,200	October 6	For a new one-year agreement providing for increased wages, seniority, fringe benefits and extension of pension and welfare plans, following reference to conciliation board; concluded December 16.
Brewery workers . . .	Southwestern Ontario	8	1,386	3,930	October 18	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, standard work-week for all with same take-home pay, fringe benefits and other changes, following reference to conciliation board; concluded October 24.
Motor truck factory office workers	Chatham	1	173	5,870	October 20	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and time-and-one-half for overtime, following reference to conciliation board; concluded December 6.
Structural steel fabricators and erectors and mining machinery factory workers	London, Port Robinson, Welland	3	442	35,165	October 26	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 42½ to 40 per week with same take-home pay, pension and welfare plans, Rand formula for union dues, and fringe benefits, pending reports of conciliation boards; concluded by February 20, 1956.
Veneer and hardwood flooring factory workers	Woodstock	1	154	1,000	October 26	Grievance against foreman in veneer department; concluded November 4.
Washing machine and boiler factory workers	Toronto	1	1,160	1,860	October 31	Protesting dismissal of a shop steward for being absent without leave; concluded November 1.
Carpenters	Dryden	1	38	590	November 8	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 49½ to 44 per week with same take-home pay, union shop, four per cent vacation pay and pay for board and room; concluded November 25.
Dairy workers and route salesmen	Chatham, Wallaceburg	2	37	35	November 9	Protesting arbitration decision re grievance of one worker; concluded November 9.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Estab-lish-ments	Workers			
Chrome furniture factory workers . . .	Toronto	1	70	5,210	November 10	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, following reference to conciliation board; concluded February 23, 1956.
Motor vehicle parts factory workers . . .	Windsor	1	700	1,050	November 21	Protesting dismissal of a worker for being absent without leave; concluded November 22.
Motor vehicle factory workers . . .	Windsor	1	27	10	November 22	Sympathy with strike of motor vehicle parts factory workers; concluded November 22.
Truck drivers, warehousemen and helpers	Windsor	1	12	20	November 25	Dispute over city deliveries by out-of-town drivers; concluded November 26.
Metal stamping factory workers . . .	La Salle	1	110	660	November 26	Alleged discrimination in lay-off of workers; concluded December 2.
Auto parts factory workers	Windsor	1	420	450	December 13	Dispute re machine set-up; concluded December 14.
Bush workers	Mattice	1	71	3,750	Jan. 3, 1956	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; dispute still in existence but employment conditions no longer affected by March 3.
Building trades workers	Windsor	1	8	125	January 10	For payment of Windsor rate instead of Chatham rate for carpenters; concluded January 22.
Bush workers	Cochrane	1	100	1,100	January 30	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and check-off; concluded February 10.
Cotton and woollen yarn factory workers	Hamilton	1	56	50	February 3	Refusal by one operator to weigh cotton waste because it was not her job; concluded February 3.
Route salesmen and dairy workers	Windsor	1	220	400	February 13	Protesting method of reprimanding a worker; concluded February 15.
Building trades workers	Burlington	1	105	25	February 16	Protesting delivery of ready-mix concrete by non-union drivers; concluded February 16.
Radio station employees	Peterborough	1	10	300	February 18	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, Rand formula for union dues, etc., following reference to conciliation board; unconcluded at close of fiscal year.
Loggers	Timmins	1	75	750	February 23	For a union agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions; concluded March 5.

TABLE K-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1956¹

(Concluded)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man-working Days	Date Began	Particulars ²
		Estab-lish-ments	Workers			
Metal products factory workers . . .	Tilbury	1	339	675	March 1	Protesting clause in new agreement under negotiations, reinstating foremen in bargaining unit with full seniority; concluded March 2.
Rubber products factory workers . . .	Toronto	1	797	700	March 1	Protesting reduced earnings for five workers under new piece-work schedule; concluded March 2.
Dry cleaners and launderers	Petawawa	1	20	400	March 2	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of two girls; concluded March 27.
Cotton factory workers	Cornwall	1	54	100	March 7	For increased wages for loom fixers; concluded March 8.
Soap factory workers.	Toronto	1	284	250	March 8	Protesting two-day suspension of a worker for failure to maintain production; concluded March 9.
Paper products factory workers . . .	Hamilton	1	216	175	March 9	Grievance against plant manager; concluded March 9.
Fur dressers and dyers	Toronto	3	251	500	March 12	For a new agreement providing for increased wages; concluded March 13.
Power saw factory workers	Toronto	1	70	630	March 16	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of 24 workers; unconcluded at close of fiscal year.
Painters	London	12	30	100	March 26	For a new one-year agreement providing for increased wages and union shop, following reference to conciliation board; unconcluded at close of fiscal year.
		249	37,218	1,949,672		

¹1. Later information has indicated that the dispute involving metal frame erectors, Windsor, reported in Table K-1 of the annual report of the Department for 1955 as unconcluded at close of fiscal year, concluded March 11, 1955. There were 27 workers and 1 establishment involved in the dispute and a time loss of 135 man-working days.

2. This data is subject to revision in the annual reviews issued by the Department of Labour (Canada).

²In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of conclusion is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

TABLE K-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921—1956

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-working Days
1956—Industries:			
Logging.....	3	246	5,600
Mining.....	1	80	440
Manufacturing.....	53	33,551	1,926,553
Tobacco and liquors.....	1	1,386	3,930
Rubber and its products.....	2	1,197	1,650
Fur and leather products.....	1	251	500
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	8	2,592	10,965
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	216	175
Printing and publishing.....	2	23	168
Miscellaneous wood products.....	5	496	7,190
Metal products.....	26	25,849	1,874,385
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	5	1,415	21,830
Miscellaneous.....	2	126	5,760
Construction.....	16	1,006	5,490
Buildings and structures.....	16	1,006	5,490
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	5	1,573	6,645
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	1	300	2,100
Other local and highway transport.....	1	12	20
Miscellaneous.....	3	1,261	4,525
Trade.....	4	379	754
Service.....	5	383	4,190
Public administration.....	3	320	3,450
Business and personal.....	2	63	740
Total.....	87	37,218	1,949,672
1955.....	75	26,576	952,964
1954.....	85	27,051	680,601
1953.....	95	26,336	350,380
1952.....	115	57,129	527,435
1951.....	98	83,861	447,647
1950.....	65	30,881	387,219
1949.....	59	12,570	262,891
1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
1940.....	36	6,075	50,468
1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
1935.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1934—35, 5 months only.

L—OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

TABLE L-1.—LICENCES ISSUED

Type of Licence	1955	1956
	No.	No.
Amateur Boxing:		
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	96	78
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	11	15
Amateur Wrestling:		
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	2	2
Professional Boxing:		
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	3	1
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	5	5
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	79	54
To manage boxers.....	7	13
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	2	5
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	63	28
Professional Wrestling:		
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	6	5
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	1,004	934
To take part in exhibitions.....	220	382
To referee exhibitions.....	33	56

TABLE L-2.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR LICENCES

Type of Licence	1955	1956
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amateur Boxing:		
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	480.00	390.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	11.00	15.00
Amateur Wrestling:		
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	4.00	4.00
Professional Boxing:		
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	1,500.00	500.00
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	25.00	25.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	395.00	270.00
To manage boxers.....	35.00	65.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	35.00 ¹	125.00
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	126.00	56.00
Professional Wrestling:		
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	3,000.00	2,500.00
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	5,020.00	4,670.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	1,100.00	1,910.00
To referee exhibitions.....	525.00 ²	1,040.00 ³
Total	12,256.00	11,570.00

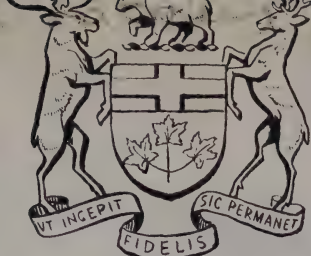
¹One licence at \$10 and 1 at \$25.

²Twenty licences at \$10 each and 13 at \$25 each.

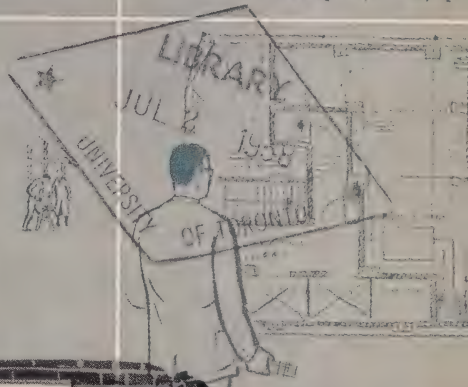
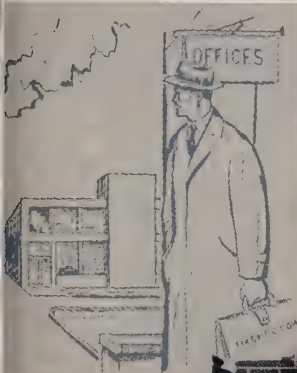
³Twenty-four licences at \$10 each and 32 at \$25 each.

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ONTARIO



THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1957

Cover: THE DOOR TO SERVICE

Department of Labour Building
8 York Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

Illustrations represent, reading clock-wise from lower, left side: vacation-with-pay stamp book, taking of a representation vote, inspection services, testing of a welding operator, conciliation services, examination of drawings and specifications, posting of minimum-wage orders and industrial standards schedules, recording of hours of work, and apprentice training (centre).

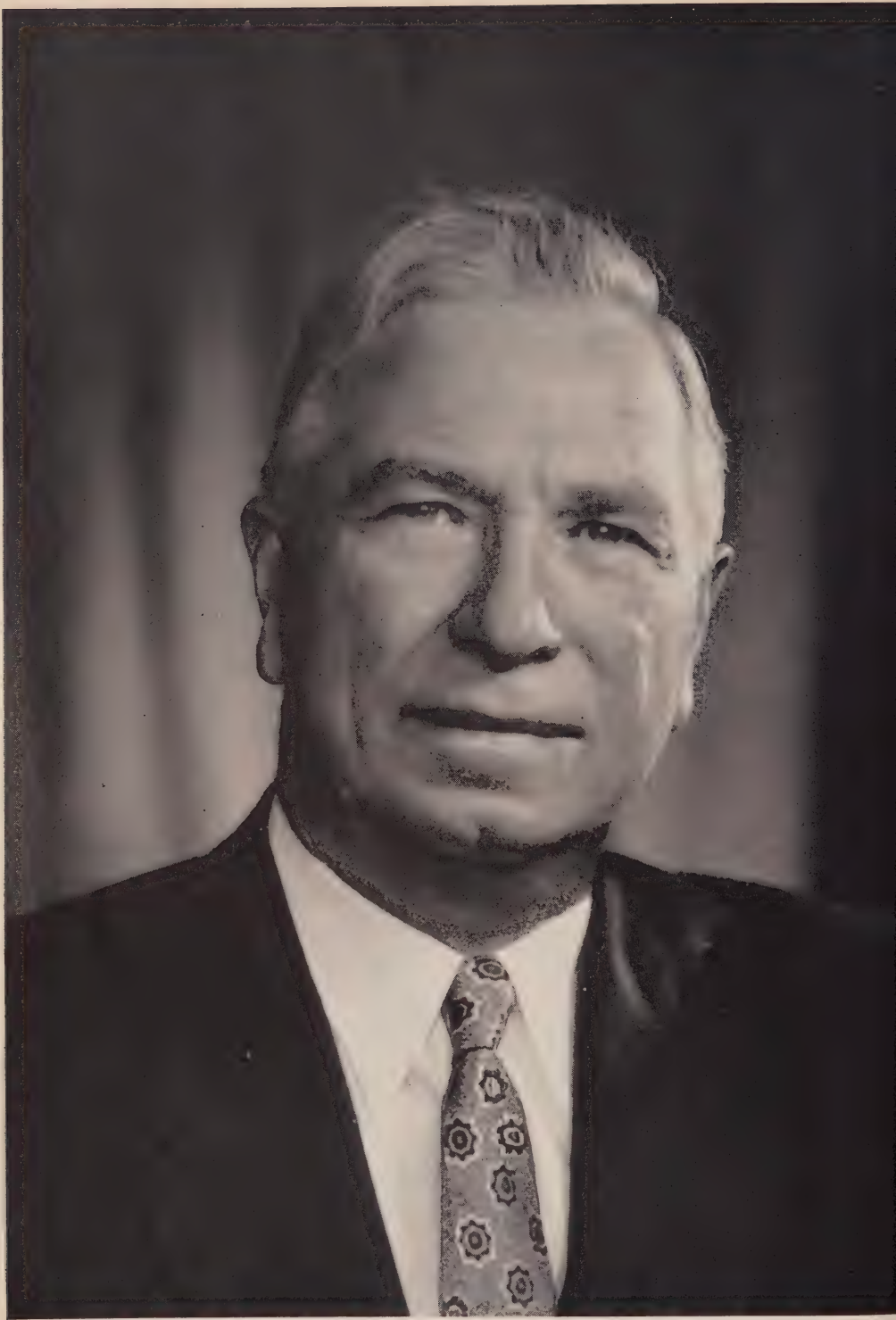


THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1957

PRINTED BY
ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO » » SESSIONAL PAPER NUMBER 11, 1958

TORONTO: Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1958



HONOURABLE CHARLES DALEY
MINISTER

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the thirty-eighth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Daley
Minister

CONTENTS

	Page
Report of the Deputy Minister	7
Organization Chart	10
Administrative Personnel	11

PART I - TEXT

Factory Inspection Branch	15
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	25
Boiler Inspection Branch	29
Elevator Inspection Branch	33
Conciliation Service	37
Ontario Labour Relations Board	41
Fair Employment Practices Branch	46
The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954	48
Industry and Labour Board	50
Apprenticeship Branch	50
The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	58
The Industrial Standards Act	61
Minimum Wage Branch	65
Office of the Athletics Commissioner	67

PART II - TABLES

Index of Tables	71
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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

To the Honourable Charles Daley
Minister of Labour

Sir:

I have the honour to present to you the thirty-eighth annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957.

It has been a busy year for the Department and the amount of work, of course, reflects the steady growth of industry and commerce in Ontario. To handle the increase in the activities of the Department additional staff had to be engaged. At the end of the last fiscal period the total staff stood at 297 and had reached 319 at the close of 1956-57.

Several important changes were made to the legislation administered in the Department. The Labour Relations Act was amended to permit the Ontario Labour Relations Board to sit in 2 divisions simultaneously, one under the chairman and the other under the vice-chairman of the Board.

The Department of Labour Act was amended to permit the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the protection of the health of persons working in industry where the use of radio-active materials has been introduced. While it is recognized that these materials will play increasingly important roles in manufacturing, the need for proper control of their use has been found to exist.

Changes were also made in The Industrial Standards Act, The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, which are more administrative in character and which do not affect basic principles in the legislation.

Amendments were made to regulations administered in the Department. One, an amendment to the regulations under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, spells out that a vacation credit in the form of stamps in a vacation-with-pay stamp book is not assignable.

While this report is intended to reflect the work done by the Department during the fiscal year 1956-57, it should be borne in mind that a great deal of planning has been done. It is recognized that there are vast changes in store for Ontario and it is the endeavour of the officers and servants of the Department to be ready to assist in any way possible as the province develops.

It is with mixed feelings that I report the retirement of several of the valued employees of the Department of Labour:

Mr. J. N. Briggs, Chief Inspector of Boilers, retired on superannuation December 31, 1956—appointed an inspector of boilers December 15, 1928, and examiner of reports and designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, May 1, 1937, and Chief Inspector December 1, 1945.

Mr. George W. Elliott, clerk, Main Office, retired on May 11, 1956—appointed April 20, 1953.

Miss Dorothy M. Roberts, clerk, Boiler Inspection Branch, retired on superannuation September 27, 1956—appointed to the Operating Engineers Branch February 22, 1918, and to the Boiler Inspection Branch November 12, 1918.

Miss Margaret Stephen, senior investigator, Minimum Wage Branch, retired on superannuation April 30, 1956—appointed a member of the Minimum Wage Board November 17, 1920, and senior investigator May 27, 1937.

All of these people were fine public servants and did an excellent job for the Department. I am sure that it is the wish of all of their associates that they may have many years of health and happiness before them.

It is with regret that I record the death of Mr. Arthur Clay and Mrs. M. Lynn. Mrs. Lynn had been employed on the staff of the Ontario Labour Relations Board for approximately a year. Mr. Clay was originally appointed as a field representative in the rehabilitation work undertaken in connection with the return of members of the armed forces to civilian life. In 1947 he was transferred and appointed an inspector in the Apprenticeship Branch. In 1952 he was transferred to the Main Office Branch and appointed a conciliation officer. It is fitting to record the sorrow and regrets of their associates at the passing of these 2 fine people.

It is interesting to note that legislation was adopted entitled The Ontario Parks Integration Board Act, 1956. The Minister of Labour, as chairman of The Niagara Parks Commission, is a member of the Ontario Parks Integration Board and after the Board commenced to function he became chairman of the Board. The secretarial work of the Board has been done in the Department of Labour pending a decision on permanent staff for the Board.

During the year, the Department was host to the eighth annual conference of the Conference of Commissions against Discrimination at Toronto from June 4 to 6, 1956. Mr. Louis Fine, Director of the Fair Employment Practices Branch of the Department of Labour for Ontario, was chairman of the conference.

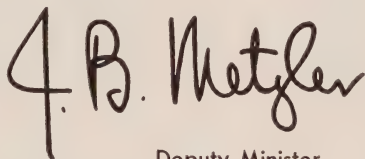
The Department was host to a meeting attended by the chief boiler inspectors and their assistants for the provinces of Canada except for the Province of Prince Edward Island. The meeting was held in Toronto on September 17, 1956, and discussion concerned, in part, uniformity of boiler laws and regulations across Canada. These persons had gathered in Toronto to attend the annual meeting of the B-51 Committee of the Canadian Standards Association.

I had the honour to attend the fifteenth annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation held in Fredericton, New Brunswick, from October 2 to 5, 1956. A most interesting programme on labour legislation was discussed.

I also was privileged, as past president, to attend the thirty-ninth convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials held at Miami Beach, Florida, from November 27 to 30, 1956.

I should be remiss if I did not acknowledge the excellent co-operation and work of the officers and staff of the Department during the year. I should also like to express my gratitude for the generous co-operation accorded to this Department by officers and servants of other departments of the Government of Ontario. They are too numerous to mention individually but my thanks are herein recorded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "F. B. Metzger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "F" and "M".

Deputy Minister

DATE:	MARCH 31	1957
TOTAL PERSONNEL UNDER MINISTER		
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	319	
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	1218	
TOTAL PERSONNEL	1587	

MINISTER OF LABOUR	
HON. CHARLES DALEY	FLOOR 6 th
MINISTER'S SECRETARY	
MISS E. M. MACMILLAN	

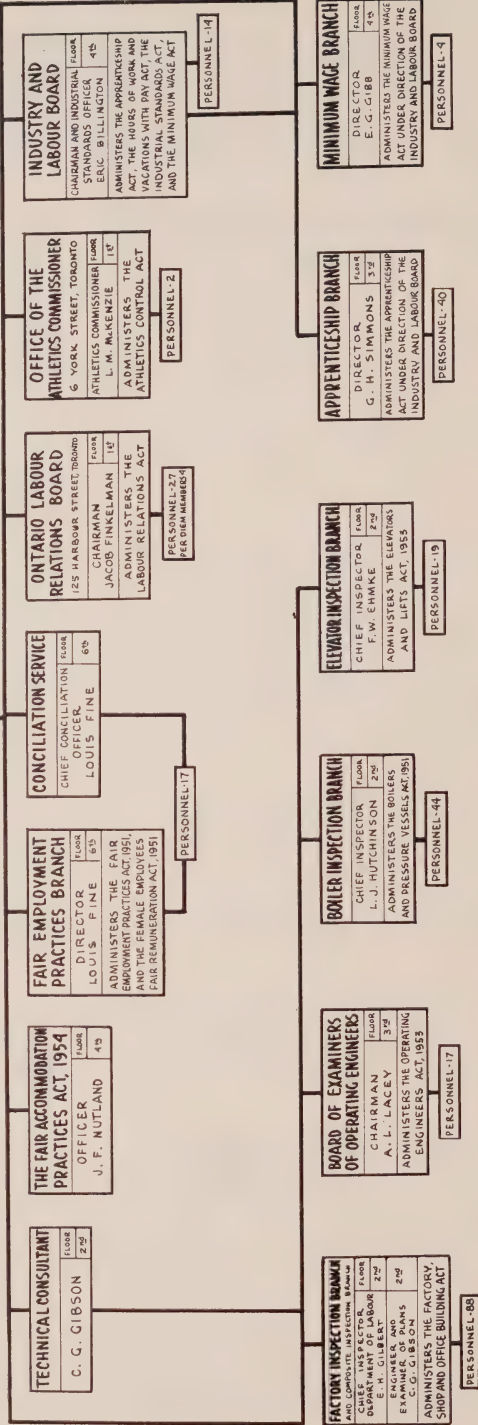
DEPUTY MINISTER	
J. B. METZLER	FLOOR 5 th
SECRETARY	
MISS DOROTHY JOHNSON	

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD	
CHAIRMAN	TEL.
E. E. SPARROW	
SECRETARY	EM.
H. W. FORSTER	6692
ADMINISTERS THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT	

PERSONNEL-1248

NOTE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
TELEPHONE NUMBER EM3-1211

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ORGANIZATION CHART (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) WITH CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY



ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Main Office	Minister	Honourable Charles Daley
	Deputy Minister	J. B. Metzler
	Accountant	H. C. Tolmie
	Administrative Assistant	Helen Davis
	Cashier	Mary Waizman
Apprenticeship Branch	Chief Conciliation Officer	Louis Fine
	Economist	Josephine Grimshaw
	Statistician	Alice M. Buscombe
	Technical Consultant	C. Grant Gibson
	Director	G. H. Simmons
Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers	Chairman	A. L. Lacey
	Members	J. S. Barclay D. B. Shaw G. S. Timperley
Boiler Inspection Branch	Chief Inspector	L. J. Hutchinson
	Examiner of Reports and Designs	W. Stonehouse
	Examiner of Welding.	A. S. Thomson
	Chief Inspector	F. W. Ehmkc
	Assistant to Chief Inspector	G. W. Ockwell
Elevator Inspection Branch	Engineer.	J. O. Wainman
	Chief Inspector, Department of Labour.	E. H. Gilbert
	Assistant to Chief Inspector	Ronald Turton
	Engineer and Examiner of Plans	C. Grant Gibson
	Officer	J. F. Nutland
Factory Inspection Branch and Composite Inspection Branch	Director	Louis Fine
	Chairman	Eric Billington
	Members	E. G. Gibb J. F. Nutland
	Director	E. G. Gibb
	Athletics Commissioner	L. M. McKenzie
The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954	Chairman	Jacob Finkelmann, Q.C.
	Vice-chairman	G. W. T. Reed
	Registrar	A. M. Brunskill
	Deputy Registrar.	Mary Calarco
Fair Employment Practices Branch		
Industry and Labour Board		
Minimum Wage Branch		
Office of the Athletics Commissioner		
Ontario Labour Relations Board*		

*The other members of the Board are:

Representatives of Employers	G. S. P. Ferguson Barrister and Solicitor Herbert F. Irwin Director Industrial Relations Primary Textiles Institute
Representatives of Employees	David B. Archer Executive Secretary Ontario Federation of Labour G. Russell Harvey Regional Director of Organization (Ontario) Canadian Labour Congress

PART I - TEXT

FACTORY INSPECTION BRANCH

The Factory Inspection Branch was established for the administration of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Under this Act, inspectors check regularly the working surroundings and safety factors in all factories, shops, restaurants, and office buildings, in Ontario to make sure that the proper protection is afforded the safety, health, and welfare, of the persons employed in, or having access to, industrial and commercial establishments. Investigation of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is also a responsibility of the inspection staff under the legislation. The inspectorate organized into a departmental inspection service called the Composite Inspection Branch has the additional duty of inspecting industrial and commercial establishments to ensure that the provisions of other legislation administered by the Department are adhered to.

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial building come under the jurisdiction of the Branch. This work is carried on by an engineering staff that includes professional engineers.

INSPECTION SERVICE

INSPECTION STAFF

The inspection staff underwent some change in personnel during the fiscal year 1956-57. Nine new inspectors were appointed. Two of these fill vacancies that occurred during the fiscal year when an inspector was transferred to another branch of the Department and another resigned. The inspection staff at the close of the fiscal year under review was made up of the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, 13 female inspectors, and 39 male inspectors; 2 additional male inspectors performed work under other branches during the fiscal year. Inspections of foundries are made by 2 of the male inspectors and 3 other of the male inspectors inspect grain elevators, 2 of these 3 inspectors being also concerned with the enforcement of the regulations made under The Department of Labour Act for the safety and protection of persons engaged on such work as the construction of tunnels, open caissons, and coffer dams.

In addition to the inspectors, there is a staff of 6 professional engineers and 1 engineer's assistant, whose duties are described under the section entitled "Plan Examination for Industrial Building". One new engineer was appointed during 1956-57.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

Four new districts were established during 1956-57 in the heavily industrialized area of south-western Ontario raising to 35 the number of inspection districts into which the province is divided for purposes of inspecting industry and commerce in Ontario. A survey of this area had been begun during 1955-56 with the intention of establishing these new districts to provide better service. The boundaries of the districts that had existed previously in the area were altered to make the new divisions.

A female inspector was newly established during 1956-57 in the industrial area of Kitchener to handle the responsibility of keeping under close surveillance the working conditions of the large number of women engaged in industry there.

INSPECTIONS

Inspections of factories, shops, and office buildings, under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose to a new peak during 1956-57 to 45,594, that is some 14.4 per cent above the 39,840 inspections made in 1955-56 and exceeds the previous record year of 1954-55 by 3.8 per cent. The 45,594 inspections involved visits to 37,005 industrial and commercial establishments, as compared with 32,485 for the previous fiscal year, and repeat visits to 8,589 of the 37,005 establishments (see Table A-2, pages 74, 75). The larger number of inspections resulted from the reduced district boundaries in south-western Ontario and the increased inspection staff. The inspectors also made 5,304 inspections under other Acts administered by the Department which are also shown in detail in Table A-2.

Table A-2a, pages 76, 77, shows that 21,458 directions were issued by inspectors to employers and to owners of the buildings inspected during the fiscal year under review for the correction of conditions that the inspectors considered hazardous or unsatisfactory to the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in, or having access to, the premises. This is over 10 per cent above the number of directions issued by inspectors during 1955-56, and represents an increased activity by inspectors during the fiscal year under review in their efforts to prevent accidents occurring in industry. Inspectors found 170 machines that were unguarded or inadequately guarded, and they tagged each with a notice to the effect that the use of the machine was to be discontinued immediately until the directions for the repair or adjustment of the machine, or for the proper guarding of the machine, had been complied with satisfactorily. It was necessary to resort to prosecution under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act in some cases where an employer did not carry out the inspector's directions.

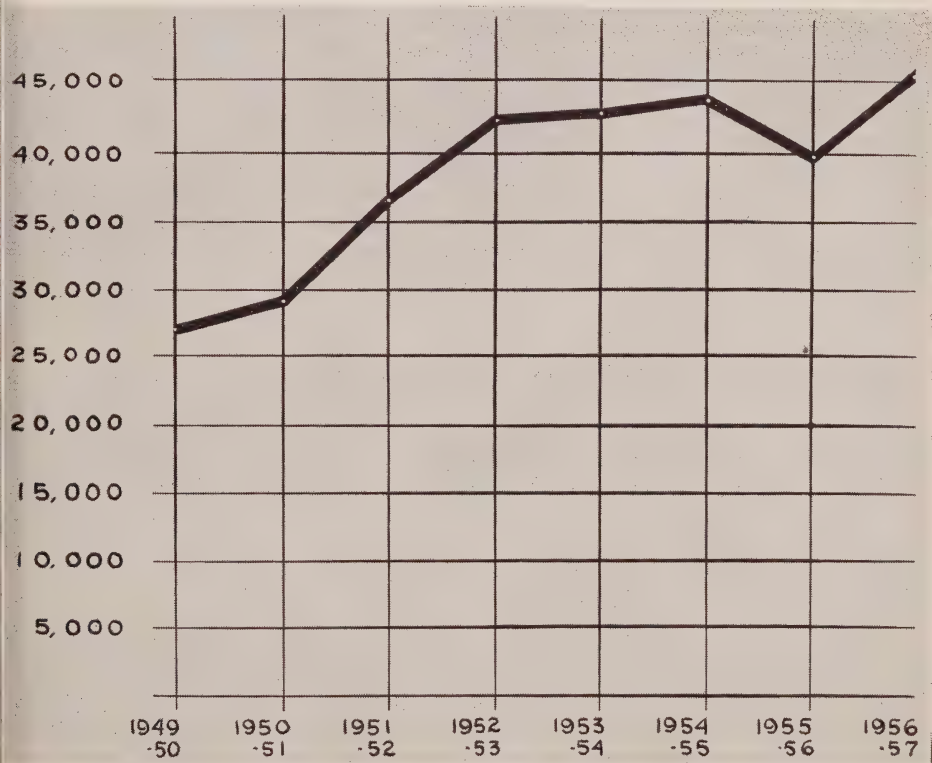
During the fiscal year 1956-57, the services of the inspectors were frequently requested by employers to assist them with their problems of planning the lay-out of their plants and of providing their machinery with proper guarding devices. This phase of the work of the inspection staff has greatly increased in recent years.

During their inspection work in 1956-57 under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the inspectors discovered violations of other Acts as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 2; The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, 5; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 390; The Industrial Standards Act, 10; The Minimum Wage Act, 1,940—the majority of these violations was failure to post a copy of minimum-wage orders as required by section 9 of the Act; The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, 120; The Schools Administration Act, 1954, 18. The inspections arising from the violations of these Acts are not reported in Table A-2.

There were 226 complaints investigated during the fiscal year under review, as compared with 272 for the previous fiscal year, of alleged unsatisfactory working conditions in factories, shops, and office buildings. Of the 226 complaints, investigation disclosed that 128 of the complaints were justified; inspection did not substantiate the remaining 98. These complaints concerned: child labour—1 of 3 complaints received was substantiated by inspection; elevators—the 2 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; excess hours—10 of 20 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fire hazards—2 of 4 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; fumes and dust—26 of 39 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; heat and light—27 of 44 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; homeworkers—the 1 complaint received was not substantiated by inspection; machine guarding—4 of 7 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; miscellaneous—41 of 78 complaints received were substantiated by inspection; overtime and double shift—1 of 4 complaints received was substantiated by inspection; sanitation—14 of 24 complaints received were substantiated by inspection.

As in previous years, the inspection staff on the request of the supervising commissioner for Ontario investigated fatalities and gave evidence at inquests held on the fatalities. The advice of the inspectors was also sought by prospective occupants of existing buildings as to the suitability of the premises for the proposed occupancy.

INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, SHOPS, AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, BY FISCAL YEARS*



*Includes repeat inspections.

Child Labour.—During the fiscal year 1956–57, inspection disclosed 16 young persons under 14 years of age employed in industry; many of the young persons being employed in delivery and in setting up pins in bowling alleys (see Table A–2c, page 80). In 8 of the 16 cases, prosecutions were instituted against the employers involved who had been previously advised that the employment of child labour was a violation of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Certificates of Inspection.—During the fiscal year 1956–57, there were 2,137 certificates of inspection issued for the operation of new factories. The manufacturing industry was involved in 1,685 of the 2,137 certificates issued.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The total number of accidents, industrial diseases, and explosions, reported to the Chief Inspector under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act rose during the fiscal year 1956–57 to 9,823 from 9,132 reported during the previous fiscal year. However, this total is 8.4 per cent below the 10,725 reported during 1952–53 which is the highest point reached since 1948–49. The number of fatalities resulting from the 9,823 accidents also rose during 1956–57 to 41 from 22 reported for 1955–56, but this is some 40.5 per cent below the fatalities reported during 1952–53. Of the 9,823 accidents, 9,232 affected men with 41 being fatal and 591 affected women and none were fatal.

A statistical break-down by industry and cause of the 9,823 accidents reported appears in Table A–1, pages 72, 73, together with information on 676 other accidents reported that occurred on premises, or resulted from operations, that did not come under the Act. Forty-eight of these 676 accidents involving men were fatal and 1 proved fatal to a woman. The table shows 184 industrial diseases, 156 men being affected and 28 women. Of the 184 industrial diseases reported, 182 were cases of persons affected by dermatitis, more than a third of whom were employed in iron and steel products and transportation equipment, who suffered from an allergy to the cutting-oils and other solvents that they handled in their work. The remaining 2 of the 184 industrial diseases reported were cases of silicosis, 1 person employed in the foundry industry being affected and the other was employed in the stone-cutting industry. None of the diseases resulted fatally.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

Table A–2c, page 80, shows a total of 724,501 persons employed in the 37,005 establishments inspected during the fiscal year 1956–57, 517,188 of these employees were men and 207,313 were women. The majority of these employees, some 71 per cent, worked 40 to 44 hours a week (see Table A–2b, pages 78, 79) and about 20 per cent worked 45 to 48 hours a week. Authorizations for the work of some 3.2 per cent of the 724,501 employees employed in excess of 48 hours a week were granted under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act.

In the case of hours of employment, The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act limits the total hours that female persons and youths may be employed and the hours of the day during which they may be employed in a factory from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and in a shop or restaurant from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. unless a special permit is issued under the Act in the circumstances described under "Emergency Overtime", "Double Shift", and "Employment During Other Hours".

EMERGENCY OVERTIME

Where there is an accident to motive power in a factory or the machinery in a factory is unworkable, or the customs or exigencies of trade require it, an inspector may give permission in writing to employers authorizing the employment of female persons and youths in the factory for longer hours than those prescribed in the Act and before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. but not later than 9 p.m. to meet the requirements of the custom or exigency of trade.

There were 1,649 permits of this kind issued to 570 different employers during the year ending December 31, 1956 (see Table A-3, page 81), as compared with 1,528 permits issued to 559 employers in the previous year. Each of these permits allowed overtime work to be performed on 36 occasions during the year. On expiration of the permits they were to be returned to the Branch together with a record of their use. Under the 1,649 permits issued in 1956 an average of 16 persons worked on 12 occasions, as compared with an average of 14 persons working on 11.061 (revised) occasions in respect of the 1,528 permits issued during the previous year.

DOUBLE SHIFT

The Chief Inspector may grant a permit authorizing the operation of a factory by a double shift in which case female persons and youths may be employed before 7 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m. The hours of labour for female employees and youths, however, may not exceed 8 for each shift and the double shift may be performed only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

Where the employment of women and youths is involved, it is the practice to encourage the operation of a factory by a double shift instead of under the terms prescribed for the employment of women and youths during emergency overtime in view of the double-shift permit providing a control on the employment of women and youths during longer hours of work, and considering that work performed under this type of permit could result in employment for more persons.

There were 459 employers granted permission to operate their factories by a double shift during the year ending December 31, 1956, and 754 permits were issued for this work (see Table A-3, page 81) as compared with 436 employers receiving 704 permits in the previous year.

EMPLOYMENT DURING OTHER HOURS

Late Hours (Restaurants).—Table A-3, page 81, shows there were 305 permits in writing issued during the year ending December 31, 1956, to the proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over later than 11 p.m. and until 2 a.m.

The provisions of these permits require, in addition to other conditions, the payment of a 30-cent bonus as well as wages normally paid to a female person employed after midnight and also require the employer to provide transportation directly to an employee's home unless there is a waiver of the transportation clause in the permit signed by the employee, or by her parent or guardian where the employee is under 21 years of age, and the waiver is approved by the Chief Inspector.

Night Shifts for Women.—In addition to the special permits authorizing emergency overtime, double-shift work, and late hours in restaurants, the Minister of Labour may

grant permission for further exemption to the prescribed hours of employment for female persons and youths upon conditions that he may determine. In this respect, the Minister granted permission during the year ending December 31, 1956 for the employment of female persons of 18 years of age and over to 71 employers in manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale trade, later than 11 p.m. and earlier than 7 a.m., and to 37 proprietors of restaurants for employment before 7 a.m. but not earlier than 6 a.m. where the employers had satisfactorily established the employment was necessary for serving early breakfast (see Table A-3, page 81).

In each of the cases involving the issuance of the permits to the employers engaged in manufacturing, transportation, and wholesale trade, it was necessary where a trade union acted as bargaining agent for the employees, for the union to agree to the work being performed during the hours specified. In addition, the following conditions were imposed on the employers: 2 or more female employees to be employed during the whole of the shift; a lunch- or eating-room to be established on the premises; a nurse, matron, or female person trained in first-aid, to be employed during the shift and her duties to be devoted exclusively to the welfare of the female employees; where a female employee is required to leave the employer's premises for any reason between midnight and 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided by the employer for the female employee from the place of business to her home.

The conditions imposed on the proprietors of restaurants obtaining permission to employ female employees commencing at 6 a.m. were as follows: the working hours of the female employees to be limited to 8 hours a day; where public transportation from the vicinity of the employee's home to the vicinity of the restaurant was not regularly available to the employee before 6 a.m., private transportation to be provided for the female employee to her place of employment by the employer.

HOME-WORK

During the year ending December 31, 1956, there were 411 permits issued to employers and 2,764 permits issued to home-workers (see Table A-4, page 82). The employer's permit authorizes the employer to give employment in his trade or business in personal or household articles, at rates of pay approved by the Industry and Labour Board, to a person who has obtained a permit to perform the work in his home.

It has been determined that most persons applying for a home-worker's permit are housewives, or persons with responsibilities at home or with a disability, and are unable to accept work in a factory. In many cases the home-worker has a skill which was acquired during some earlier period of employment in a factory. Inspection is made of the homes where home-work is done to ascertain that there is no communicable disease in the home and that the sanitary and working conditions are satisfactory.

PLAN EXAMINATION FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

The examination and approval of drawings and specifications of industrial and commercial building under section 13 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act is the main activity of the engineering staff of the Branch. While the engineers concentrate their efforts upon the technical problems of construction and hazards that may arise out of proposed processes, they endeavour to follow up this work with inspection of the

building during or following construction, reconstruction, or alteration, to determine that the standards of the plans as approved for the health, safety, and welfare, of employees have been fulfilled completely. These inspections are valuable to the engineer in that he learns from his examination of the safety features installed in actual construction how, in examining plans of other construction, he may improve his recommendations for higher standards of safety without reducing production.

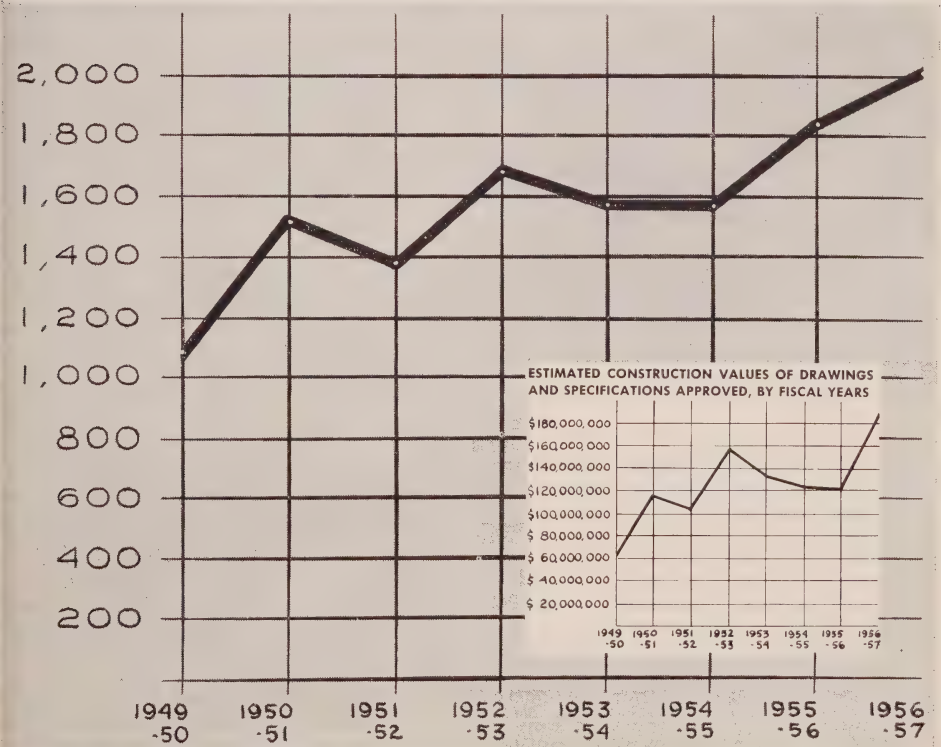
DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED

The number of drawings and specifications approved rose during the fiscal year 1956-57 to a new peak of 2,013, an increase of over 9 per cent above the 1,843 approved during the previous record year of 1955-56.

These approvals for 1956-57 represent an estimated value of proposed construction amounting to \$188,334,900 that is a sharp rise of 56 per cent over the estimated value of \$120,352,200 for the 1,843 drawings and specifications approved in the previous fiscal year and is 18.9 per cent above the previous peak for 1952-53.

A rise in the number of approvals for construction costing \$100,000 or more paralleled the increases in drawings and specifications approved and in estimated values of proposed construction. During the fiscal year 1956-57 the number of approvals of this type reached 349, an increase of almost 18 per cent over the 296 approved during 1955-56.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED, BY FISCAL YEARS



Fees.—The rise in number of drawings and specifications approved and in the estimated value of the construction of these approvals during the fiscal year under review is reflected in a comparable increase in fees paid for the approvals. During 1956–57, these fees amounted to \$190,910.15 as compared with \$124,201 paid for approvals during the previous fiscal year. This is an increase of 53.7 per cent. The maximum fee of \$5,000 was paid for the approval of the drawings and specifications of 2 building projects.

No fee is paid for the approval of drawings and specifications where the estimated cost of the construction is not more than \$100, and in no case may a fee be greater than \$5,000. Where a fee is \$5,000 the estimated cost of the construction is more than \$4,997,000.

Analysis of Drawings and Specifications Approved.—Although increases in estimated construction values occurred in almost all industries, the most significant rise was in the manufacturing industry where the increase amounted to \$55,769,800 or almost 82 per cent above the amount for 1955–56. This increase in the manufacturing industry is equivalent to 46 per cent of the total construction values for all industries for 1955–56.

Table A–5, page 83, shows that the manufacturing industry with a total expenditure of \$123,980,500 representing 1,361 of the 2,013 drawings and specifications approved accounted for 65.82 per cent of the total cost of approved construction during 1956–57. Corresponding expenditures for this industry for the previous fiscal year totalled \$68,210,700 which represented 1,216 drawings and specifications approved and 56.67 per cent of the total cost of approved construction for the period.

The group in the manufacturing industry with the largest expenditure was, as in the previous fiscal year, iron and steel products where the estimated value of construction was \$18,846,300 accounting for 10 per cent of all construction values for the fiscal year under review and was closely followed by transportation equipment with estimated expenditures of \$16,603,600.

Of particular interest in the work of plan examination during the fiscal year being reviewed was the study and approval of drawings and specifications of the first automatic parking garage to be constructed in Ontario and for a factory to manufacture nuclear fuel rods. It was noticed during the fiscal year that there was a large increase in the construction of cement plants, no doubt because of the need for the product in the big projects under construction in the province.

The engineering staff gave considerable attention to finding solutions to the problems arising out of the greatly increased use of radio-active isotopes in industry and the high-sound level generated in jet-engine testing. In addition, there was a good deal of work performed investigating safety features to be incorporated in the nuclear reactors at Chalk River and Hamilton.

As in other fiscal years, many drawings and specifications were examined and approved for the installation of improved exit facilities to existing buildings occupied by almost every type of industry. The engineers of the Department were of great assistance to the owners of these buildings in overcoming the difficulties which invariably arise when enclosed stairways, fire escapes, and horizontal exits, are being installed in existing structures.

INTERVIEWS

In the examination of drawings and specifications, the person authorized to examine the drawings and specifications takes into account the hazards which may arise out of the work it is proposed shall be performed on the new or altered premises. Accordingly, for

the prevention of any potential accidents, features of the designs affecting safety, health, and welfare, are subject to considerable study and discussion with engineers, architects, and owners, concerned with the proposed building.

During the fiscal year 1956-57, these meetings which for the purposes of this annual report are described as "interviews" totalled 1,597 in respect of the 2,013 drawings and specifications approved during the period, as compared with 1,535 interviews on 1,843 drawings and specifications approved during the previous fiscal year.

INSPECTIONS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the engineers made 355 inspections, in some cases of new construction to ascertain that it corresponded to the certified drawings and specifications filed in the Department, and in others, the inspections were made to assist inspectors on technical problems arising out of their inspections. There were 144 inspections of this type made during 1955-56.

Buildings which are erected under the supervision of an engineer or an architect are found on inspection to conform in most cases with the certified drawings and specifications. However, where there is a deviation from the drawings and specifications, a direction is given to the owner to make the construction conform to the requirements of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act and regulations.

OTHER SERVICES

For the assistance of the inspectors of the Department and interested persons outside the Department, technical information including drawings has been compiled in bulletin form on the safety standards required by The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. Circulation of this material is on a request basis except within the Department.

As part of their efforts towards industrial accident prevention, the members of the engineering staff serve on various committees designed to bring about improvements in safety standards. These committees are concerned with revisions to the Toronto Building By-law and the National Building Code of Canada 1953, and with the problem of dust explosions in grain elevators. The contribution of the Examiner of Plans as a member of the Grain Elevator Dust Problem Committee has been highly regarded, and during 1956-57 he was invited to be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Committee on Dust Explosion Hazards of the National Fire Protection Association.

The services of the Examiner of Plans were extended during 1956-57 with his appointment by the Atomic Energy Control Board as a member of the Reactor Safety Advisory Committee for nuclear projects in Ontario.

The Examiner of Plans spoke at the annual meeting of the City Engineers Association in Toronto on The Trench Excavators Protection Act, 1954, and the regulations made under the Act.

As in other fiscal years, 1 of the engineers delivered a lecture during the fiscal year under review to persons attending the training course for personnel of municipal fire departments which is sponsored annually by the Ontario Fire Marshal. The subject of the lecture dealt with fire inspection practices in respect of factories and mercantile buildings. A lecture on the same subject was delivered to personnel of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. An increasing interest by large organizations in protection against fire hazards has been noticed in recent years.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, there were 37 charges laid in court for violations of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act. There were 30 convictions, 5 charges were dismissed, and 2 charges were withdrawn.

Fines totalling \$990 were levied by the courts in these cases.

GENERAL

The annual conference of inspectors was held in January, 1957. Speakers addressed the conference on the subjects of inspection practices and procedures, machine guarding, and processes being used and developed in industry that are hazardous to the health of the worker. The departments of labour for Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, were represented at the conference at the invitation of the Department extended through the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to provincial governments to send representatives to the conference.

The committee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association to develop a code for the safeguarding of punch presses of which the Chief Inspector of this Department is the chairman completed its work during the fiscal year under review. A draft code was presented to the technical committee of the Canadian Standards Association and Code Z-142 for the Guarding of Punch Presses at Point of Operation was printed and distributed by the Association in March, 1957. The provisions of the code are not statutory in their effect in Ontario but the code is used in the province as a guide by manufacturers of punch presses, firms using punch presses, and departmental inspectors in making inspections of metal-working shops where these presses are in operation. It is expected the form of guarding stipulated by the code will do a great deal to prevent many of the crippling injuries that have resulted from accidents occurring at point of operation on punch presses in the past.

During the fiscal year under review, the Chief Inspector was appointed by the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation to act as chairman of the association's Committee on Inspectors' Training. This committee has been charged with the responsibility of drafting an inspectors' manual for the use of factory inspectors employed by the governments of the provinces of Canada.

As in other fiscal years, the Chief Inspector, the Assistant to the Chief Inspector, and several of the inspectors, gave addresses during 1956-57 to employer-employee groups, trade unions, and other organizations, on the safety, health, and welfare, of persons employed in industry.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

The Board of examiners of operating engineers is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, and is composed of not less than 3 members and 1 of them is designated as chairman of the Board.

It is the duty of the Board to conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification and to report on the examinations to the Minister with its recommendations. It is also the duty of the Board to administer and enforce The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

REGISTRATION OF PLANTS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, a new system was put into practice of recording the power plants that are registered with the Board. It is expected the method adopted will be of great value in that information relating to plants in operation in the province will be more easily accessible than formerly.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the number of certificates of registration issued by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, to the owners of plants increased to 311 from 273 issued in the previous fiscal period. These figures include certificates of registration issued where a plant is registered for the first time, or is re-registered, and duplicates of certificates of registration that are required for any reason approved by the Board.

EXAMINATIONS

After declining for 3 consecutive fiscal years, the number of applicants for certificates of qualification examined by the Board commenced to move upward in 1956-57 when a total of 3,597 applicants were examined, an increase of 12.1 per cent over the 3,208 examined in 1955-56. The total for 1956-57 is the third largest number of applicants for certificates of qualification examined in a fiscal year since legislation relating to operating engineers came under the administration of the Department, being a little more

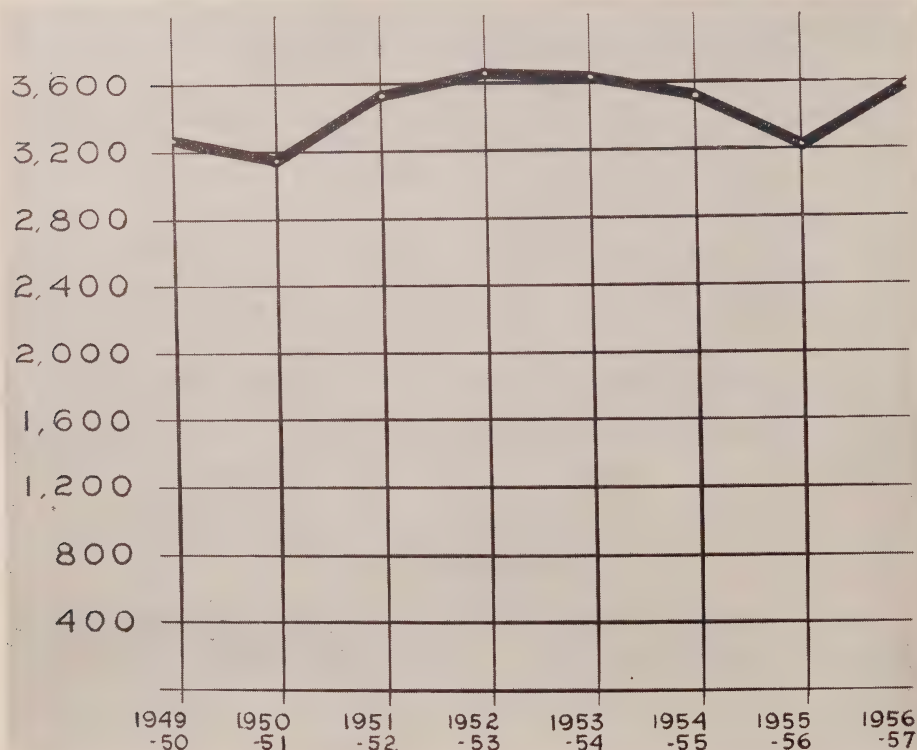
than 1 per cent below the higher points reached in 1952-53 and 1953-54. These figures include applicants for certificates who had failed to pass an examination previously as well as those being examined in their classification for the first time.

Of the 3,597 applicants before the Board for examination, 2,019 were examined in Toronto and 1,578 were examined in other centres (see Table B-1, page 84). Some 44½ per cent of the applicants examined did not obtain the minimum percentage on their statutory examination required by the regulations, as compared with 47 per cent in 1955-56.

In addition to the examinations conducted under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, the Board examined the qualifications of 12 applicants for certificates of competency under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Ten of the applicants passed the examinations, and, subsequently, a certificate of competency was issued to each.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the Board developed a new method of examination procedure that is proving effective and revised the schedule of centres outside Toronto where examinations of applicants for certificates of qualification are held. In 1956-57, the Board compiled for the first time a list of text-books that it is hoped will be of use to applicants for certificates of qualification in preparing for their examination.

APPLICANTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION EXAMINED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES

The steady decrease recorded in total applications for certificates of qualification received by the Board in the previous 4 fiscal years was terminated in 1956-57 when a new peak of 1,783 applications received was reached that is over 20 per cent above the applications received in the previous fiscal year and some 5.8 per cent higher than the 1,686 applications received in the previous record year of 1951-52. Of the 1,783 applications, the Board accepted 1,590 and refused 193 where the applicants did not have the qualifications and could not furnish evidence of previous training and experience as prescribed by the regulations.

In addition, 678 applicants for certificates who had failed previously to pass the examination required by the Board, requested the Board for an opportunity to present themselves for re-examination. The Board granted all requests.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES

The fiscal year being reviewed marks a new high point in the issue of certificates of qualification. The total of 23,998 certificates issued is an increase of 5.2 per cent over the number recorded for 1955-56 and surpasses by more than 4 per cent the previous peak reached in 1953-54 when 22,883 certificates were issued. Table B-2, page 85, shows the classification in which these 23,998 certificates were issued and other matters relating to the issue of the certificates. The table also gives information on 1,602 certificates that were refused owing to the applicants failing to pass the Board's examination.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the system used for purposes of renewing certificates of qualification was revised in order that the Board's records may be kept intact during the renewal period. This work involved the handling of some 30,000 master-cards.

GENERAL

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Board received reports of 290 violations of the Act and regulations; 188 violations being reported by departmental inspectors, 146 of them by inspectors with the Factory Inspection Branch and 42 by inspectors with the Boiler Inspection Branch, and the remaining 102 by individuals and organizations outside the Department.

Of these 290 violations, correction of 146 of the violations was brought about following correspondence between the Board and the persons concerned. The nature of the remaining 144 of the 290 violations required further investigation by the Board in the form of discussions with the parties concerned and visits to the power plants involved by a member of the Board. At March 31, 1957, 85 of the 144 violations had been enquired into in this manner and correction reported in 25 of the violations; reports of correction made in respect of the other 60 of the 85 violations had not been received at the close of the fiscal year. The Board was still investigating the remaining 59 of the 144 violations at March 31, 1957.

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the members of the Board were able to assist many plant owners to resolve their problems of operation. In many cases, the suggestions of the Board resulted in the plants involved being operated more economically and efficiently.

REVENUE

The net revenue collected under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953, rose to a new high of \$77,865.69 in the fiscal year 1956-57 (see Table B-3, page 85).

BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

The Boiler Inspection Branch is constituted for the administration of The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. Included in the duties of the Branch are the inspection of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, and the investigation of any explosion or rupture of a boiler or pressure vessel or of an accident arising out of the operation or use of a vessel. All persons carrying out an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency, and no boiler or pressure vessel may be operated or used unless a certificate of inspection or of approval has been issued for that purpose.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination for approval of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and fittings, to be constructed for use in Ontario, or of plants to be installed in the province. All designs approved are registered.

The Branch is also responsible for testing the qualifications of welding operators and for the approval of the procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers or pressure vessels.

INSPECTION

INSPECTION STAFF

Two new inspectors were appointed during the fiscal year 1956-57 to inspect boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951. These appointments filled vacancies which occurred following the retirement of 2 inspectors, 1 being the Chief Inspector who was succeeded by a member of his staff who had been employed in the Branch for several years in the examination of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants.

At March 31, 1957, there were 31 inspectors including the Chief Inspector, an examiner of welding, and 1 examiner of reports and designs.

INSPECTION DISTRICTS

A new district established during 1956-57 in the Territorial District of Algoma raised to 15 the number of inspection districts into which Ontario is divided for purposes of inspecting boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, in the province. The need for this additional district was indicated as the necessity to extend inspection services to the area was emphasized by the increasing activity in uranium mining and as development in industry generally in that part of northern Ontario has become more apparent. The head-quarters for this district are located at Sault Ste. Marie.

At March 31, 1957, the districts with the number of inspectors assigned to each were as follows: Dundas, 1; Galt, 1; Haileybury, 1; Hamilton, 1; Kingston, 1; London, 2; Orillia, 1; Ottawa, 2; Peterborough, 1; Port Arthur, 2; St. Catharines, 1; Sault Ste. Marie, 1; Sudbury, 1; Toronto, 13; Windsor, 2.

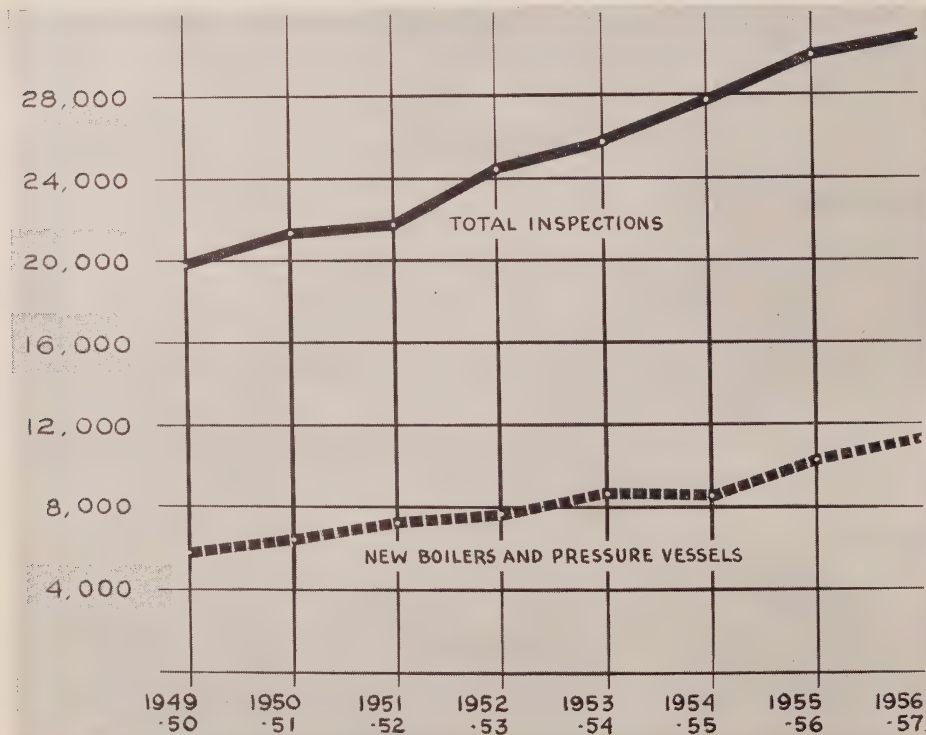
INSPECTIONS

The steady upward trend that has been taking place for many years in total inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, continued in the fiscal year 1956-57 to reach a new high of 30,946 total inspections that is some 3.5 per cent above the 29,904 total inspections made in 1955-56. Not only has inspection work increased numerically but the work of an inspection has become more involved as a result of the vessels constructed and installed in recent years being of a more complex design and producing higher pressures than those previously manufactured.

A comparison of the types of inspections that compose the totals for these 2 fiscal periods shows the increase in 1956-57 over 1955-56 occurred in inspections of new boilers and pressure vessels, used boilers, and pressure-piping, with a substantial increase in total additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during construction or installation.

Table C-1, page 86, shows a statistical break-down of inspections for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957.

INSPECTIONS OF BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS, BY FISCAL YEARS*



*"Total Inspections" means all types of inspections made by departmental inspectors under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the inspectors continued their work of making inspections under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953. Their investigations under this legislation totalled 29, and in each case the inspector made a report of his inspection direct to the Board of examiners of operating engineers.

Certificates of Competency.—The number of certificates of competency issued to persons qualified to make inspections under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, amounted to 158 in the fiscal year 1956-57 as compared with 22 in 1955-56 and brought the total number of certificates of competency issued under the Act to 339 at March 31, 1957. The 158 certificates issued are an increase of 9.7 per cent over the number issued in the previous peak period of 1953-54 that was the first fiscal year this legislation was in force. These figures do not include renewal certificates. No certificates of competency were suspended or cancelled by the Minister during the fiscal year under review.

During the fiscal year under review, 3 holders of certificates of competency were late in applying for renewal of the certificates, and they were not renewed until the late-application fees had been paid.

Details of the certificates of competency issued in 1956-57, including renewal certificates, to persons qualified to inspect boilers and pressure vessels appear in Table C-3, page 86.

Certificates of Inspection and Approval.—The number of certificates of inspection and certificates of approval issued in respect of the operation of boilers and the use of pressure vessels went up during 1956-57 from the previous year, in the former case to 17,155 from 15,517, and in the latter case to 2,492 from 1,892.

There has been a steady increase each fiscal year in the number of certificates of inspection issued since The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951 came into force in 1953-54, whereas, in 1954-55 and 1955-56, a decline is recorded in the number of certificates of approval issued below the point for 1953-54 which in turn is some 16.9 per cent lower than that of 1956-57.

Table C-2, page 86, shows a summary of certificates of inspection and certificates of approval issued during the fiscal year under review. The statistics do not include certificates of inspection issued by insurers.

Condemned Boilers and Pressure Vessels.—During the fiscal year 1956-57, 33 boilers and 13 pressure vessels were condemned by inspectors who after inspection were satisfied that they could no longer be operated or used safely. In each case, the inspector concerned sealed the vessel with a seal or label indicating that it was condemned and took possession of its certificate of inspection.

APPROVAL AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS, AND PLANTS

A substantial increase took place in the fiscal year under review in the number of applications for approval and registration of designs of boilers, pressure vessels, and plants, received, the total of 2,253 applications received being an increase of 22 per cent over the 1,843 received in the previous fiscal year. It was necessary to return 180 of the 2,253 designs for correction before they were approved.

Unless a change in standards renders a registered design obsolete or unsafe, a manufacturer may construct any number of boilers or pressure vessels from the design provided they are constructed in conformity with the approved design and no substitution is made in the material called for by the design.

TESTS OF WELDING OPERATORS

The number of welding operators tested rose in 1956-57 to a total of 4,666, an increase of almost 39 per cent over the 3,357 persons tested in 1955-56 and exceeds by more than 60 per cent the number tested in 1954-55. Welding operators examined in metallic-arc process in 1956-57 far exceeded the number of operators examined in this type of welding during the previous fiscal period, whereas in the oxygen-acetylene process, the number of operators examined dropped slightly during the year under review. Of the 4,666 welding operators tested, 3,597 successfully passed the qualification tests and an identification card was issued to each. Table C-4, page 87, shows the number of welding operators tested in 1956-57 and the class or procedures of welding in which the operators were tested. These qualification tests required 1,898 visits to welding establishments.

The rapid growth of the work involved in testing the qualifications of welding operators in the fiscal year under review is accounted for in part by a more wide-spread use of welding in construction and by the development in recent years of new welding techniques.

Welding Procedures.—During the fiscal year 1956-57, 148 new procedures to be followed in the welding of boilers and pressure vessels were approved, bringing the total number of procedures approved under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, to 464.

INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOSIONS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Chief Inspector was notified of 7 explosions of boilers and pressure vessels and accidents arising out of the operation or use of vessels as compared with 13 in 1955-56. In 1 of these cases involving a pressure vessel, 4 persons were injured and there was considerable property damage and in another accident also involving a pressure vessel, 2 persons were injured. Eight persons were injured as a result of the 7 accidents, but none fatally. Each accident was investigated to determine its cause. A summary of the accidents appears in Table C-5, page 87.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951, during 1956-57.

REVENUE

A comparative statistical summary of revenue earned during 1956-57 is given in Table C-6, page 87.

ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

The Elevator Inspection Branch was established for the administration of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953. This legislation brings under provincial control the licensing and regulating of elevators and certain other types of lifts except for passenger-elevators in Toronto and freight-elevators in municipal buildings in Toronto which are exempt from the Act by regulations.

The duties of the Branch include inspection of elevators and lifts and investigation of accidents arising out of the use of an elevating device. All persons making an inspection under the Act hold a certificate of competency.

Licences are issued from the Branch for the operation of elevators and lifts and registration is made annually of all persons carrying on work in Ontario of constructing, installing, altering, repairing, maintaining, servicing, or testing, elevators and lifts.

The Branch is also responsible for the examination and approval of drawings and specifications of new installations or major alterations of elevators and lifts.

INSPECTION

INSPECTION STAFF

At March 31, 1957, the inspection staff consisted of 9 inspectors including the Chief Inspector and the Assistant to the Chief Inspector.

For purposes of elevator inspection, Ontario has been divided into 8 districts, the City of Toronto constituting 4 of the districts, and to each district 1 inspector has been assigned. Four inspectors operate from the Department of Labour Office in Toronto, 1 from the Hamilton office, 1 from the London office, and 1 from the office located in Ottawa. The inspection of elevators and lifts in the Port Arthur area is performed by an inspector attached to the Department's composite inspection staff which is concerned primarily with the inspection of factories, shops, and office buildings.

In addition to the inspectors, there is 1 professional engineer who examines drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevators and lifts. The duties of the engineer also include the inspection of existing and new installations where his opinion is required on a technical point of engineering.

INSPECTIONS

There were 5,042 total inspections made under the Act during the fiscal year 1956-57, a slight increase of about 3 per cent above the 4,895 inspections made in 1955-56. A larger number of annual inspections of passenger- and freight-elevators accounts for the greater part of this increase.

Table D-1, page 88, shows the 5,042 inspections were made up of annual inspections, inspections after inspections made by insurers of elevating devices, inspections of new installations and of major alterations, and miscellaneous inspections. Of these latter inspections, some 20 per cent were made to determine that applications for licences for elevating devices were being made. In addition to the 5,042 inspections, there were 67 inspections of elevating devices that do not come under the Act.

In making the 5,042 inspections, the inspectors issued 17,881 directions, as compared with 15,903 directions resulting from the 4,895 inspections made in 1955-56, to owners and contractors for improvements to the elevating devices inspected or to the effect that licences were to be applied for for the installations. Of the 17,881 directions, more than 14,800 concerned freight-elevators and over 1,700, passenger-elevators.

During their annual inspections of elevating devices in 1956-57, the inspectors found 318 installations in such an unsafe condition as to order them shut down, as compared with 208 in 1955-56. Two hundred and seventy-three of the 318 installations were freight-elevators. The inspectors' directions ordered 152 of the 318 installations were not to be used until such alterations were made to them as to ensure they could be operated safely; 44 were in operation again by March 31, 1957, after their condition had been inspected carefully. Eighteen of the 44 installations were freight-elevators. The remaining 166 of the 318 installations were ordered removed from service permanently; 140 of them were freight-elevators, 47 of which were replaced by new installations by March 31, 1957.

Certificates of Competency.—Table D-2, page 88, shows 9 first certificates of competency and 75 renewal certificates were issued during the fiscal year under review to persons making inspections of elevating devices. Of the 75 renewal certificates, 11 were issued to persons employed in the Department, 9 being to inspectors with the Branch, 1 to the engineer with the Branch, and 1 to the inspector on the Department's composite inspection staff who inspects elevating devices in the Port Arthur area.

LICENCES

The total number of licences granted for elevating devices during the fiscal year 1956-57 was 7,931 that is an increase of about 5 per cent over the 7,552 granted in 1955-56 and is some 5.9 per cent below the total number of licences granted during the 9½-month period the Act was in force in 1954-55. Of the 7,931 licences granted, 1,399 were for passenger-elevators and 5,366 for freight-elevators. Table D-3, page 89, shows the distribution of licences granted.

Renewals of licences granted for all types of elevating devices rose in 1956-57 to 7,454, some 17.4 per cent above the renewals of licences granted in 1955-56, and account for the increase in total licences granted, whereas the number of initial licences granted fell to 468 from 1,176 for the previous fiscal period and duplicates of certificates granted totalled 9 as compared with 26 for 1955-56. There were 158 licences transferred during the fiscal year, all involving freight-elevators. No licences were suspended during the fiscal year under review.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

There were 453 drawings and specifications of new installations and major alterations of elevating devices approved during 1956-57 which is 4.2 per cent below the 473 approved in 1955-56. The decline occurred for the most part in fewer drawings and specifications being approved of major alterations; the decrease in drawings and specifications of new installations approved was about a half of 1 per cent below the number approved in 1955-56. Almost 40 per cent of the approvals of new installations concerned freight-elevators and about 31 per cent, passenger-elevators (see Table D-4, page 89). In the latter case, it is of interest that 10 of the approvals were of passenger-elevators to be installed in a large office building, and the cost that these installations would be to the owner was estimated as some \$500,000.

Of the total number of drawings and specifications approved during 1956-57, 377 were received in the fiscal year under review and 76 were carried over from the previous fiscal year. In addition, 1 set of drawings and specifications of a new installation of a freight-elevator was examined but was not approved.

Examination of an additional 61 drawings and specifications was uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year 1956-57.

ACCIDENTS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, owners of elevating devices reported accidents causing injuries to 294 persons. Of the 294 persons injured, 206 were women and 88 were men. Many of the injuries were of a minor type and none of them resulted in the death of any person, thus marking 1956-57 as the first fiscal year there was no fatal accident on an elevating device since the legislation came into force in 1954-55.

As in the previous fiscal year some 91 per cent of the injuries involved escalators. A great many of these accidents were incurred by the persons injured not taking care in using the escalators or by some other element that did not involve any defect in the installations.

In addition to these accidents reported, the details of which appear in Table D-5, pages 90, 91, there were reports of 127 accidents occurring on escalators that did not cause injury to any person.

Table D-5a, page 92, outlines 31 accidents reported causing injury to 40 persons that were investigated during the fiscal year being reviewed. In the case of 2 accidents on escalators, 17 persons were involved and 11 of these persons were injured. In addition, investigation was made of an accident reported causing severe injury to a workman that did not come under the Act. It involved a freight-elevator during its construction.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the inspectors investigated 9 reports of owners that equipment had failed, 8 of the notices were of equipment failure of freight-elevators and 1 concerned a Class A dumb-waiter. One person, a woman, was injured in 1 case involving a freight-elevator.

REGISTRATION OF CONTRACTORS

Table D-6, page 92, is a report on the number of persons registering as contractors during 1956-57. Of 145 registrations, 22 were contractors registering for the first time under the Act. No registrations were suspended during the fiscal year under review.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, there were 16 charges of violations of The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, as follows: 2 for operation of an elevating device without a licence; 9 for operation of an elevating device in an unsafe manner; 1 for installation of an elevating device where the drawings and specifications of the installation had not been submitted for approval; 2 for operation of an elevating device without inspection; 1 for failure to register as a contractor; 1 for failure to report an accident.

There were 13 convictions, 1 charge was withdrawn, and 2 charges were dismissed.

Fines totalling \$735 were levied by the courts.

REVENUE

A summary of revenue earned during the fiscal year 1956-57 under The Elevators and Lifts Act, 1953, is given in Table D-7, page 93.

GENERAL

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Chief Inspector was appointed a member of a subcommittee sponsored by the Canadian Standards Association whose responsibility it is to draft a revision of the association's safety code for passenger- and freight-elevators. This committee met twice a month during the fiscal year under review, except during July and August.

CONCILIATION SERVICE

Conciliation Service maintains a staff of trained conciliation officers to perform work under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951, The Industrial Standards Act, and The Labour Relations Act. In addition, conciliation officers give assistance on certain matters at issue between employers and employees that are referred to the Department from time to time and which do not fall within the provisions of any legislation. Twelve conciliation officers, including the Chief Conciliation Officer, were performing the duties of a conciliation officer at March 31, 1957.

The section of this annual report entitled "Fair Employment Practices Branch" reports on the work of conciliation officers during the fiscal year 1956-57 under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. The Chief Conciliation Officer is the Director of the Branch.

Conciliation officers appointed as industrial standards officers under The Industrial Standards Act convened 13 conferences under the legislation during the fiscal year 1956-57. Information on the conferences appears in the section of this annual report entitled "The Industrial Standards Act".

A conciliation officer may also act as a returning officer in a vote by secret ballot. This vote is arranged by mutual consent of the parties to a dispute who have agreed to put the matter at issue to a vote; it is not a representation vote under The Labour Relations Act. No requests were made for a conciliation officer to act as a returning officer in a vote during the fiscal year 1956-57.

The services of a conciliation officer are extended to assist in minor problems which may arise between an employer and his employees. There were 3 of these requests for the services of a conciliation officer during the fiscal year and in each case the officer assigned was able to assist the parties concerned to reach an understanding.

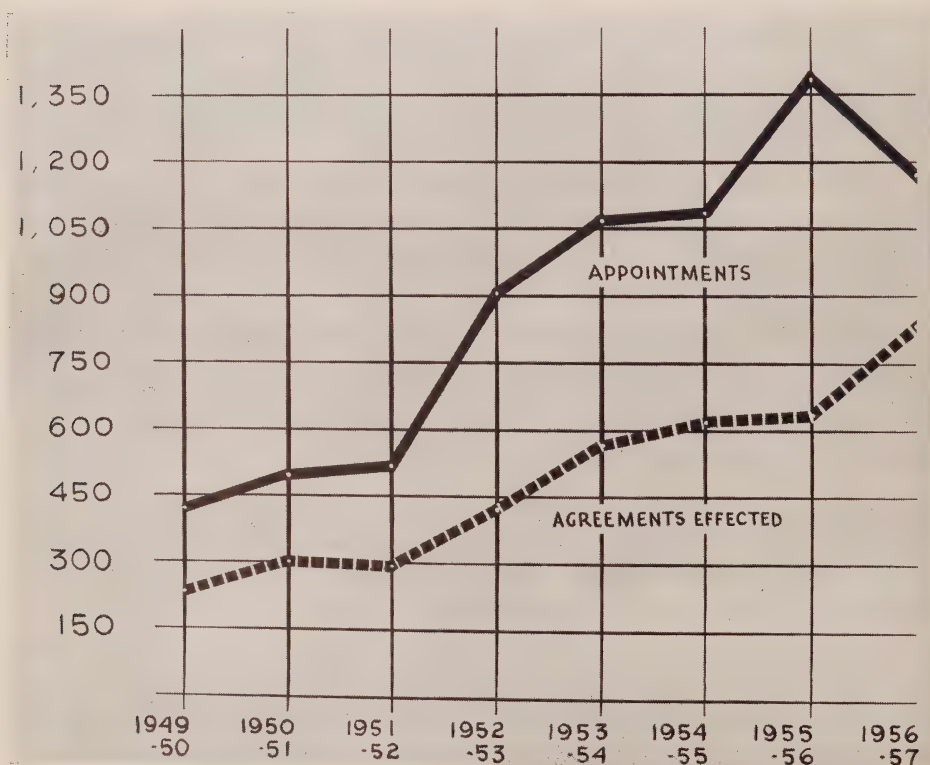
Conciliation officers are concerned mainly with endeavouring to effect collective agreements under The Labour Relations Act where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted requests for conciliation services. Work is also performed under the legislation in inquiring into complaints that persons have been refused employment, discharged, discriminated against, threatened, coerced, intimidated, or otherwise dealt with contrary to the Act. Appointments of conciliation officers to this type of work during the fiscal year 1956-57, and the results of their endeavours, were as follows:

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS UNDER THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to effect collective agreements dropped to 1,165 during the fiscal year 1956-57 from 1,395 for the peak year of 1955-56. However, 905 disputes were involved in the 1,165 appointments as compared with 786 disputes involved in the 1,395 appointments of 1955-56; 162,786 employees and 1,608 employers were affected by the 905 disputes. Added to the 1,165 appointments were 257 appointments involving 111 disputes and affecting 17,038 employees and 262 employers carried over from 1955-56, making a total of 1,422 appointments, or 1,016 disputes, to be dealt with by conciliation officers during 1956-57. Of the 1,422 appointments, 1,265 involving 869 disputes were disposed of during the fiscal year; 834 of the 1,265 appointments, or 545 of the 869 disputes, resulted in collective agreements being effected. There were 157 appointments involving 147 disputes pending at March 31, 1957.

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS TO EFFECT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS
AND AGREEMENTS EFFECTED, BY FISCAL YEARS*



*1. Appointments are those made by the Minister of Labour where the Ontario Labour Relations Board has granted a request for conciliation services under The Labour Relations Act, and the collective agreements effected resulted from these appointments; some of the collective agreements effected in a fiscal year concerned appointments carried over from a previous fiscal year.

2. The conciliation officers were still functioning at the end of 1956-57 in 157 appointments.

In each of 571 of the 1,165 appointments made during 1956-57, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 435, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement; and 5 appointments lapsed while the conciliation officer appointed was proceeding with conciliation services. In 154 of the 1,165 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

Of the 435 appointments where the conciliation officer appointed reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement, it is understood that the Minister did not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation board in 54 of the appointments, and in 42*, agreements became effective before conciliation boards were established as a result of the efforts of the conciliation officer concerned bringing the total number of collective agreements in the 1,165 appointments to 613. In the remaining 339 appointments, the number of conciliation boards required was reduced to 240 partly through the efforts of the conciliation officers.

In each of 220 of the 257 appointments carried over from 1955-56, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a collective agreement; in 31, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a collective agreement; and 3 appointments lapsed while the conciliation officer appointed was proceeding with conciliation services. In 3 of the 257 appointments the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year 1956-57.

Of the 31 appointments where the conciliation officer appointed was unable to effect a collective agreement, it is understood that the Minister did not deem it advisable to appoint a conciliation board in 16 of the appointments, and in 1*, an agreement became effective before a conciliation board was established as a result of the efforts of the conciliation officer concerned bringing the total number of collective agreements in the 257 appointments to 221. In the remaining 14 appointments conciliation boards were required.

TO INQUIRE INTO COMPLAINTS

Appointments by the Minister of conciliation officers to inquire into a complaint that a person has been dealt with contrary to the Act dropped to 88 during the fiscal year 1956-57 from 102 (revised) for 1955-56.

In each of 71 of these 88 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of; in 15, the conciliation officer reported he was unable to effect a settlement; and in the remaining 2 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

Conciliation officers also functioned during the period under review under 4 (revised) appointments made during the fiscal year 1955-56. In each of the 4 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS

Very often there is apparent need for the services of a conciliation officer where there is no statutory provision for his appointment. In these cases the services of a conciliation officer may be made available by the Minister of Labour where the request

*In previous annual reports, comparable figures are included in collective agreements effected by conciliation officers, and in the chart, page 38, these figures are included in the 834 agreements effected during 1956-57.

for the conciliation officer's services comes from either of the parties to the dispute, or both, and if both parties are willing to accept the services. However, where an industrial dispute is seriously affecting the interests of the public the Minister may intervene in the dispute without a request from the parties and he may direct the Chief Conciliation Officer, or any of the conciliation officers, to make his services available.

The appointments of conciliation officers to this type of work during the fiscal year 1956-57, and the results of their endeavours, were as follows:

CONCILIATION AFTER REPORT OF CONCILIATION BOARD

There were 8 appointments of a conciliation officer assigned to disputes to endeavour to effect a settlement in the disputes where the recommendations of a conciliation board had not been acceptable to one, or both, of the parties concerned. In each of the 8 assignments, the conciliation officer handling the matter reported he was able to effect a settlement resulting in a collective agreement.

CONCILIATION IN STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS

Conciliation officers were appointed to deal with 24 work stoppages that involved some 4,139 employees and resulted in an estimated total pay-roll loss of \$1,129,990. A settlement was effected in all but one of these 24 work stoppages.

A summary of strikes and lock-outs in Ontario during the fiscal year 1956-57 is shown in Table L-1, commencing on page 110. Comparative figures covering the fiscal years 1920-21 to 1956-57 are in Table L-1a, page 123.

CONCILIATION IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING DISPUTES

Conciliation officers were assigned to deal with 3 disputes arising in collective bargaining for which there is no statutory procedure for their settlement. A settlement was effected in each dispute. One dispute involved 10 employers.

ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was established by The Labour Relations Act, 1948, and was continued by The Labour Relations Act passed at the 1950 session of the Ontario Legislature.

As reported in previous annual reports, this Board replaces the Ontario Labour Relations Board established by The Labour Relations Board Act, 1944, which, in turn, replaced The Labour Court of Ontario, a branch of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, which administered The Collective Bargaining Act, 1943.

The Board is composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, 2 members representative of employers, and 2 members representative of employees, all of whom are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Board administers the provisions of The Labour Relations Act concerning the certification of bargaining agents, granting of requests for conciliation services in relation to the negotiation of collective agreements, termination of bargaining rights of bargaining agents, declarations as to successor status, declarations that strikes or lock-outs are unlawful, and the giving of consent to prosecute persons who it is alleged have been guilty of violating some provision of the Act.

HEARINGS OF THE BOARD

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, the Board held 284 sessions. One hundred and eighty-three of these sessions were devoted to hearing evidence and arguments on matters before the Board. The remainder were executive sessions.

APPLICATIONS TO THE BOARD

The fiscal year 1956-57 saw another sharp increase in the total number of applications filed with the Board. During the fiscal year applications of all types filed reached a new high of 2,640, an increase of 16.5 per cent over the previous record of 2,266 filed in 1955-56.

To an even greater extent than in the 2 fiscal years of 1954-55 and 1955-56, the increase in total applications reflected the continuing rapid rise in applications for certification as bargaining agent. For the first time in the Board's history the number of applications for certification filed passed the thousand mark and was 31 per cent above the previous record set in 1955-56. This sharp rise in applications for certification for the third successive year meant a continuing heavy pressure on the Board in that certification of trade unions seeking to establish bargaining rights with employers is one of the major

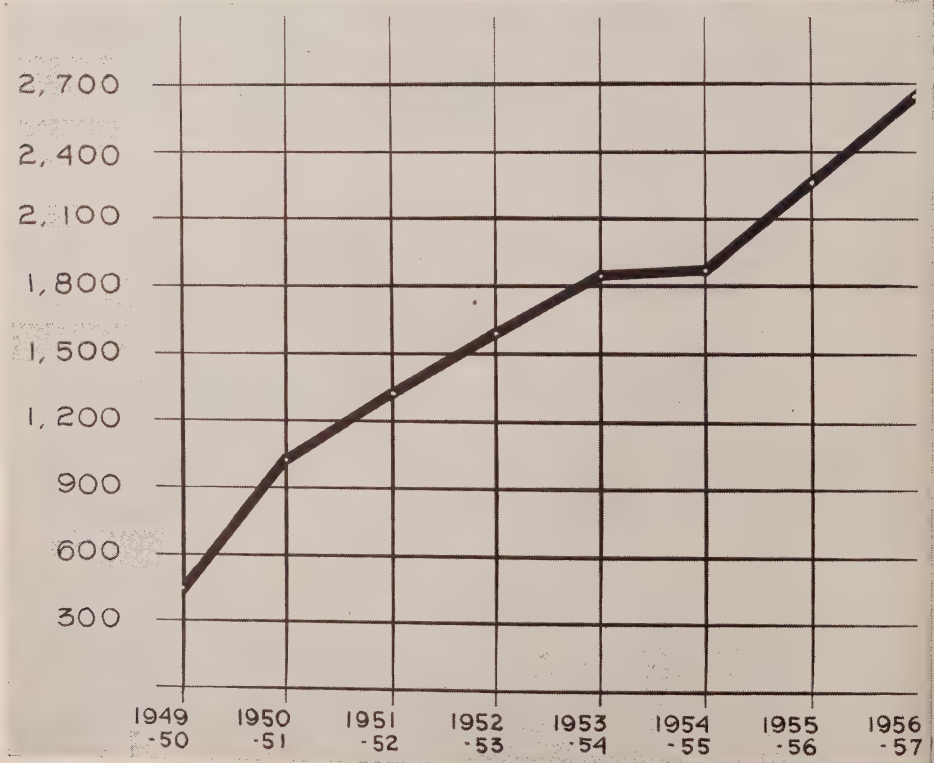
responsibilities of the Board under the Act. Applications for conciliation services, numerically the largest group of applications filed with the Board, were little changed from the record level reached in the previous fiscal year. So far as applications for conciliation are concerned, however, the Board acts largely as a screening agency, making sure that the parties have made an effort to bargain together before applying for conciliation services and that they have conformed to the provisions of the Act relating to the timeliness of the application.

Among the other types of applications filed with the Board, applications for termination of bargaining rights declined somewhat from the previous fiscal year, whereas applications for a declaration that a strike or lock-out is unlawful rose moderately and applications for consent to prosecute were up substantially.

A new type of application is provided by an amendment made to The Labour Relations Act at the 1956 session of the Legislature, being an application for declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union. This application is used in respect of a trade union claiming to be a successor to another trade union where a merger, amalgamation, or change of jurisdiction, has occurred and the trade union applies to the Board for a declaration that it has acquired the rights, privileges, and duties, of its predecessor, including its bargaining rights.

A summary of all applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year 1956-57 is outlined in Table E-1, page 94.

APPLICATIONS FILED WITH THE ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD, BY FISCAL YEARS



CERTIFICATION AS BARGAINING AGENT

Throughout 1956-57 applications for certification as bargaining agent were filed with the Board at an unprecedented rate to reach an all-time record of 1,115 for the whole fiscal year. This means that applications for certification filed with the Board have increased by over 80 per cent in 2 years. As might be expected, the vast majority of the applications for certification were filed by unions affiliated with the new central labour body, the Canadian Labour Congress. Of the total applications for certification, unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed only 107, and employees' associations, 12.

In addition to the 1,115 applications for certification as bargaining agent filed during the fiscal year 1956-57, the Board handled 112 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,227 applications for certification dealt with by the Board during the fiscal period being reviewed. Of these 1,227 applications, 1,057 directly affecting some 34,300 employees were disposed of. A total of 818 applications were granted, involving some 24,000 employees; 183 applications were dismissed; and 56 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 170 applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1957.

CONCILIATION SERVICES

Applications for conciliation services filed with the Board during 1956-57 totalled 1,209, and were down only very slightly from the record high of 1,290 reached in the previous fiscal year. Unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed only 91 of the total applications and an employees' association filed 1. All the others were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress.

To the 1,209 applications for conciliation services filed, there were added 60 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 1,269 conciliation applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year 1956-57. The large majority of these applications were granted, as is usually the case with this type of application, 1,049 being referred to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a conciliation officer. Forty-four were dismissed, and 46 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. In all, a total of 1,139 conciliation applications were thus disposed of by the Board in 1956-57; 130 applications were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

TERMINATION OF BARGAINING RIGHTS

Applications for termination of bargaining rights filed with the Board dropped to 36 in the fiscal year 1956-57 from 50 in the previous fiscal year. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress held the bargaining rights in 33 of the applications, and unaffiliated international and national trade unions in 3.

In addition to the 36 applications for termination of bargaining rights filed during the fiscal year 1956-57, the Board dealt with 6 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 42 applications for termination of bargaining rights before the Board during the fiscal year under review. Of these, 36 applications were disposed of by the Board during 1956-57, 11 being granted, 20 dismissed, and 5 being withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 6 applications were undisposed of at March 31, 1957.

DECLARATION CONCERNING STATUS OF SUCCESSOR TRADE UNION

There were 59 applications for a declaration concerning the status of a successor trade union filed during 1956-57. Fifty-two of these applications were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress and 7 by unaffiliated international and national trade unions. Of the 59 applications, 49 were granted, 2 dismissed, 4 withdrawn by leave of the Board; 4 were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

DECLARATION THAT A STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT UNLAWFUL

Applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful filed in the fiscal year 1956-57 rose to 32 from 18 in 1955-56. There were also 2 applications of this type carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 34 strike unlawful applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year under review. Seven of these 34 applications were granted, 1 was dismissed, and 23 were withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 3 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Canadian Congress of Labour affiliates were involved in 32 of the applications and unaffiliated international and national trade unions were involved in the remaining 2.

During the fiscal year 1956-57, 2 applications for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful were filed with the Board, 1 was dismissed and the other withdrawn by leave of the Board.

CONSENT TO PROSECUTE

There were 174 applications for consent to prosecute filed with the Board during 1956-57, a sharp rise from the 44 filed in the previous fiscal year.

Of these 174 applications 162 were filed by employers, and almost all of these were applications for consent to prosecute persons for allegedly engaging in an unlawful strike. It should be noted that 1 work stoppage may result in the filing of several applications for consent to prosecute, since an employer may file separate applications against a number of individuals and one or more trade unions involved in a single dispute. Thus, for example in 1956-57, 49 of these applications for consent to prosecute were filed in connection with 2 cases in which applications for a declaration that a strike is unlawful had also been filed.

Ten applications of this type came from trade unions applying for consent to prosecute employers for allegedly committing a variety of offences under the Act. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates filed 9 of these applications for consent to prosecute and unaffiliated international and national trade unions filed 1. The remaining 2 applications for consent to prosecute were filed by individuals.

Three applications for consent to prosecute carried over from the previous fiscal year raised the total applications of this type before the Board during 1956-57 to 177. One hundred and fifty of these applications were disposed of by the Board during the fiscal year being reviewed. One hundred and forty-one of the 150 applications were withdrawn by leave of the Board, 2 were granted, and 7 were dismissed. The remaining 27 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year under review.

OTHER APPLICATIONS

Under section 68 of the Act, there were 8 applications filed during 1956-57. Seven of these applications concerned a decision as to whether a person is an employee within the meaning of the Act, and 1 concerned the binding nature of a collective agreement. Canadian Labour Congress affiliates were involved in all of these applications.

In addition to the 8 applications under section 68 filed during the fiscal year 1956-57, there were 5 carried over from the previous fiscal year, making a total of 13 applications of this type dealt with by the Board. In 4 of these applications which concerned the status of employees, the Board issued a declaration clarifying the status of the persons in question. The Board also issued a declaration affirming that the collective agreement involved in 1 of the applications under section 68 was binding on the applicant. Two of the applications under section 68 were dismissed and 1 was withdrawn by leave of the Board. The remaining 5 applications were undisposed of at the end of the fiscal period.

There were 5 applications filed with the Board during 1956-57 for early termination of collective agreements; all of them were filed by affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. The 5 applications were granted during the fiscal year.

There were no applications for modification of an arbitration provision in a collective agreement filed during the fiscal year under review.

REPRESENTATION VOTES

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, 150 representation votes were conducted by direction of the Board. Approximately 9,500 employees were involved in these proceedings.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

The Fair Employment Practices Branch was established for the administration of The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, and The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951. The former Statute seeks to protect men and women against discrimination being practised against them in employment for reasons of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. The latter Act entitles women in employment to equal pay in comparison with men who do similar work with them.

In handling a complaint under either Act the conciliation officer appointed to inquire into the complaint endeavours to help the person, or the organization, complained against and the person making the complaint to a better understanding of the legislation, and to make plain to any employer involved in a complaint the duty of following the legislation.

APPOINTMENTS OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS

1. THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951

The number of appointments of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act rose during the fiscal year 1956-57 to 25 from 9 for 1955-56. This is the largest number of appointments of conciliation officers in any fiscal year since the legislation came into force in the fiscal year 1951-52.

In each of 23 of the 25 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed reported he was able to effect a settlement of the matter complained of. In 14 of these 23 appointments, the conciliation officer appointed dealt with complaints of discrimination expressed by employment applications. Inquiry showed evidence that the application forms contained questions concerning a person's race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin, and the employers concerned removed the questions from the forms causing complaint. Another 2 of the 23 appointments dealt with complaints of discrimination expressed by advertisements and 4 with complaints of discrimination expressed by written or oral inquiry. The advertisements involved in the 2 former complaints were corrected and the matter complained of in each of the 4 latter complaints was settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Of the remaining 3 of the 23 appointments in which a settlement of the matter complained of was effected, 2 dealt with complaints of refusal of employment, and 1 with discharge from employment; the inquiry of the conciliation officer appointed in each complaint revealed no evidence of discrimination under the Act supporting the 3 complaints.

The complaints involved in the remaining 2 of the 25 appointments were dismissed. One of these complained of discrimination expressed by an employment application and the other by an advertisement. Inquiry revealed the employers concerned with the application form and with the advertisement were exempt from the provisions of the Act.

It is of interest that there has never been a complaint received under the Act of discrimination against a person in regard to employment or any term or condition of employment, or of a trade union practising discrimination against a person, because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

Details of the 25 complaints appear in Table F-1, page 95.

No commissions were appointed under the Act during the fiscal year 1956-57.

2. THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES FAIR REMUNERATION ACT, 1951

There were no appointments of conciliation officers to inquire into complaints under this Act during the fiscal year 1956-57, and no appointments of commissions during that period.

PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1956-57 for an offence under The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951, or under The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act, 1951.

THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954 is a measure to promote observance of the principle in Ontario that places to which the public is customarily admitted be open to all without regard to race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the officer designated to enforce the Act was present at numerous gatherings of persons who had indicated an interest in the function of the legislation to explain to them the provisions and administration of the Act. At all times, in discharging his duties under the legislation, the officer endeavours to bring about understanding of its fundamental qualities so that the circumstances that may show adequate grounds for complaint under the Act are clear to the parties concerned.

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received by the Minister during the fiscal year dropped to 5 from 12 for the previous fiscal year and was less than a quarter of the number received in the 9½-month period that the Act was in force in 1954-55. As in the 2 previous fiscal periods, race and colour were given as the causes of discrimination by the complainants in all 5 complaints, colour being the cause of discrimination in 3 of the complaints and race in the other 2. Of the 5 complaints, 1 was a complaint of accommodation denied and 4 of services denied.

At the direction of the Minister, the officer inquired into each of the 5 complaints and effected a settlement in 2 where it had been complained that services were denied because of race. In the 1 complaint of accommodation denied because of colour, the Minister appointed a commission following the inquiry of the officer, and in the remaining 2 of the 5 complaints where colour was given as the reason for services denied the officer was still functioning at the end of the fiscal year.

The commission appointed to inquire into the complaint of accommodation denied because of colour found the accommodation involved was an apartment in a multiple dwelling and was not in a place to which the public is customarily admitted. The recommendations of the commission have had the effect of establishing that apartments are not subject to the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, the 1 complaint of services denied because of colour that was carried over from the previous fiscal year was withdrawn by the complainant.

In addition, there were several communications received during 1956-57 by telephone and through the mail, as in previous fiscal periods, alleging that discrimination had been practised and while the information provided showed that the complaints were not justified under the Act, the officer discussed the legislation with the complainants to endeavour to clarify its provisions.

A statistical summary of complaints handled under the Act during the fiscal year 1956-57 appears in Table G-1, page 96.

PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were instituted during the fiscal year 1956-57 for an offence under The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954.

The 2 appeals reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1955-56 were dismissed during 1956-57, and the appellants were assessed with costs. The appellants were granted permission to appeal to the Supreme Court of Ontario, but they withdrew their appeals later.

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR BOARD

The Industry and Labour Board was established in 1937 under the authority of The Department of Labour Act. The Board is a body corporate, and it has the power to administer, enforce, and carry out, any Act in which the Board is designated for the purpose in such Act or which may be assigned to it by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board consists of not more than 3 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman, and all of whom are officers of the Department.

The Acts at present under the Industry and Labour Board are The Apprenticeship Act administered through the Apprenticeship Branch, The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, The Industrial Standards Act, and The Minimum Wage Act administered through the Minimum Wage Branch.

The Industry and Labour Board meets with employers and employees, or their representatives, at their request, for the purpose of explaining to them the requirements of these Acts as they apply to their particular problems. During the fiscal year 1956-57, there were 69 of these meetings held under 3 of the Acts, as follows: The Apprenticeship Act, 5; The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, 45; The Industrial Standards Act, 19. In addition, the members of the Board individually hold interviews with respect to the 4 Acts. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, these latter interviews totalled 151.

Details of the work performed under the 4 Acts during the fiscal period April 1, 1956, to March 31, 1957, are to be found below and on the pages which follow.

APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH¹

The Apprenticeship Branch administers The Apprenticeship Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. The primary function of the Branch under this legislation is to arouse and promote interest in the adoption of apprenticeship in industries, in particular in trades designated under the Act, and to assist in establishing permanent systems of training apprentices in industries. Along with this work, the Branch is required to keep a register of every contract of apprenticeship entered into by apprentices and to supervise through its inspection staff the progress being made by the apprentices under contract in their chosen trade.

¹In this section "designated trades" means the designated trades of bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, mason, painter and decorator, plasterer, plumber, sheet metal worker, steamfitter, motor vehicle repairer, barber, and hairdresser, and "designated building trades" means the first 9 of the designated trades.

A large part of the work of the Branch is concerned with the examination of persons engaged in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, and the issuance of certificates of qualification to persons in these trades, and, subsequently, the renewal of these certificates.

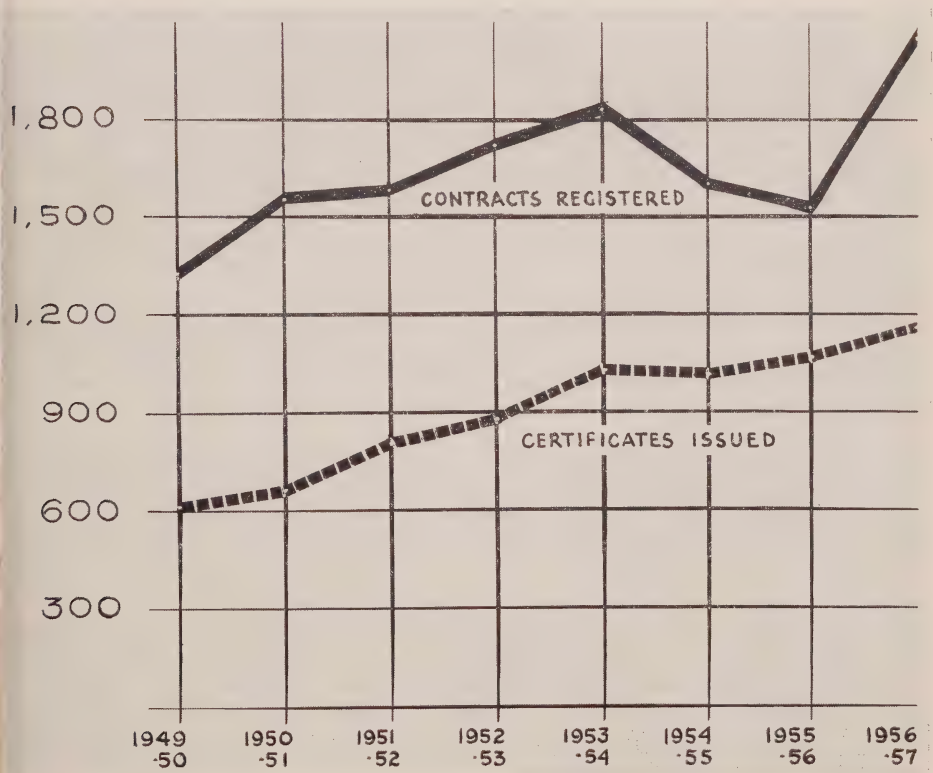
Supervision of trade schools concerned with training persons for designated trades is also a responsibility of the Branch; licences are issued to trade schools permitting their operation.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP

DESIGNATED TRADES

The fiscal year 1956-57 witnessed a substantial rise in total registrations of new contracts of apprenticeship and established a new high point in total registrations for any fiscal year to date. The number of contracts registered during the period was 2,046, an increase of 33.6 per cent above the 1,531 contracts registered in 1955-56 and a little more than 11 per cent higher than the 1,838 registrations of contracts entered into during the previous record year of 1953-54.

CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP REGISTERED AND CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP
ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY FISCAL YEARS



The designated building trades and the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer were responsible for the sharp increase over the number of total registrations reported for 1955-56. Figures for all building trades were greater than those for the previous fiscal year, except for the designated trades of bricklayer, mason, and painter and decorator, where the decrease was very slight, and each of the 4 branches of the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer showed an upward trend. It is the considered opinion that the greater amount of building construction that occurred in the province during the fiscal year being reviewed and less unemployment in the building trades during the winter months of the fiscal period account for the larger enrolment in the designated building trades; whereas the increased registration in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer is attributed to a growing and wide-spread interest in apprenticeship by employers, stimulated greatly by publicity in trade magazines and by the efforts of the Automotive Apprenticeship Co-ordinating Council to promote interest in the trade in the adoption of apprenticeship. The total persons registering in designated building trades as apprentices during the fiscal year 1956-57 were 1,015, or about 43.2 per cent more than during the previous fiscal year, bringing the total of apprentices registered in these trades at March 31, 1957, to 2,837. In the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer registrations reached a total of 938 that exceeded enrolment figures for the trade for 1955-56 by some 30.8 per cent; 2,494 apprentices were under contract in the trade at the close of the fiscal year.

While contracts of apprenticeship registered in the designated trade of barber rose in the fiscal year 1956-57 to 7 from 6 in the previous fiscal year, little interest has been exhibited in apprenticeship in this trade for some years, only 19 persons being under contract at March 31, 1957. Contracts registered in the designated trade of hairdresser declined for the first time since 1951-52 during the fiscal year under review dropping to 86 from 99 for 1955-56; total contracts registered at March 31, 1957, totalled 181.

A statistical summary of the registration of contracts of apprenticeship during 1956-57 appears in tables H-1 to H-1b, pages 97 to 99, with additional information in Table H-1b, page 99, on registrations from the enforcement date of The Apprenticeship Act in the fiscal year 1927-28 to the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report. It will be noted that there were 5,531 contracts in force in all designated trades at March 31, 1957, as compared with 5,309 at March 31, 1956.

OTHER TRADES

A continuing interest in apprentice training for industrial trades was reflected in the work done by the Branch during 1956-57 in assisting 24 firms to develop systems of training their apprentices in trades where previously these firms had no formal programme of training.

Total registrations in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act rose sharply in 1956-57 to 276 as compared with 139 in 1955-56. These trades, together with the number of persons registering in each, were as follows: air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, 1; armature winding and motor repair workers, 5; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 3; boiler-makers, 1; cabinet-makers, 1; carpenters (plant), 2; chair-frame makers, 1; copper-smiths, 1; core makers, 1; diesel mechanics, 2; draftsmen, 7; electrical apparatus repair electricians, 3; electricians (plant), 45; foundry-men, 1; instrument makers, 1; instrument-mechanics, 19; instrument- and tool-makers, 1; ironworkers, 1; lathers, 18; machine fitters, 2; machine fixers (hoisery; knit goods), 6; machinists, 41; machinists (automobile), 2; marble and tile setters, 1; mechanical fitters, 1; metallurgical technicians, 1; millwrights, 3; moulders, 6; oil-burner-service-and-installation men, 1; pattern-makers, 3; pipe fitters, 5; plate-workers, 1; plumbers (plant), 1;

printers, 4; production-methods workers, 3; pulp and paper technicians, 3; roll turners, 2; sheet metal workers (plant), 2; shoemakers, 1; stationary engineers, 1; steam power-house mechanics, 2; structural steel draftsmen, 32; tool- and die makers, 31; welders, 7. Thirty contracts were cancelled during the fiscal year under review.

At March 31, 1957, there were 503 persons registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act as compared with 380 registered at March 31, 1956. There has been a total of 1,460 contracts registered in these trades.

SCHOOL TRAINING

DESIGNATED TRADES

The number of apprentices registered in designated trades who enrolled in full-time educational day-classes dropped in 1956-57 for the second consecutive fiscal year from the 2,449 apprentices enrolled in the record year of 1954-55. Apprentices enrolled in day classes in 1956-57 totalled 1,740 and is some 22.6 per cent below the 2,249 apprentices who attended day classes during 1955-56. The decrease in total contracts of apprenticeship registered in designated building trades in the fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56, and also in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, from the high point reached in 1953-54 is responsible for this decline in enrolment in day classes.

Of the 1,740 apprentices enrolled, 1,178 were registered in the designated building trades as follows: bricklayers, 56; carpenters, 146; electricians, 348; painters and decorators, 27; plasterers, 23; plumbers, 324; sheet metal workers, 128; steamfitters, 126. In each of these trades there was a decrease in enrolment as compared with the fiscal year 1955-56 except in the designated trade of painter and decorator and the number for this trade remained unchanged from the previous fiscal year.

The remaining 562 persons enrolled in day classes were apprentices engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, this number being some 7.4 per cent below the 607 persons attending day classes during 1955-56 and representing the first decline in enrolment in day classes in the trade in any fiscal year. To date only apprentices engaged in Branch A of this designated trade, which is the trade of motor mechanic, are notified to attend day classes.

The period of time an apprentice attends day classes was increased during the fiscal year under review from 2 months a year to 10 weeks and, where previously the apprentices enrolled for day classes were divided into 5 groups, during 1956-57 the reduced number of 1,740 apprentices attended day classes in 4 groups. As in previous fiscal years, closing exercises were held for each group of apprentices on its completion of the course of school training. Prizes that were donated by employers' organizations and trade unions were presented on these occasions to the apprentices who excelled in their course.

The 2 special awards that are donated each year by the Ontario Association of Architects and the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario were won again in the fiscal year under review by 2 apprentices registered in the designated trade of electrician. While an apprentice registered in any of the designated building trades is eligible for the architects' award of a diamond pin and scroll, only an apprentice in the designated trade of electrician may compete for the electrical contractors' award of a

complete kit of electricians' tools; and, in the case of both awards, only apprentices who have attended day classes during the fiscal year in which the awards are presented and have attended day classes for the second time during their apprenticeship may compete.

The Joseph M. Pigott Apprenticeship Award of \$400 was presented to an apprentice in the designated trade of carpenter who, of the apprentices in all designated building trades completing their term of apprenticeship in 1956, was judged the apprentice with the best record of progress and achievement during the whole period of his apprenticeship.

The apprentices who were not notified to attend day classes during the fiscal year were required, where possible, to attend evening classes in their designated trades, or in related subjects, during the period October, 1956, to March, 1957. Educational day-classes are not held for apprentices registered in the designated trades of barber and hairdresser. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of hairdresser are required to attend evening classes during each year of their apprenticeship period.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1956-57, 107 persons attended educational day-classes who were registered in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 19; lathers, 43; structural steel draftsmen, 45.

CERTIFICATES OF APPRENTICESHIP

DESIGNATED TRADES

The number of apprentices in designated trades completing their apprenticeship period increased some 10 per cent during the fiscal year 1956-57 to 1,264 from 1,143 for the previous fiscal year. Of the 1,264 apprentices, 1,159 received certificates of apprenticeship (see Table H-1, page 97) as compared with 1,073 in 1955-56. Six hundred and forty-eight of the certificates of apprenticeship were issued to apprentices in the designated building trades, 464 to apprentices in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 7 to apprentices in the designated trade of barber, and 40 to apprentices in the designated trade of hairdresser.

OTHER TRADES

During the fiscal year 1956-57, 123 persons received certificates of apprenticeship on completing their training in trades other than those designated under The Apprenticeship Act, as follows: air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, 1; armature winding and motor repair workers, 3; automatic screw-machine-set-up men, 2; bench and machine hands for planing-mills and sash-and-door factories, 11; boiler-makers, 1; canvas workers, 1; carpenters (plant), 1; copper-smiths, 1; electrical apparatus repair electricians, 1; electricians (plant), 10; instrument-mechanics, 4; instrument- and tool-makers, 5; lathers, 17; machinists, 16; machinists (automobile), 1; painters (signs), 1; pattern-makers, 2; plumbers (plant), 3; printers, 1; production-methods workers, 1; roll turners, 5; sheet metal workers (plant), 4; ship's joiners, 1; steamfitters (plant), 1; structural steel draftsmen, 12; tool-designers, 3; tool- and die makers, 9; welders, 5.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

During the fiscal year 1956-57, 39,958 certificates of qualification were issued under The Apprenticeship Act, an increase of 13.7 per cent over the 35,120 certificates issued in the previous fiscal year. Of the 39,958 certificates, 26,063 were issued to persons engaged in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer, 4,491 to persons employed in the designated trade of barber, and 9,404 to persons in the designated trade of hairdresser. Of the total, 3,336 were first certificates. Certificates of qualification are compulsory only in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

Details of the 39,958 certificates of qualification issued in the designated trades of barber, hairdresser, and motor vehicle repairer, during the fiscal year under review are shown in Table H-3, page 101, while tables H-2 and H-2a, pages 99 and 100, show information on examinations conducted in these trades in respect of certificates of qualification.

TRADE SCHOOLS

At December 31, 1956, 23 licences for barber and hairdresser trade schools were in force, 19 being renewals and 4 being for new trade schools established during the year (see Table H-4, page 101). Of the 23 licences, 22 were for hairdresser trade schools and 1 was for a barber trade school which was the first trade school in operation licensed to train persons for the designated trade of barber since 1947.

During the year ending December 31, 1956, 1,440 contracts for instruction were entered into between students and trade schools, 1,385 of the contracts being made by hairdresser trade schools, as compared with 1,506 in 1955, and 55 by a barber trade school. Table H-4a, page 101, reports on the number of contracts entered into between trade schools and students, as well as the number of contracts completed and students examined, during the year ending December 31, 1956, and Table H-4b, page 102, gives information on the examinations of students, and the results of the examinations, during the period.

During the fiscal year 1956-57, 52 persons holding certificates of qualification in the designated trade of hairdresser and 1 person with a certificate of qualification in the designated trade of barber applied to the Industry and Labour Board to instruct in trade schools concerned with training persons in their respective trades. Except for 1 hairdresser, all of these persons satisfied the Board of their competence to act as instructors in their respective trades.

TRAINING OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES

The programme in Ontario for the training in designated trades of discharged members of the forces of World War II was completed during the fiscal year 1956-57 when the 1 veteran who remained under contract to his employer at March 31, 1956, attained journeyman status in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer during the period under review.

Annual reports of the Department for previous fiscal years outline the work performed by the Branch in respect of 22,005 veterans who showed an interest in entering designated trades.

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Director, or his representative, met with the provincial advisory committees shown below on several occasions to discuss conditions relating to apprenticeship in the particular designated trade or group of designated trades which they represent.

The personnel of each provincial advisory committee at March 31, 1957, was:

Committee for the Designated Building Trades:

Joseph M. Pigott (Chairman), F. C. Ainsworth, Harold J. Ball, Herbert Cocker, John Kenyon, and Herbert C. Nicholls, representing employers; John W. Bruce, Harry Colnett, Andrew V. Cooper, William Farquhar, William Jenoves, and Harold Weller, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Mr. A. M. Moon of the Department of Education acts on this committee as liaison officer between the departments of Education and Labour in respect of school training for apprentices registered in the designated building trades.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Barber:

Charles P. Gould, Otto Maluske, and Leslie J. McKerral, representing employers; P. C. Hollier, George Macdonald, and John White, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Hairdresser:

George L. Benedict, Sidney Brittain, Norman Green, Joseph Kazell, and Irene Lithgow, representing employers; Helen Brown, Isabel Hoffman, Mabel Streach, and Sybil Walters, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Motor Vehicle Repairer:

George J. Beattie, James R. Clerke, R. Coggan, James G. Dykes, W. Forsyth, A. Kress, and E. J. Wadham, representing employers; William Boothroyd, George Calder, D. Lyons, Harry Monk, F. H. Parkinson, A. Reith, and George Van Damme, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

Committee for the Designated Trade of Worker in Servicing and Installing Air-conditioning or Refrigerating Equipment:

A. E. Doan, J. M. Lock, and W. S. McLeese, representing employers; F. Bland, John W. Bruce, and W. Harford, representing employees; George H. Simmons, official of the Department of Labour.

LOCAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEES

At March 31, 1957, there were 62 local apprenticeship committees under The Apprenticeship Act for defined areas of the province. These committees advise and assist the provincial advisory committee on matters relating to apprenticeship for the

particular designated trade or group of designated trades in the area which they represent. The advisory committees appoint the local apprenticeship committees subject to the approval of the Industry and Labour Board.

Of the 62 committees, 16 were concerned with the designated building trades and 46 with the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

REVENUE

Net revenue for the fiscal year 1956-57 was \$55,168.40. The items making up the revenue are fees for examinations, for certificates of qualification, and for trade-school licences.

Details on revenue for the period being reviewed are in Table H-5, page 102.

GENERAL

The Department operated a course of instruction for automatic transmissions at its exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, from August 24 to September 8, 1956. Apprentices registered in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer were selected to attend the course which was conducted in turn by the Chrysler Corporation of Canada Limited, the Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, and General Motors of Canada Limited. The exhibit aroused a great deal of interest in apprentice training in the trade and is considered to have been effective in the increase in registration of apprentices in the trade.

CONFERENCES

The Director attended the Technical Conference of Maintenance Electricians held in Hamilton on September 8, 1956, and took part in a panel discussion on apprenticeship for maintenance electricians.

The Director attended a meeting in Toronto on January 10, 1957, of the regional committee on apprenticeship established by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, at which apprentice training for persons employed by the Commission in electrical maintenance (power) was discussed.

The Director attended a conference on January 15, 1957, in Oshawa, on apprenticeship for machinists held by the division of the International Union of United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America concerned with skilled trades.

The Director attended a meeting on January 24, 1957, at Waterloo College, Waterloo, of members of industrial associations who discussed the principles of the Waterloo Plan and the part it could play in the development of technical personnel in industry.

A meeting was convened in the Department of Labour Building, Toronto, on February 25, 1957, of the provincial advisory committee for the designated trade of hairdresser and of the proprietors of hairdresser trade schools. Discussion centred around ways and means of raising the standards of tuition in the schools.

The Director attended on March 29, 1957, in Kingston the convention of the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario. Discussion concerned the organization of an electrical apprenticeship co-ordinating council.

During the fiscal year under review, the Director attended meetings in Toronto of the Automotive Apprenticeship Co-ordinating Council. At these meetings discussion centred around promotion of interest in apprentice training in the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer.

In addition, the Director attended meetings during the fiscal year arranged in the interests of apprentice training by local apprenticeship committees for the designated building trades and the designated trade of motor vehicle repairer for the areas of Hamilton, Kingston, Niagara Falls, and Windsor. Local committees for the areas of Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, and St. Catharines, held social meetings in celebration of apprentices in their areas completing their term of apprenticeship. These events were also attended by the Director.

STAFF

In addition to the Director of Apprenticeship and the clerical staff, there is a staff of inspectors associated with the Branch to assist in the work of apprentice training and to co-operate with employers and their apprentices and other employees on any problems arising in respect of the Act and regulations. At March 31, 1957, these inspectors numbered 13.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

Under the provisions of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act working hours in industry are limited and an employee has the right to a maximum working-week of 48 hours. The Act also provides employees with at least 1 week of vacation with pay for each year that he is employed. All employees in industry are not covered by the legislation but the largest possible number of employees has been placed within its scope and is receiving the benefits of its provisions.

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Industry and Labour Board continued to carry a heavy work load in the administration of this legislation, as in previous fiscal periods. For, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Act and the regulations made under the Act, many enquiries were received daily from employers and employees who required the advice and assistance of the Board in resolving their problems concerning hours of work and claims for vacation with pay. These enquiries came by telephone, through the mail, and over the counter. It was possible for the Board to settle many of these cases quickly; some, however, required extensive enquiry on the part of the Board.

HOURS OF WORK

Certain regulations made under the Act deal with conditions under which the maximum working hours prescribed in the Act may be exceeded, and, during each fiscal year, the Industry and Labour Board is kept very busy determining the requests received from employers for the extension of working hours in their places of business.

The Board may, under regulation 4, authorize working hours in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act in respect of an industrial undertaking where the Board is satisfied that the nature of the work or the perishable nature of the raw material being processed requires the extended hours. The number of authorizations granted by the Board under this regulation between April 1, 1956, and March 31, 1957, was 129 which involved 1,824 employees.

By regulation 5 an employer may, with the approval of the Board, provide for working hours of employees in excess of the maximum hours prescribed in the Act of not more than 12 hours a week for each employee in the case of engineers, watchmen, firemen, shippers and other persons engaged in non-productive work, and in the case of all other employees of not more than 100 hours in each year for each employee. In respect of the former provision the Board granted approval during the fiscal year 1956-57 for extended working hours for the employees of 37 employers, and with respect to the latter provision approval was granted to 842 employers to provide longer working hours for their employees.

Where the maximum working hours established by the Act are exceeded in the case of an emergency described in section 6 of the Act the number of extra hours of work which may be performed under regulation 5 is not accordingly reduced. However, under regulation 8 an employer shall, within 30 days of the performance of the work which is of an emergency nature, report the work to the Board, stating the reasons for it. All reports are carefully reviewed by the Board. During the fiscal year being reviewed there were 163 of these reports received from employers. The reports affected 2,899 employees.

VACATIONS WITH PAY

In reading the statistical material in this annual report on vacations with pay, it should be noted that from July 1, 1944, the date the Act went into force, to July 1, 1947, the system of vacation-with-pay credit stamps as payment to an employee in lieu of a vacation with pay applied only to employees in the construction industry.

VACATION-WITH-PAY STAMP BOOKS

From July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1957, a total of 3,135,586 vacation-with-pay stamp books has been issued by the Board. Of this number, 327,407 were issued during the fiscal year 1956-57. Stamp books may be obtained at the offices of the Department located in Toronto and several outside centres. A moderate charge of 35 cents is prescribed for each book by regulations.

The Board's system of tracing lost or stolen stamp books has had good results since it went into operation in the fiscal year 1952-53, 36 books being traced through the system in the fiscal year 1956-57. A total of 105 stamp books were reported lost during the fiscal year under review.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS

The total value of vacation-with-pay credit stamps purchased by employers from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1957, was \$84,101,056.88. Purchases for the fiscal year under review amounted to \$12,724,953.37.

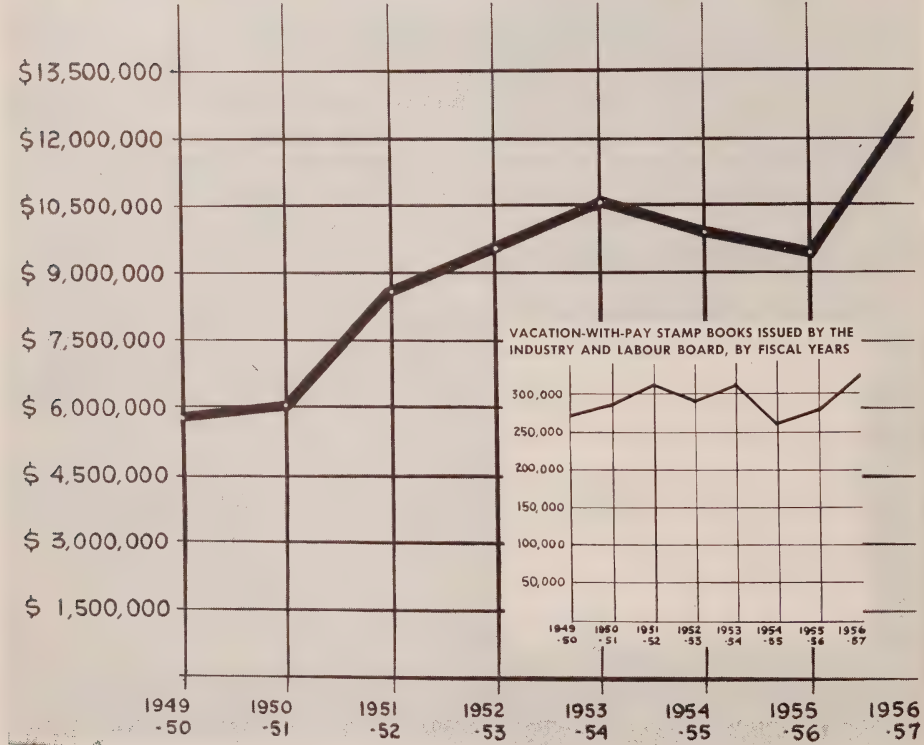
Vacation-with-pay credit stamps may be obtained from any branch of The Province of Ontario Savings Office or, in municipalities in strategic industrial areas where there are no branches of The Province of Ontario Savings Office, from a branch of any chartered bank.

INSPECTION OF RECORDS

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, the Industry and Labour Board received many complaints of violations of the Act and regulations. It was possible to adjust some complaints satisfactorily after some correspondence with the employers and employees involved. However, because of the nature of 759 of the complaints the Board had the records of the employers involved inspected and examined under section 9 of the Act. Subsequently, these complaints were adjusted except for 16 where, in each case, a prosecution was instituted against the employer involved as shown under the heading "Prosecutions".

To these complaints there was added the work of screening 1,401 alleged violations reported to the Board by departmental inspectors. Where investigation of employers' records under section 9 proved the violations had occurred, the Board gave directions to the employers for the adjustments that were to be made.

VACATION-WITH-PAY CREDIT STAMPS PURCHASED BY EMPLOYERS, BY FISCAL YEARS



During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Board arranged for a review of the hours of labour of employees engaged in the crushed stone, sand and gravel industry and the fluid milk industry through an inspection and examination of the records of the employers concerned by departmental inspectors, and, subsequently, through discussions between the members of the Board and employers or their representatives. This work was completed during the fiscal year under review and resulted in the amount of overtime work performed by driver-salesmen in the fluid milk industry being reduced and, in the crushed stone, sand and gravel industry, in overtime work allowed being standardized for the whole industry.

The work of the Board of surveying hours of labour in the ready-mix concrete industry and the baking industry that was begun in 1955-56 was completed during the fiscal year under review.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, there were 16 charges of violations of The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act made against employers as follows, with 9 convictions: failure to produce records, 3; failure to give vacation pay, 13.

One of the charges of failure to produce records and 1 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were dismissed, 4 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay were withdrawn, and 1 of the charges of failure to give vacation pay was undisposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

DELEGATIONS

During the fiscal year being reviewed the Industry and Labour Board received 45 delegations representing employers or employees, or both, with respect to the Act, as follows: concerning hours of work, 24; concerning vacations with pay, 21.

THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

The Industrial Standards Act establishes a procedure for a schedule of wages and hours and days of labour to be brought into force for an industry within a designated zone or zones where the schedule has been agreed to at a conference by the employers and employees engaged in the industry within the zone.

Zones and industries are designated and defined by the Minister, and a conference is convened by an industrial standards officer authorized to do so by the Minister, upon the petition of representatives of the employers or employees in the industry concerned within the designated zone. Under the Act, the Industry and Labour Board has authority to determine and designate which industries are interprovincially competitive, and in these cases the Board may approve provisions in the schedules for these industries for the collection of assessments from the employers and employees in the industries to provide revenue for the enforcement of the schedules.

The Act also provides for the Minister to establish an advisory committee for every zone or group of zones to which a schedule applies to carry out various duties prescribed by the Act. A committee is composed of not more than 5 members, 1 of whom is designated as chairman.

ZONES AND INDUSTRIES

The definitions of 3 zones were amended during the fiscal year 1956-57 to enlarge, in each case, the amount of area included in the zones. Two of the 3 zones amended are applicable to the barbering industry and the other applies to construction industries.

There have been 99 areas designated as zones, 26 applying to construction industries and 73 applying to the barbering industry. The latter may also apply to the taxi-cab industry. In addition, Ontario has been designated as a zone which applies to 5 clothing industries designated as industries under the Act, and defined. Nine construction industries have been designated as industries under the Act and defined, and barbering and taxi-cab have also been designated as industries, and defined. During the fiscal year under review, the definition of the painting and decorating industry was amended to exclude work done by glaziers, and the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry was designated as an industry under the Act and defined.

INTERPROVINCIALY COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIES

The Industry and Labour Board determined and designated the ladies' dress and sports-wear industry as an interprovincially competitive industry under the Act during the fiscal year 1956-57, but at March 31, 1957 no petition for a conference in the industry had been received.

During previous fiscal years, the Board determined and designated under the Act that the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the men's and boys' clothing industry, the men's and boys' hat and cap industry, and the millinery industry, are interprovincially competitive.

CONFERENCES

During the fiscal year 1956-57, 18 petitions for conferences were made under the Act. Subsequent to the Industry and Labour Board conducting an investigation on behalf of the Minister on each of 15 of the 18 petitions, the Minister authorized industrial standards officers to convene a conference in respect of each petition. The remaining 3 petitions were undisposed of by the Board at the end of the fiscal year. Table I-1, page 103, shows the industries and zones affected by the petitions.

Thirteen conferences were convened under the Act during the fiscal year 1956-57, resulting in 7 schedules in force being revoked and replaced by new schedules and 5 schedules being brought into force for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedules had existed. One conference did not submit a schedule to the Minister, and the schedule already in force remained operative. The conferences applied to the industries within the designated zones shown in Table I-1a, page 104.

SCHEDULES

AMENDMENTS TO SCHEDULES

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board made orders amending 3 schedules, 2 of the schedules being for the barbering industry for the Hamilton and St. Thomas zones and the other for the ladies' cloak and suit industry for the Ontario zone. The orders amending the 2 schedules for the barbering industry affected the hours of work which may be performed in the industry within the zones and, in the case of the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, the amendments established higher rates of wages.

An order amending a schedule is made only with the concurrence of the advisory committee established to handle certain matters relating to the schedule, and it is subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

SCHEDULES IN FORCE

Twenty-nine schedules that had been in force for several years were revoked during the fiscal year 1956-57. Of the 29 schedules revoked, 23 of the schedules concerned construction industries and of the remaining 6, 1 each concerned the baking, brewing, coal, coal hoisting, soft furniture, and taxi-cab, industries. The rates of wages established by these schedules were very low, far below the prevailing wages paid in the areas in which the schedules were in force.

During 1956-57, 13 new schedules came into force. All were for construction industries, 5 for the painting and decorating industry, 2 each for the carpentry industry, the electrical repair-and-construction industry, and the plastering industry, and 1 each for the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry and the plumbing and heating industry. Six of the 13 schedules were for industries within designated zones where, previous to the conferences, no schedules had existed; the conference for 1 of the 6 schedules was held during the previous fiscal year.

At the close of the fiscal year 1956-57, there were 126 schedules in force under The Industrial Standards Act as outlined in Table I-2, commencing on page 104.

VIOLATIONS OF ACT AND SCHEDULES

ARREARS OF WAGES

During the fiscal year under review, the Industry and Labour Board required 34 employers to pay to the Board arrears of wages totalling \$7,905.25 that were owing to 93 employees.

Of the total amount, the Board directed that \$6,714.66 collected from 31 employers be paid to 81 employees entitled to the wages and \$14.65 collected from 2 employers and affecting 2 employees be forfeited to the Crown. The balance of \$1,175.94 collected from 7 employers and involving 10 employees was not disbursed at the end of the fiscal year 1956-57 pending the decision of the Board.

The schedules violated by employers during the fiscal year under review applied to industries within designated zones as follows and involved employers and employees in the numbers shown: carpentry industry, Belleville zone—employers, 1, employees, 6; Cornwall zone—employers, 1, employees, 3; electrical repair-and-construction industry, London zone—employers, 1, employees, 2; Windsor zone—employers, 2, employees, 3; painting and decorating industry, Toronto zone—employers, 23, employees, 68; plastering industry, Ottawa zone—employers, 2, employees, 4; Windsor zone—employers, 4, employees, 7.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, \$1,645.86 collected from 5 employers in arrears of wages and involving 42 employees had not been disbursed. Of this amount, the Board directed during 1956-57 that \$1,400.73 collected from 5 employers be paid to 33 employees entitled to it and \$245.13 collected from 2 employers and affecting 9 employees be forfeited to the Crown.

PROSECUTIONS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, there were 61 prosecutions instituted under the Act with the consent of the Industry and Labour Board for violations of the schedules affecting industries within designated zones, as follows: barbering industry—Ottawa zone, 1, Toronto zone, 2; carpentry industry—Cornwall zone, 1; ladies' cloak and suit industry—Ontario zone, 22; lathing industry—Ottawa zone, 2; painting and decorating industry—Toronto zone, 1; plastering industry—Ottawa zone, 19, St. Catharines zone, 1, Windsor zone, 12.

There were 52 convictions. Six charges were withdrawn, and 3 cases were dismissed. Fines totalling \$840 were levied by the courts.

Two appeals reported as uncompleted in the annual report of the Department for 1955-56 were not disposed of during the fiscal year under review. These 2 appeals were entered by an employer affected by the schedule for the ladies' cloak and suit industry, Ontario zone.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

There were 11 advisory committees established during the fiscal year 1956-57, 8 of which applied to schedules for construction industries, 2 to schedules for the barbering industry, and 1 to a schedule for a clothing industry.

Since the fiscal year 1952-53 when a procedure was started for establishing advisory committees by ministerial orders to March 31, 1957, there has been a total of 53 committees established, 42 applying to schedules for construction industries, 8 to schedules for the barbering industry, and 3 to schedules for clothing industries.

During a fiscal year the Industry and Labour Board meets with several of the advisory committees on matters relating to the schedules.

APPEALS

There were no appeals by any employer or employee to the Industry and Labour Board during 1956-57 from any decision of an advisory committee.

MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

The Minimum Wage Branch administers The Minimum Wage Act under the direction of the Industry and Labour Board. Minimum weekly wages for female employees, and certain other conditions of employment relating to minimum wages for women, are established by orders made under the Act, and it is the responsibility of the Branch to enforce these orders as well as the Act.

INSPECTIONS

During the fiscal year 1956-57, as in previous fiscal years, the records of employers employing female persons were examined through the inspection service extended to the Department by the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the particular purpose of ensuring compliance with the Act and minimum-wage orders. All violations reported by the Commission were carefully investigated.

The Commission also reported to the Branch the names and addresses of 20,457 employers in the province of whom the Commission considered the Branch had no record. It appeared on study of the information submitted on these employers that 9,838 of them did not employ women. In the case of the other employers, a copy of the minimum-wage orders was sent to 79 of them, and to the remaining ones of whom the Branch had no record and it was reasonable to believe they employed female persons, a copy of the orders was sent together with a questionnaire requesting pay-roll information on their female employees.

Further survey of pay-rolls was made during the fiscal year being reviewed by departmental inspectors, and where inspection disclosed a contravention of the orders, the inspector reported it to the Branch for further investigation. The names and addresses of 1,647 additional employers were submitted by the inspectors and a copy of the minimum-wage orders and a questionnaire were sent to these employers also. In addition, the inspectors of the Department reported violations of section 9 of The Minimum Wage Act which provides for every employer affected by the orders to post a copy of them in a conspicuous place where his employees are engaged in their duties. On receiving information of a violation of this provision of the Act, the Branch sends a copy of the orders to the employer directing him to post them immediately in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

During the fiscal year being reviewed, questionnaires were also sent to some employers, whose names were placed on record in the Branch in previous years, to check their compliance with the provisions of the orders.

Information taken from questionnaires returned by 9,619 employers is outlined in Table J-1, page 108. It will be observed from the table that the questionnaires disclosed the underpayment of 114 female employees by 59 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

VIOLATIONS

ARREARS OF WAGES

In addition to the underpayment of 114 female employees disclosed by the examination of questionnaires as described above, there were 2 complaints received during the fiscal year 1956-57 from female employees of failure on the part of their employers to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the orders.

Arrears of wages amounting to \$86.20 were collected from 1 employer on behalf of 1 of these employees, and on instructions from the Branch the employer paid \$2.40 direct to the employee involved in the other complaint.

PROSECUTIONS

There were no prosecutions under The Minimum Wage Act during the fiscal year 1956-57.

HOME-WORK

Rates of wages for work done at home were approved for 370 firms during the fiscal year 1956-57, as compared with 344 firms in the previous fiscal year.

HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES

During the fiscal year 1956-57, the Industry and Labour Board granted 1 employer written permission to pay 1 female employee who was handicapped a wage fixed by it lower than the minimum wage.

At the close of the fiscal year under review, there were 8 permits in force involving 9 handicapped female employees allowing the employers to pay to the employees wages fixed by the Board lower than the minimum wage, as compared with 7 permits in force involving 8 employees at April 1, 1956.

OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

The Athletics Commissioner under the direction and control of the Minister of Labour assists in the administration of The Athletics Control Act and the regulations made thereunder. In its administrative principles this legislation provides for the supervision of amateur and professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions in Ontario.

An important part of the work of the Athletics Commissioner is to issue licences to boxers and wrestlers and to other persons concerned with boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions, and to assist, promote, and encourage, amateur sport in community centres and programmes of athletics and physical education sponsored by educational authorities. In this latter work, considerable assistance was given during the fiscal year 1956-57 towards the organization of new leagues and in the donation of new equipment to 340 associations sponsoring such minor amateur-sport as base-ball, basket-ball, boxing, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, and track- and field-events. A total of some 32,000 athletes were connected with these associations. Monetary support to amateur sport during 1956-57 totalled well over \$15,000 as compared with almost \$12,000 in the previous fiscal year. In addition, during the fiscal year under review, grants were made in respect of the Olympic Games held in Australia from November 22 to December 8, 1956; \$2,500 to the Hamilton Olympic Club to assist with the expenses of the track- and field-trials held in Hamilton, and \$10,000 to the Canadian Olympic Association towards the expenses of the Canadian team competing at the Olympic Games.

LICENCES

Table K-1, page 109, shows the number of licences issued by the Athletics Commissioner during the fiscal year 1956-57 for amateur and professional boxing and wrestling. The revenue derived from the fees for these licences is given in Table K-2, page 109.

In comparison with the previous fiscal year, the number of Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2 and Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2 shows an increase for the period under review. This is significant in that more professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions were held in 1956-57 than in 1955-56 in municipalities having a population under 200,000.

FINES

During the fiscal year 1956-57, a total of \$550 was levied in fines for failure of persons concerned with professional wrestling to comply with the Act and regulations.

REVENUE

In addition to the revenue shown in Table K-2, the total tax received from professional boxing and wrestling contests and exhibitions held during the fiscal year 1956-57 amounted to \$30,084.59 as compared with \$21,518.43 for the previous fiscal period.

PART II - TABLES

TABLES

Unless otherwise stated the tables refer to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957, and the term "1957" means the fiscal year ending March 31, 1957.

A—Factory Inspection Branch

	PAGE
Table A-1.—Industrial Accidents, by Cause, Industry, and Sex—1957.....	72-73
Table A-2.—Report of Number of Inspections, by Industry—1957.....	74-75
Table A-2a.—Directions of Inspectors to Employers under The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act—1957..	76-77
Table A-2b.—Weekly Hours in Industry, by Sex—1957.....	78-79
Table A-2c.—Distribution of Employees in Industry, by Sex and Age—1957.....	80
Table A-3.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1956, Authorizing the Employment of Female Persons and Youths before 7 a.m. and after 6.30 p.m., by Industry.....	81
Table A-4.—Permits Issued during the Year Ending December 31, 1956, for the Employment of Home-workers, by Industry.....	82
Table A-5.—Number and Estimated Values of Approved Drawings and Specifications of Buildings—1957.....	83

B—Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers

Table B-1.—Report of Examinations by Place and Classification of Certificate of Qualification Applied for—1957	84
Table B-2.—Certificates of Qualification Issued and Refused—1957.....	85
Table B-3.—Statement of Revenue and Refunds—1957.....	85

C—Boiler Inspection Branch

Table C-1.—Inspections—1957.....	86
Table C-2.—Certificates of Inspection and Certificates of Approval Issued—1957.....	86
Table C-3.—Certificates of Competency Issued—1957.....	86
Table C-4.—Report of Number of Welding Operators Tested—1957.....	87
Table C-5.—Accidents and Explosions Reported and Investigated—1957.....	87
Table C-6.—Revenue Earned—1957.....	87

D—Elevator Inspection Branch

Table D-1.—Report of Number of Inspections of Elevating Devices—1957.....	88
Table D-2.—Certificates of Competency Issued—1957.....	88
Table D-3.—Licences Granted, Suspended, and Transferred—1957.....	89
Table D-4.—Drawings and Specifications of Elevating Devices Approved—1957.....	89
Table D-5.—Number of Persons Reported Injured in Accidents on Elevating Devices, by Injury and Sex—1957..	90-91
Table D-5a.—Investigations of Accidents Reported Causing Injury—1957.....	92
Table D-6.—Report of Annual Registrations of Contractors—1957.....	92
Table D-7.—Revenue Earned—1957.....	93

E—Ontario Labour Relations Board

Table E-1.—Summary of Applications Dealt with by the Board—1957.....	94
--	----

F—Fair Employment Practices Branch

Table F-1.—Report of Complaints of Discrimination against Persons in respect of their Employment—1957..	95
---	----

G—The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954

Table G-1.—Summary of Complaints Handled under the Act—1957.....	96
--	----

H—Apprenticeship Branch

Table H-1.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship, by Designated Trades—1957.....	97
Table H-1a.—Distribution of Contracts of Apprenticeship in Force in Designated Trades, by Year of Apprenticeship—1957.....	98
Table H-1b.—Report of Contracts of Apprenticeship from 1928 to 1957, by Designated Trades.....	99
Table H-2.—Summary Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades—1957..	99
Table H-2a.—Detailed Report of Examinations for Certificates of Qualification, by Designated Trades and Place of Examination—1957.....	100
Table H-3.—Certificates of Qualification Issued in Designated Trades—1957.....	101
Table H-4.—Licences Issued to Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1956, by Designated Trades.....	101
Table H-4a.—Report of Contracts between Trade Schools and Students for the Year Ending December 31, 1956, by Designated Trades.....	101
Table H-4b.—Report of Examinations of Students Completing Training in Trade Schools during the Year Ending December 31, 1956, by Designated Trades.....	102
Table H-5.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Examinations, Certificates of Qualification, and Trade-school Licences—1957.....	102

I—The Industrial Standards Act

Table I-1.—Report of Petitions for Conferences, by Industry and Zone—1957.....	103
Table I-1a.—Report of Conferences Convened, by Industry and Zone—1957.....	104
Table I-2.—Industrial Standards Schedules in Force at March 31, 1957.....	104-107

J—Minimum Wage Branch

Table J-1.—Report of Employment of Female Persons, by Zone—1957.....	108
--	-----

K—Office of the Athletics Commissioner

Table K-1.—Licences Issued—1957.....	109
Table K-2.—Revenue Derived from Fees for Licences—1957.....	109

L—Strikes and Lock-outs

Table L-1.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario—1957.....	110-122
Table L-1a.—Strikes and Lock-outs in Ontario by Fiscal Years, 1921-1957.....	123

TABLE A-1.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS,

Number	Cause	Manufacturing													
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and tobacco products	Rubber products	Leather products	Textile products, (except clothing)	Clothing (textile and fur)	Wood products	Paper products	Printing, publishing and allied industries	Iron and steel products	Transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metal products	Electrical apparatus and supplies	Non-metallic mineral products
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Burns and scalds.	20		5	4	12	3	6	20		175	27	34	39	16
2	Cranes and derricks.	1									23	6	1	6	1
3	Elevators.	4				3	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	
4	Engines and cars.							2		1	7		2	2	4
5	Electricity.	3		1	1	1			2		5	3		5	1
6	Explosions.	1		2				1	5		8	6	1		4
7	Falling objects.	53		41	12	33	1	75	91	9	310	167	42	106	80
8	Falls of persons.	77		18	12	26	12	60	82	17	196	134	26	49	54
9	Missiles.	4		8	7	7	1	15	11	4	125	51	16	29	17
10	Hooks, chains, and cables.	1			3	1		4	6		36	15	1	2	2
11	Infected wounds.	25		3	6	9	2	34	12	4	91	42	17	25	15
12	Jammed between articles.	18		13	9	10	2	23	29	2	184	74	15	34	23
13	Hand tools.	20		4	6	10	1	8	14	2	171	28	1	13	4
14	Sprains and strains.	145		83	33	89	8	100	180	26	772	452	83	205	150
15	Gears, belts, pulleys, and shafting.	17	1	3	3	17	3	13	31		36	8	11	13	17
16	Presses and dies.									2	54	14	9	26	1
17	Paper machinery.								96						
18	Metal machinery.									1	18	2	4	1	
19	Lumber and woodworking machinery.							86							
20	Textile machinery.					75	20								
21	Other machinery.	31	2	3	9	3	1	3	19	13	193	94	32	57	18
22	Centrifugal machinery.	2									3			1	
23	Rubber machinery.			34											
24	Machinery connections.	13		6	5	12	1	9	13	4	93	53	25	27	6
25	Miscellaneous causes.	70	1	16	14	29	10	44	74	8	346	191	37	75	95
26	Scalpings.														
27	Trucking.	14		9	6	10	2	4	16	3	42	19	5	13	14
28	Fumes.	2		1	3		1		9	1	10	1	1	3	1
29	Industrial diseases.	19		14	10	13	3	3	3	35	31	6	17	9	
30	Total.	540	4	264	143	360	73	491	714	101	2,934	1,418	370	749	532
31	Accidents reported but not within the jurisdiction of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.	80			2	1		148	2	31	113	8	2	7	28
32	Grand Total.	620	4	264	145	361	73	639	716	132	3,047	1,426	372	756	560

¹These accidents were reported by employers under sections 60, 61, and 62, of The Factory, Shop and Office

SPECTION BRANCH

CAUSE, INDUSTRY, AND SEX—1957¹

			Transportation, Storage and Communication				Trade		Service						Female		Male		Number				
Chemical products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Construction	Transportation	Storage, (including grain elevators)	Communication	Public Utility Operation	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community or public service	Government service	Recreation service	Business service	Personal service	Unclassified	Total	Non-fatal		Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	
No.	No.																						No.
0	11	2	2	9				4	3							4	3	409	31		377	1	1
				1				2										41			39	2	2
		1							5								2	23			23		3
2									1									21			20	1	4
	1		1					1										25	1		22	2	5
	3				4				1			1						37			30	7	6
5	12	8	4	27	2		1	4	53			2					5	1,143	34		1,105	4	7
7	18	6	5	14	6			3	50	1						3	9	895	69		822	4	8
	11	2	2	9	1			1	7			1					1	330	9		321		9
1	1				2			2	1									78			77	1	10
2	6	7	2	3				1	34								1	341	25		316		11
1	11	3	1	11	5			1	16			1						486	6		480		12
1	4	2		4				2	46									341	7		334		13
3	63	28	10	34	7			5	104			1				1	13	2,625	120		2,505		14
2	3	6	1	1	2				11									199	17		180	2	15
		3																109	34		75		16
																		96	8		88		17
	1																	27	1		26		18
		1							1								1	89	1		87	1	19
																		95	32		63		20
1	10	16	2	6	1			2	33			2					1	552	64		484	4	21
																		6	1		5		22
	5	5		2					1									34	3		29	2	23
3	27	13	3	15	2			3	46								6	280	13		266	1	24
																		1,138	79		1,054	5	25
																							26
2	2		1	2					14			1					1	180	7		172	1	27
1	4											1						39	1		35	3	28
1	8	3		2				2	1								1	184	28		156		29
02	201	106	34	138	34		1	33	428	1		10				8	44	9,823	591		9,191	41	30
09	6	2	126	23	1		34	6	7		2	2				2	24	676	3	1	624	48	31
11	207	108	160	161	35		35	39	435	1	2	12				10	68	10,499	594	1	9,815	89	32

ilding Act.

TABLE A-2.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF

(TABLES A-2 TO A-2c ARE BASED

Number	Industry	Inspections ¹				
		The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act			The Apprenticeship Act	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951
		first inspection	repeat inspection	total		
1	Manufacturing.....	20,324	6,344	26,668	75	10
2	Foods and beverages.....	3,177	801	3,978		
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....	24	7	31		
4	Rubber products.....	131	70	201		
5	Leather products.....	381	135	516	1	
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....	541	182	723		4
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1,525	489	2,014		
8	Wood products.....	2,057	480	2,537		
9	Paper products.....	424	161	585		
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	1,040	222	1,262		
11	Iron and steel products.....	2,754	1,432	4,186	8	
12	Transportation equipment.....	4,558	1,003	5,561	65	2
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....	542	371	913		
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	768	319	1,087	1	1
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	707	201	908		2
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....	329	39	368		
17	Chemical products.....	609	202	811		
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	757	230	987		1
19	Construction.....	555	114	669	14	1
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	849	242	1,091		
21	Transportation.....	412	68	480		
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	357	166	523		
23	Communication.....	80	8	88		
24	Public Utility Operation.....	135	15	150		1
25	Trade.....	9,372	1,042	10,414	13	5
26	Wholesale trade.....	1,886	385	2,271	1	1
27	Retail trade.....	7,486	657	8,143	12	4
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	487	71	558		
29	Service.....	4,968	746	5,714	1,325	2
30	Community or public service.....	132	14	146	7	1
31	Government service.....	151	18	169		
32	Recreation service.....	113	1	114	1	
33	Business service.....	119	19	138		
34	Personal service.....	4,453	694	5,147	1,317	1
35	Unclassified.....	315	15	330		393
36	Total.....	37,005	8,589	45,594	1,427	412

¹Inspections made with respect to the enforcement of the Acts and regulations administered by the Department²Inspections deal with regulations made under this Act respecting the protection of persons engaged in the men are employed in compressed air.

INSPECTIONS, BY INDUSTRY—1957
ON REPORTS OF INSPECTORS)

Inspections ¹							Total	Number
The Department of Labour Act ²	The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act	The Industrial Standards Act	The Labour Relations Act	The Minimum Wage Act	The Operating Engineers Act, 1953	Total		
	352	6	4	40	48	535	27,203	1
	63		4	12	14	93	4,071	2
	1				1	2	33	3
							201	4
	2				1	4	520	5
	6				2	12	735	6
	14			5	2	21	2,935	7
	45			5	2	52	2,589	8
	8				1	9	594	9
	11					11	1,273	10
	83	5		6	10	112	4,298	11
	69			6	3	145	5,706	12
	5					5	918	13
	9	1		1	5	18	1,105	14
	15			1	6	24	932	15
							368	16
	8			2		10	821	17
	13			2	1	17	1,004	18
1,083	532	154		3	3	1,790	2,459	19
	134		4	11	1	150	1,241	20
	118		4			122	602	21
	7			6	1	14	537	22
	9			5		14	102	23
	3					4	154	24
	308	2	2	125	1	456	10,870	25
	141		1	27	1	172	2,443	26
	167	2	1	98		284	8,427	27
	23			7	1	31	589	28
2	437	8	1	160	7	1,942	7,656	29
	22			3	2	35	181	30
2	37	1	1		1	42	211	31
	18			2	1	22	136	32
	38			4		42	180	33
	322	7		151	3	1,801	6,948	34
	2				1	396	726	35
1,085	1,791	170	11	346	62	5,304	50,898	36

of Labour.
construction of tunnels, open caissons, coffer dams, and crib work, and engaged on work in the construction of which

TABLE A-2a.—DIRECTIONS OF INSPECTORS TO EMPLOYERS

Number	Industry	Subject of Directions ¹						
		Inspections			Fire escapes, etc.	Building plans: to be submitted for approval	Elevators and hoists	Guarding machinery, etc.
		boilers	other pressure vessels	total				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	30	51	81	2,221	537	148	4,552
2	Foods and beverages.....	12	1	13	283	79	29	612
3	Tobacco and tobacco products.....				1	1		4
4	Rubber products.....				31	3	3	33
5	Leather products.....	1		1	46	8	2	61
6	Textile products, (except clothing).....				73	14	12	110
7	Clothing (textile and fur).....	1		1	102	10	11	49
8	Wood products.....	2	3	5	235	55	22	993
9	Paper products.....				67	14	3	155
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries.....				106	8	4	104
11	Iron and steel products.....	3	3	6	314	121	6	1,079
12	Transportation equipment.....	10	41	51	463	128	15	483
13	Non-ferrous metal products.....				72	12	3	125
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....				139	19	15	229
15	Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	3	4	51	30	6	213
16	Products of petroleum and coal.....				9	8	1	29
17	Chemical products.....				129	18	8	118
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....				100	9	8	155
19	Construction.....		2	2	22	42	8	56
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication.....	2	7	9	92	25	11	109
21	Transportation.....	1	5	6	27	10	1	38
22	Storage, (including grain elevators).....	1	2	3	61	14	10	71
23	Communication.....				4	1		
24	Public Utility Operation.....	1	3	4	15	4	1	11
25	Trade.....	10	38	48	392	106	52	360
26	Wholesale trade.....	3	4	7	223	48	21	119
27	Retail trade.....	7	34	41	169	58	31	241
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	1	1	2	46	25	14	2
29	Service.....	9	1	10	102	35	5	100
30	Community or public service.....				10	3		8
31	Government service.....				6	5	2	3
32	Recreation service.....				4	1	1	1
33	Business service.....				8	5		1
34	Personal service.....	9	1	10	74	21	2	87
35	Unclassified.....				4		1	10
36	Total.....	53	103	156	2,894	774	240	5,200

¹Directions given for the protection of the health and safety of employees or any persons in a factory, shop, or office

UNDER THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT—1957

Subject of Directions ¹											Total	Number
Heat	Light	Ventila- tion	Sanita- tion	Seats: for female em- ployees	Toilets, etc.	Dressing- room matron	Head- gear: for female em- ployees	Excess hours	Child labour	Miscel- laneous		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
29	563	533	806	6	583	37	220	1,473	6	3,977	15,772	1
3	118	22	96	.....	78	9	16	412	1	612	2,383	2
.....	9	9	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	4	14	3
.....	9	9	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	62	163	4
1	5	10	20	.....	17	1	13	2	.....	67	254	5
1	11	8	18	.....	18	3	23	5	.....	105	401	6
2	4	6	54	.....	29	9	24	7	.....	248	556	7
4	56	46	82	.....	67	3	4	210	4	416	2,202	8
1	9	7	13	1	10	.....	26	1	.....	103	410	9
.....	4	14	29	.....	24	.....	16	3	.....	149	461	10
5	67	156	204	2	120	4	40	72	.....	643	2,839	11
6	205	118	117	1	95	1	6	680	1	706	3,076	12
2	5	43	49	.....	18	1	7	4	.....	149	490	13
1	20	35	35	2	23	2	25	3	.....	211	759	14
1	13	11	22	.....	27	2	1	43	.....	154	578	15
.....	7	3	4	.....	18	.....	.....	17	.....	87	183	16
.....	14	33	27	.....	9	1	4	3	.....	136	500	17
2	16	12	29	.....	27	1	13	6	.....	125	503	18
.....	19	3	5	.....	11	.....	.....	25	.....	80	273	19
.....	40	22	14	.....	25	.....	1	91	1	191	631	20
.....	17	8	5	.....	20	.....	.....	56	.....	87	275	21
.....	23	14	9	.....	5	.....	1	34	.....	93	338	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	18	23
.....	5	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	72	24
6	108	31	97	2	130	2	3	578	9	892	2,816	25
4	24	7	32	.....	40	.....	3	91	.....	306	925	26
2	84	24	65	2	90	2	.....	487	9	586	1,891	27
6	5	1	16	.....	37	.....	.....	5	.....	30	189	28
1	32	19	64	.....	66	6	2	117	5	1,107	1,671	29
.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	14	41	30
.....	7	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	20	50	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	19	32
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	12	32	33
1	25	14	63	.....	57	6	2	111	5	1,051	1,529	34
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	34	35
42	774	618	1,002	8	854	45	226	2,289	21	6,315	21,458	36

building.

TABLE A-2b.—WEEKLY HOURS

Number	Industry	Female									
		Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total	
		firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Manufacturing	2,279	13,592	4,986	104,044	999	23,550	102	4,105	8,366	145,291
2	Foods and beverages	351	1,304	764	13,637	336	6,028	70	3,720	1,521	24,689
3	Tobacco and tobacco products ..	2	129	10	1,435	3	578	2	50	17	2,192
4	Rubber products	10	73	39	2,495	8	173			57	2,741
5	Leather products	16	64	180	3,124	55	2,169			251	5,357
6	Textile products, (except clothing)	20	220	218	4,935	87	4,501	2	18	327	9,674
7	Clothing (textile and fur)	37	206	921	17,708	85	4,549	3	68	1,046	22,531
8	Wood products	212	584	276	1,837	93	1,097	13	167	594	3,685
9	Paper products	49	340	193	4,747	30	495			272	5,582
10	Printing, publishing and allied industries	159	1,601	419	6,672	23	97			601	8,370
11	Iron and steel products	484	2,852	562	9,053	99	1,259	5	54	1,150	13,218
12	Transportation equipment	431	1,742	298	5,621	74	580	5	26	808	7,969
13	Non-ferrous metal products	67	327	173	3,123	20	236	1	1	261	3,687
14	Electrical apparatus and supplies ..	99	1,491	289	16,839	22	911			410	19,241
15	Non-metallic mineral products ..	80	508	123	1,726	14	246	1	1	218	2,481
16	Products of petroleum and coal ..	37	627	25	534	2	2			64	1,163
17	Chemical products	145	1,015	200	4,461	7	53			352	5,529
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	80	509	296	6,097	41	576			417	7,182
19	Construction	121	272	70	376	1	1			192	649
20	Transportation, Storage and Communication	169	1,191	119	1,159	19	45	7	13	314	2,408
21	Transportation	90	266	50	151	7	12	2	6	149	435
22	Storage, (including grain elevators)	52	144	40	155	11	31	4	5	107	335
23	Communication	27	781	29	853	1	2	1	2	58	1,638
24	Public Utility Operation	18	368	13	39	1	2			32	409
25	Trade	1,345	5,845	1,732	15,712	910	5,391	33	84	4,020	27,032
26	Wholesale trade	573	2,484	385	3,271	70	413	11	41	1,039	6,209
27	Retail trade	772	3,361	1,347	12,441	840	4,978	22	43	2,981	20,823
28	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82	2,621	20	260	1	5	1	2	104	2,888
29	Service	443	1,596	1,279	8,072	407	7,553	60	236	2,189	17,457
30	Community or public service	10	96	18	438	2	4			30	538
31	Government service	6	81	5	19	2	6			13	106
32	Recreation service	19	190	7	41	4	15			30	246
33	Business service	35	209	29	228					64	437
34	Personal service	373	1,020	1,220	7,346	399	7,528	60	236	2,052	16,130
35	Unclassified	2	7	50	11,164	3	8			55	11,179
36	Total	4,459	25,492	8,269	140,826	2,341	36,555	203	4,440	15,272	207,313

IN INDUSTRY, BY SEX—1957

Male										Total Employees	Number
Under 40 hours		40 to 44 hours		45 to 48 hours		Over 48 hours		Total			
firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees	firms	employees		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
520	8,749	7,624	325,744	3,266	83,600	1,404	14,671	12,814	432,764	578,055	
70	352	862	25,769	984	17,705	344	3,893	2,260	47,719	72,408	2
.....	.....	15	1,582	2	101	2	160	19	1,843	4,035	3
6	535	50	12,582	35	592	3	15	94	13,724	16,465	4
2	6	179	3,724	71	3,597	2	14	254	7,341	12,698	5
7	24	218	5,418	115	6,126	5	120	345	11,688	21,362	6
14	35	850	9,709	118	3,179	6	41	988	12,964	35,495	7
34	231	620	10,152	548	12,466	213	4,242	1,415	27,091	30,776	8
13	64	212	16,509	60	1,552	1	18	286	18,143	23,725	9
88	2,040	651	14,478	63	787	3	12	805	17,317	25,687	10
44	953	1,403	83,367	623	13,693	70	1,081	2,140	99,094	112,312	11
92	901	699	49,755	154	13,052	679	4,117	1,624	67,825	75,794	12
14	227	281	10,468	91	1,629	3	16	389	12,340	16,027	13
36	1,155	402	45,148	63	2,881	3	7	504	49,191	68,432	14
16	308	293	12,382	136	3,294	45	708	490	16,692	19,173	15
12	664	155	3,233	53	405	17	130	237	4,432	5,595	16
36	1,034	353	14,414	45	632	3	31	437	16,111	21,640	17
36	220	381	7,054	105	1,909	5	66	527	9,249	16,431	18
16	193	270	4,912	80	1,259	28	417	394	6,781	7,430	19
17	110	184	7,564	216	3,316	87	1,463	504	12,453	14,861	20
8	57	108	3,756	153	3,004	57	1,345	326	8,162	8,597	21
7	31	40	2,611	60	303	30	118	137	3,063	3,398	22
2	22	36	1,197	3	9	.....	.....	41	1,228	2,866	23
7	402	60	1,172	27	260	.....	.....	94	1,834	2,243	24
632	2,992	2,075	21,746	2,627	15,683	551	1,983	5,885	42,404	69,436	25
219	1,265	872	10,207	356	3,833	81	586	1,528	15,891	22,100	26
413	1,727	1,203	11,539	2,271	11,850	470	1,397	4,357	26,513	47,336	27
51	1,443	89	997	48	132	4	9	192	2,581	5,469	28
142	951	803	5,497	945	4,861	57	288	1,947	11,597	29,054	29
5	73	32	565	10	58	1	3	48	699	1,237	30
5	94	30	572	7	266	2	21	44	953	1,059	31
30	324	19	331	18	160	2	2	69	817	1,063	32
21	229	42	388	6	73	1	59	70	749	1,186	33
81	231	680	3,641	904	4,304	51	203	1,716	8,379	24,509	34
.....	.....	24	6,683	2	91	.....	.....	26	6,774	17,953	35
1,385	14,840	11,129	374,315	7,211	109,202	2,131	18,831	21,856	517,188	724,501	36

**TABLE A-2c.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY,
BY SEX AND AGE—1957**

Industry	Female				Male				Total Em- ployees
	Over 18 years	14 to 18 years	Under 14 years	Total	Over 16 years	14 to 16 years	Under 14 years	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Manufacturing	145,019	272		145,291	432,488	273	3	432,764	578,055
Foods and beverages	24,642	47		24,689	47,673	45	1	47,719	72,408
Tobacco and tobacco products	2,192			2,192	1,843			1,843	4,035
Rubber products	2,741			2,741	13,718	6		13,724	16,465
Leather products	5,330	27		5,357	7,320	21		7,341	12,698
Textile products, (except clothing)	9,647	27		9,674	11,668	20		11,688	21,362
Clothing (textile and fur)	22,487	44		22,531	12,945	19		12,964	35,495
Wood products	3,685			3,685	27,049	41	1	27,091	30,776
Paper products	5,577	5		5,582	18,133	10		18,143	23,725
Printing, publishing and allied industries	8,355	15		8,370	17,268	49		17,317	25,687
Iron and steel products	13,206	12		13,218	99,073	21		99,094	112,312
Transportation equipment	7,968	1		7,969	67,813	11	1	67,825	75,794
Non-ferrous metal products	3,685	2		3,687	12,336	4		12,340	16,027
Electrical apparatus and supplies	19,180	61		19,241	49,185	6		49,191	68,432
Non-metallic mineral products	2,481			2,481	16,689	3		16,692	19,173
Products of petroleum and coal	1,163			1,163	4,431	1		4,432	5,595
Chemical products	5,527	2		5,529	16,110	1		16,111	21,640
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7,153	29		7,182	9,234	15		9,249	16,431
Construction	649			649	6,780	1		6,781	7,430
Transportation, Storage and Communication	2,399	9		2,408	12,451	1	1	12,453	14,861
Transportation	435			435	8,162			8,162	8,597
Storage, (including grain elevators) ..	333	2		335	3,062	1		3,063	3,398
Communication	1,631	7		1,638	1,227		1	1,228	2,866
Public Utility Operation	409			409	1,834			1,834	2,243
Trade	26,902	129	1	27,032	42,162	235	7	42,404	69,436
Wholesale trade	6,203	6		6,209	15,889	2		15,891	22,100
Retail trade	20,699	123	1	20,823	26,273	233	7	26,513	47,336
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,888			2,888	2,581			2,581	5,469
Service	17,389	65	3	17,457	11,495	101	1	11,597	29,054
Community or public service	538			538	699			699	1,237
Government service	106			106	953			953	1,059
Recreation service	245	1		246	778	39		817	1,063
Business service	437			437	744	5		749	1,186
Personal service	16,063	64	3	16,130	8,321	57	1	8,379	24,509
Unclassified	11,179			11,179	6,774			6,774	17,953
Total	206,834	475	4	207,313	516,565	611	12	517,188	724,501

**TABLE A-3.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1956,
AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE PERSONS AND YOUTHS
BEFORE 7 A.M. AND AFTER 6.30 P.M., BY INDUSTRY¹**

Industry	Emergency Overtime ²		Double Shift ³		Employment During Other Hours, Employers Involved ⁴
	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	Employers involved	Permits issued to employers	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manufacturing	505	1,303	423	653	69
Foods and beverages.....	96	69	94	133	27
Tobacco and tobacco products.....			6	7	1
Rubber products.....	3	8	10	17	2
Leather products.....	17	44	3	6	1
Textile products, (except clothing).....	27	96	50	77	5
Clothing (textile and fur).....	108	248	27	37	2
Wood products.....	8	22	6	7	
Paper products.....	42	103	35	63	3
Printing, publishing and allied industries..	46	229	15	21	5
Iron and steel products.....	23	54	59	84	4
Transportation equipment.....	2	9	15	18	4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	20	55	12	19	2
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	48	190	27	83	4
Non-metallic mineral products.....	4	6	13	15	4
Products of petroleum and coal.....			1	2	
Chemical products.....	13	24	22	28	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries..	48	146	28	36	3
Construction					
Transportation, Storage and Communication					1
Transportation.....					1
Storage, (including grain elevators).....					
Communication.....					
Public Utility Operation					
Trade	24	105	9	12	1
Wholesale trade.....	12	26	3	3	1
Retail trade.....	12	79	6	9	
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate					
Service	39	148	26	35	37
Community or public service.....			2	2	
Government service.....					
Recreation service.....					
Business service.....					
Personal service.....	39	148	24	33	37 ⁵
Unclassified	2	93	1	54	
Total	570	1,649	459	754	108

¹Refer to text, commencing page 18.

²Section 30 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides no employment before 6 a.m. and after 9 p.m. of the same day.

³Section 31 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act provides for a double shift of 8 hours each between 6 a.m. and 11 p.m. of the same day.

⁴Section 31a provides for the granting of permission authorizing employment during hours other than those prescribed in sections 29, 30, and 31, of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

⁵In addition, 305 permits were issued to proprietors of restaurants authorizing the employment of female persons 18 years of age and over until 2 a.m. under section 29 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

**TABLE A-4.—PERMITS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1956,
FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOME-WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY**

Industry	Employers' Permits	Home-workers' Permits
	No.	No.
Manufacturing	346	2,511
Foods and beverages.....		
Tobacco and tobacco products.....		
Rubber products.....	3	4
Leather products.....	26	185
Textile products, (except clothing).....	47	389
Clothing (textile and fur).....	152	915
Wood products.....	6	22
Paper products.....	11	78
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	14	272
Iron and steel products.....	4	18
Transportation equipment.....	2	2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	23	181
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	3	9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1	3
Chemical products.....	4	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	48	424
Construction		
Transportation, Storage and Communication		
Transportation.....		
Storage, (including grain elevators).....		
Communication.....		
Public Utility Operation		
Trade	47	214
Wholesale trade.....	18	104
Retail trade.....	29	110
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate		
Service	6	17
Community or public service.....		
Government service.....		
Recreation service.....		
Business service.....	5	16
Personal service.....	1	1
Unclassified	12	22
Total	411	2,764

**TABLE A-5.—NUMBER AND ESTIMATED VALUES OF APPROVED DRAWINGS
AND SPECIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS—1957**

Industry	Drawings and Specifications Approved	Estimated Values of Buildings	Percentage of Total Value
	No.	\$	%
Manufacturing	1,361	123,980,500	65.82
Foods and beverages.....	171	10,817,900	5.75
Tobacco and tobacco products.....	2	348,000	.18
Rubber products.....	20	4,341,500	2.31
Leather products.....	22	1,533,800	.82
Textile products, (except clothing).....	34	1,023,800	.54
Clothing (textile and fur).....	15	336,800	.18
Wood products.....	105	2,925,800	1.56
Paper products.....	57	13,939,400	7.40
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	35	8,449,200	4.48
Iron and steel products.....	309	18,846,300	10.00
Transportation equipment.....	189	16,603,600	8.82
Non-ferrous metal products.....	37	3,812,600	2.02
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	91	13,052,300	6.93
Non-metallic mineral products.....	57	11,524,600	6.12
Products of petroleum and coal.....	20	2,018,800	1.07
Chemical products.....	153	11,860,600	6.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	44	2,545,500	1.35
Construction	48	848,300	.45
General contractors.....	34	596,300	.32
Special trade contractors.....	14	252,000	.13
Transportation, Storage and Communication	142	14,492,200	7.71
Transportation.....	34	4,607,600	2.45
Storage, (including grain elevators).....	101	7,280,800	3.88
Communication.....	7	2,603,800	1.38
Public Utility Operation	33	4,107,400	2.18
Trade	170	13,491,200	7.16
Wholesale trade.....	99	5,741,700	3.05
Retail trade.....	71	7,749,500	4.11
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	197	24,703,800	13.12
Service	62	6,711,500	3.56
Community or public service.....	6	547,000	.29
Government service.....	13	5,523,000	2.93
Recreation service.....	1	35,000	.02
Business service.....	15	185,600	.10
Personal service.....	27	420,900	.22
Total	2,013	188,334,900	100.00

B—BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF OPERATING ENGINEERS

TABLE B-1.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS BY PLACE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION APPLIED FOR—1957

Examinations		Classification of Certificate of Qualification									
Place	Num- ber	Com- pressor operator	Refrig- eration operator	Stationary engineer				Hoisting engineer	Hoisting engineer (electrical and internal combustion)	Traction engineer	Total
				fourth class	third class	second class	first class				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville.....	2			21	9	3			7		40
Brantford.....	2			8	9	3			8		28
Brockville.....	3	1		17	34	11	2	2	31	1	99
Chatham.....	2	2	1	20	19	5			17		64
Cornwall.....	1			10	8	2			21		41
Fort Frances.....	1			4	4	2	1		1		12
Haileybury.....	1			4	3				1		8
Hamilton.....	3	3	1	38	32	7	1	1	17	1	101
Kapuskasing.....	1			9	6	3	1		13		32
Kenora.....	1			5	11	2	1	1	7		27
Kingston.....	3		1	32	27	17		1	7		85
Kirkland Lake.....	1			7	7				3		17
Kitchener.....	2		1	29	21	11	3		10		75
London.....	2	1	3	42	34	15	2		23		120
Niagara Falls.....	2	5	3	9	7	8			7	1	40
North Bay.....	1			7	8	3			2		20
Ottawa.....	4			86	43	19			65		213
Peterborough.....	2	4	1	12	8	3			3		31
Port Arthur.....	2		1	42	25	21	6		29		124
Red Lake.....	1	2		3	1	1					7
St. Catharines.....	2			15	10	4			6		35
Sarnia.....	2	3	4	30	14	14	2		7		74
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1			15	7	6	1		9		38
Sudbury.....	2	7		34	24	10	2		13		90
Terrace Bay.....	1			1	4	2					7
Timmins.....	2	5		12	10	3		1	8		39
Walkerton.....	1			12	3	1			1		17
Windsor.....	2		2	30	29	20	7	1	5		94
Total, centres other than Toronto.....	50	33	18	554	417	196	29	7	321	3	1,578
Total, Toronto.	(a) 7	7	14	638	541	279	77	16	430	17	2,019
Grand Total..	50	40	32	1,192	958	475	106	23	751	20	3,597

(a) Examinations held in Toronto every day other than on Saturday and a holiday.

TABLE B-2.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED AND REFUSED—1957

Designation of Certificate	Certificates Issued						Certificates Refused Owing to Failure to Pass Examination
	After examination	After re-examination	Provisional	Duplicate	Renewal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compressor operator.	19	.....	.....	1	300	320	20
Refrigeration operator	11	3	.....	1	251	266	17
Stationary engineer:							
Fourth class.....	686	141	8	19	7,347	8,201	360
Third class.....	246	164	1	13	6,177	6,601	528
Second class.....	39	82	2	5	2,354	2,482	330
First class.....	1	13	.....	.....	465	479	97
Hoisting engineer....	7	6	.....	2	1,162	1,177	6
Hoisting engineer (electrical and in- ternal combustion)..	340	146	.....	4	3,035	3,525	237
Traction engineer....	11	2	.....	1	612	626	7
Hoisting and traction engineer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	320	321	.....
Total.....	1,361	557	11	46	22,023	23,998	1,602

¹In addition, there were 311 certificates of plant registration issued, making a total of **24,309** certificates issued under The Operating Engineers Act, 1953.

TABLE B-3.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND REFUNDS—1957

Revenue	
1. Fees:	
Examinations and re-examinations	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate	\$71,032.85
—provisional	
—renewal and renewal penalties	
Certificates of plant registration.....	1,200.00
	\$72,232.85
2. Text-books.....	7,470.50
3. Miscellaneous.....	96.34
Gross Revenue.....	\$79,799.69
Refunds	
1. Fees:	
Examinations and re-examinations	
Certificates of qualification—duplicate	\$ 1,778.50
—provisional	
—renewal and renewal penalties	
Certificates of plant registration.....	91.00
	\$ 1,869.50
2. Text-books.....	11.00
3. Miscellaneous.....	53.50
Total Refunds.....	1,934.00
Net Revenue.....	\$77,865.69

C—BOILER INSPECTION BRANCH

TABLE C-1.—INSPECTIONS—1957

	New	Used	Annual Inspections
	No.	No.	No.
Boilers.....	2,274	586	2,804
Pressure vessels.....	8,953	386	6,381
Total.....	11,227¹	972	9,185
Pressure-piping.....	454 ^{1,2}		

¹These are first inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation. There were 9,108 additional inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure-piping, during their construction or installation.

²Of this number, 89 concerned refrigeration plants and rinks.

TABLE C-2.—CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL ISSUED—1957

Classification of Certificate	Number
Certificates of Approval for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.....	2,492
Certificates of Inspection.....	17,155
Boilers and pressure vessels—during construction.....	7,955
Used boilers and pressure vessels—before being put into operation or use.....	842
Annual inspection of boilers and pressure vessels.....	8,358 ¹
Duplicates of Certificates of Approval and Inspection.....	50

¹This number comprises 2,672 certificates issued in the field by inspectors and 5,686 certificates issued from the office.

TABLE C-3.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1957

Applicants	Certificates Issued			Renewal Certificates
	With examination	Without examination	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....	2	.....	2	.....
Persons other than inspectors.....	33	123	156	134
Total.....	35	123	158	134

TABLE C-4.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF WELDING OPERATORS TESTED—1957

Type of Welding	Operators		Total Operators Tested
	Qualified	Failed	
Metallic-arc process	3,413	923	4,336
Oxygen-acetylene process	184	146	330
Total	3,597	1,069	4,666

TABLE C-5.—ACCIDENTS AND EXPLOSIONS REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED—1957

Type of Vessel Involved	Accidents and Explosions	Persons Injured		
		Fatally	Non-fatally	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boilers	1		1	1
Pressure vessels	5		7	7
Pressure-piping	1			
Total	7		8	8

TABLE C-6.—REVENUE EARNED—1957

Source	Amount
	\$ c.
Fees	169,179.00
Approval and registration of designs	21,737.50
Inspections:	
New boilers and pressure vessels	71,930.50
Pressure-piping	3,730.50
Used boilers and pressure vessels	8,376.50
Annual inspections of boilers and pressure vessels	34,588.00
Certificates of approval for boilers and pressure vessels	4,978.00
Certificates of competency	508.00
Tests of welding operators	23,330.00
Remittance of Expenses Incurred by Inspectors on Inspection of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Pressure-piping	7,005.80
Sale of Books—Rules for Mechanical Refrigeration and for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (CSA)	58.50
Total	176,243.30

D—ELEVATOR INSPECTION BRANCH

**TABLE D-1.—REPORT OF NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
OF ELEVATING DEVICES—1957**

Type of Elevating Device	Annual Inspections			After Insurer's Inspection	New Instal- lations	Major Alter- ations	Miscel- laneous Inspections	Total
	First	Repeat	Total					
Elevator:								
Passenger.....	392	4	396	6	86	14	237	739
Hand-power passenger.....	40	2	42		2		23	67
Freight.....	1,985	53	2,038	24	141	43	1,194	3,440
Hand-power freight.....	101	1	102	1	1		71	175
Dumb-waiter:								
Class A.....	215	4	219		59	3	80	361
Hand-power Class A.....	15		15				13	28
Class B.....	48		48	1	2	1	27	79
Hand-power Class B.....	4		4				1	5
Escalator—One.....	14		14		1		10	25
Escalator-series.....	5		5		5			10 ¹
Manlift.....	17		17	1	2		20	40
Incline Lift.....	12		12		1		8	21
Ski Tow.....	34		34				18	52
Total.....	2,882	64	2,946	33	300	61	1,702	5,042

¹Involves the inspection of 32 escalator units.

TABLE D-2.—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY ISSUED—1957

Applicant	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inspectors.....				11		11
Persons other than inspectors.....	9		9	64		73
Total.....	9		9	75		84

TABLE D-3.—LICENCES GRANTED, SUSPENDED, AND TRANSFERRED—1957

Type of Elevating Device	Licences Granted				Licences Suspended	Licences Transferred
	Initial licence	Renewal	Duplicate	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger.....	112	1,287		1,399		
Hand-power passenger.....	9	41		50		
Freight.....	253	5,104	9	5,366		158
Hand-power freight.....	7	40		47		
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A.....	57	657		714		
Hand-power Class A.....	3	14		17		
Class B.....	2	75		77		
Hand-power Class B.....						
Escalator—One.....	3	44		47		
Escalator-series.....	2	29		31		
Manlift.....	6	105		111		
Incline Lift.....	1	35		36		
Ski Tow.....	13	23		36		
Total.....	468	7,454	9	7,931		158

TABLE D-4.—DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF ELEVATING DEVICES
APPROVED—1957

Type of Elevating Device	New Installation	Major Alteration	Total	Additional Sets	
				New installation	Major alteration
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:					
Passenger.....	119	18	137		
Hand-power passenger.....	11		11		
Freight.....	154	45	199		
Hand-power freight.....					
Dumb-waiter:					
Class A.....	78	2	80		
Hand-power Class A.....					
Class B.....	4	1	5		
Hand-power Class B.....					
Escalator—One.....	6		6		
Escalator-series.....	3		3		
Manlift.....	4		4		
Incline Lift.....	6		6		
Ski Tow.....	2		2		
Total.....	387	66	453		

TABLE D-5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN

Type of Elevating Device and Location on Elevating Device Where Accident Occurred	Injury									
	Abdomen		Arm		Back		Chest		Foot	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
Passenger-elevator:										
Landing.....										
In car.....										
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Freight-elevator:										
Landing.....					1	1				3
In car.....			1			1		1		4
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Dumb-waiter:										
Landing.....									1	
Top of car.....										
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Escalator:										
Landing—upper.....					1				2	
Landing—lower.....			2	1		1				
Stairs.....			30	3	22	6	3	2	19	2
Machine room.....										
Manlift:										
Landing.....										1
Pit.....										
Machine room.....										
Incline Lift:										
Landing.....										
Tracks.....										
Machine room.....										
Ski Tow:										
Landing—upper.....										
Landing—lower.....										
Machine area.....										
Total.....			33	4	24	9	3	3	22	10

ACCIDENTS ON ELEVATING DEVICES, BY INJURY AND SEX—1957

Injury								Total	Female		Male	
Hand		Head		Leg		Unspecified			Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male					
			1					1			1	
			7					12	1		11	
	2							9	1		8	
								1	1			
1	1	2		3				10	9		1	
2	1	2		3		1	2	15	10		5	
18	21	15	11	73	13	4	2	244	184		60	
								1			1	
					1			1			1	
21	25	19	19	79	14	5	4	294	206		88	

**TABLE D-5a.—INVESTIGATIONS OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED
CAUSING INJURY—1957**

Type of Elevating Device	Accidents Investigated	Persons Injured				
		Female		Male		Total
		non- fatal	fatal	non- fatal	fatal	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Elevator:						
Passenger	1			1		1
Hand-power passenger						
Freight	20	2		18		20
Hand-power freight						
Dumb-waiter:						
Class A						
Hand-power Class A						
Class B						
Hand-power Class B						
Escalator—One	2	10		1		11
Escalator-series	6	5		1		6
Manlift	1			1		1
Incline Lift	1			1		1
Ski Tow						
Total	31	17		23		40

**TABLE D-6.—REPORT OF ANNUAL REGISTRATIONS
OF CONTRACTORS—1957**

Maximum Number of Elevator-mechanics Employed by Contractor ¹	First Annual Registration	Subsequent Annual Registration		Total
		1957	1958	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not more than 2.....	20	42	36	98
More than 2, but fewer than 20.....	2	16	20	38
20 or more.....		5	4	9
Total.....	22	63	60	145

¹During 12-month period preceding contractor's application.

TABLE D-7.—REVENUE EARNED—1957

Source	Amount
	\$
Licences	38,433.50
Initial licences.....	2,157.00
Renewal of licences.....	35,925.50
Transfer of licences.....	344.00
Duplicate of licences.....	7.00
Certificates of Competency	297.00
First certificates.....	92.00
Renewal of certificates.....	205.00
Duplicate of certificates.....	
Approval of Drawings and Specifications	5,965.00
Upon submission of drawings and specifications.....	5,965.00
Additional sets of drawings and specifications.....	
Annual Registration of Contractors	2,105.00
First annual registration.....	235.00
Subsequent registration.....	1,870.00
Inspections	28,352.85
Sale of Books—Safety Code for Passenger and Freight Elevators (CSA)	44.25
Miscellaneous	3.30
Total	75,200.90

E—ONTARIO LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD
TABLE E-1.—SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH
BY THE BOARD—1957

Type of Application	Number of Appli- cations	Granted	Dismissed	Withdrawn by Leave of the Board	Undisposed of at March 31, 1957
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Certification as Bargaining Agent:					
Filed during 1957.....	1,115	747	152	50	166
Carried over from 1956.....	112	71	31	6	4
Total.....	1,227	818	183	56	170
Conciliation Services:					
Filed during 1957.....	1,209 ¹	1,017	30	37	125
Carried over from 1956.....	60	32	14	9	5
Total.....	1,269	1,049	44	46	130
Termination of Bargaining Rights:					
Filed during 1957.....	36	10	17	5	4
Carried over from 1956.....	6	1	3		2
Total.....	42	11	20	5	6
Declaration Concerning Status of Successor Trade Union:					
Filed during 1957.....	59	49	2	4	4
Carried over from 1956.....					
Total.....	59	49	2	4	4
Declaration that Strike or Lock-out Unlawful:					
Filed during 1957.....	34 ²	5	2	24	3
Carried over from 1956.....	2	2			
Total.....	36	7	2	24	3
Consent to Prosecute:					
Filed during 1957.....	174	1	6	140	27
Carried over from 1956.....	3	1	1	1	
Total.....	177	2	7	141	27
Early Termination of Collective Agreements:					
Filed during 1957.....	5	5			
Carried over from 1956.....					
Total.....	5	5			
Applications under Section 68 of the Act:					
Filed during 1957.....	8 ³	1	1	1	5
Carried over from 1956.....	5	4	1		
Total.....	13	5	2	1	5
Modification of the Arbitration Provision in a Collective Agreement:					
Filed during 1957.....					
Carried over from 1956.....					
Total.....					
All types of applications filed during 1957..	2,640	1,835	210	261	334
All types of applications carried over from 1956.....	188	111	50	16	11
Total.....	2,828	1,946	260	277	345

¹Eight of these applications made by trade unions claiming the status of successor trade unions. They are not included under applications for declaration concerning status of successor trade union.

²Two of these, an application for a declaration that a lock-out is unlawful—1 dismissed, 1 withdrawn.

³Seven applications concerned a decision as to whether a person is an employee, and 1 was concerned with the binding nature of a collective agreement which was granted.

F—FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES BRANCH

**TABLE F-1.—REPORT OF COMPLAINTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
PERSONS IN RESPECT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT—1957**

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Conciliation Officers	Com- plaints Dis- missed	Commis- sions Ap- pointed
Nature	Number	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	Ances- try	Place of origin			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Refused employment	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Discharged.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Discriminated against in regard to em- ployment or any term or condition of employment....										
Excluded from mem- bership, expelled, suspended, or dis- criminated against by trade union....										
Discrimination ex- pressed by										
(a) applications for employment...	15 ¹	3	10	1	9	7	10	14	1	.....
(b) advertisements	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
(c) written or oral inquiries.....	4 ¹	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total.....	25	8	15	2	10	7	10	23	2	.....

¹In the case of some of these complaints more than 1 cause of discrimination was shown on the complaint form.

G—THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

TABLE G-1.—SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS HANDLED UNDER THE ACT—1957

Complaints		Causes of Discrimination						Settlements of Complaints Effected by Officer	Commissions Appointed	Complaints Dismissed Following Inquiry	Complaints Undisposed of at March 31, 1957	Prosecutions
Nature	Num- ber	Race	Creed	Colour	Nation- ality	An- cestry	Place of origin					
Denied		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(a) accommodation.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
(b) services.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
(c) facilities.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discrimination indicated by												
(a) notice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) sign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) symbol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) emblem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(e) other representation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....

H—APPRENTICESHIP BRANCH

**TABLE H-1.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP, BY
DESIGNATED TRADES—1957**

Designated Trade	Registered	Cancelled	Completed		In Force	
			Certificates of apprentice- ship issued	Unsatis- factorily	April 1, 1956	March 31, 1957
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	1,015	243	648	80	2,793	2,837
Bricklayer.....	44	15	31	15	177	160
Carpenter.....	120	41	85	6	367	355
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician.....	332	66	248	18	830	830
Mason.....	1	2	3	.....	10	6
Painter and decorator.....	22	6	15	2	65	64
Plasterer.....	28	5	15	2	61	67
Plumber.....	216	60	147	20	752	741
Sheet metal worker.....	150	28	58	9	253	308
Steamfitter.....	102	20	46	8	278	306
Motor Vehicle Repairer	938	283	464	21	2,324	2,494
Branch A—motor mechanic.....	732	235	378	19	1,916	2,016
Branch B—body repairer.....	161	36	72	2	345	396
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer.....	21	9	11	.....	51	52
Branch D—metal-worker.....	24	3	3	.....	12	30
Barber	7	.....	7	.....	19	19
Hairdresser	86	34	40	4	173	181
Total	2,046	560	1,159	105	5,309	5,531

**TABLE H-1a.—DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP IN
FORCE IN DESIGNATED TRADES, BY YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP—1957**

Designated Trade	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	428	643	642	874	250	2,837
Bricklayer ¹	19	37	44	60	.....	160
Carpenter ¹	54	79	94	128	.....	355
The electric wiring and installation branch of the trade of electrician ¹	166	208	192	264	.....	830
Mason ¹	1	.....	4	1	.....	6
Painter and decorator ¹	7	16	28	13	.....	64
Plasterer ¹	8	16	19	24	.....	67
Plumber ²	82	128	147	200	184	741
Sheet metal worker ¹	52	91	75	90	.....	308
Steamfitter ²	39	68	39	94	66	306
Motor Vehicle Repairer	239	506	471	576	702	2,494
Branch A—motor mechanic ²	197	396	391	456	576	2,016
Branch B—body repairer ²	35	96	63	96	106	396
Branch C—electrical- and fuel-system repairer ²	5	8	6	15	18	52
Branch D—metal-worker ³	2	6	11	9	2	30
Barber³	4	4	11	.....	.....	19
Hairdresser³	37	70	74	.....	.....	181
Total	708	1,223	1,198	1,450	952	5,531

¹Apprenticeship period 4 years.

²Apprenticeship period 5 years.

³Apprenticeship period 3 years.

**TABLE H-1b.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM 1928
TO 1957, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Registered		Cancelled		Completed		In Force at March 31, 1957
	During 1957	1928-1957	During 1957	1928-1957	During 1957	1928-1957	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades:							
Bricklayer.....	44	821	15	130	46	531	160
Carpenter.....	120	1,669	41	352	91	962	355
The electric wiring and installa- tion branch of the trade of electrician.....	332	3,146	66	452	266	1,864	830
Mason.....	1	56	2	13	3	37	6
Painter and decorator.....	22	422	6	114	17	244	64
Plasterer.....	28	410	5	60	17	283	67
Plumber.....	216	2,830	60	599	167	1,490	741
Sheet metal worker.....	150	1,185	28	223	67	654	308
Steamfitter.....	102	870	20	207	54	357	306
Total.....	1,015	11,409	243	2,150	728	6,422	2,837
Comparative totals, 1956.....	709	10,394	209	1,907	618	5,694	2,793
Motor Vehicle Repairer:							
Branch A—motor mechanic....	732	7,452	235	1,879	397	3,557	2,016
Branch B—body repairer.....	161	1,194	36	269	74	529	396
Branch C—electrical- and fuel- system repairer....	21	410	9	124	11	234	52
Branch D—metal-worker.....	24	36	3	3	3	3	30
Total.....	938	9,092	283	2,275	485	4,323	2,494
Comparative totals, 1956.....	717	8,154	233	1,992	486	3,838	2,324
Barber.....	7	154	.....	29	7	106	19
Comparative totals, 1956.....	6	147	.....	29	3	99	19
Hairdresser.....	86	2,132	34	681	44	1,270	181
Comparative totals, 1956.....	99	2,046	24	647	36	1,226	173
Grand totals all trades, 1957	2,046	22,787	560	5,135	1,264	12,121	5,531
Comparative grand totals all trades, 1956.....	1,531	20,741	466	4,575	1,143	10,857	5,309

**TABLE H-2.—SUMMARY REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES—1957**

Designated Trade (see details in Table H-2a)	Candidates Examined		
	At Toronto	At other centres	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1. Motor vehicle repairer.....	781	900	1,681
2. Barber.....	123	268	391
3. Hairdresser.....	735	667	1,402
Total.....	1,639	1,835	3,474

**TABLE H-2a.—DETAILED REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES
OF QUALIFICATION, BY DESIGNATED TRADES AND
PLACE OF EXAMINATION—1957**

Designated Trade and Place of Examination	Examinations	Candidates
	No.	No.
1. Motor Vehicle Repairer	180	1,681
Barrie.....	2	38
Belleville.....	2	21
Chatham.....	1	7
Collins Bay.....	1	1
Fort Frances.....	1	9
Galt.....	1	22
Guelph.....	1	11
Hamilton.....	7	106
Kapuskasing.....	1	12
Kenora.....	2	17
Kingston.....	2	32
Kirkland Lake.....	2	17
Kitchener.....	2	48
London.....	5	44
New Liskeard.....	1	12
North Bay.....	2	25
Oshawa.....	2	31
Ottawa.....	4	102
Owen Sound.....	1	10
Palmerston.....	1	1
Peterborough.....	1	12
Port Arthur.....	3	43
Renfrew.....	1	22
St. Catharines.....	1	14
Sarnia.....	2	24
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	19
Simcoe.....	1	13
Sudbury.....	2	26
Timmins.....	5	28
Toronto.....	111	781
Welland.....	2	20
Windsor.....	8	113
2. Barber	391	391
Barrie.....	2	2
Belleville.....	4	4
Brantford.....	15	15
Cornwall.....	4	4
Fort William.....	4	4
Hamilton.....	54	54
Kingston.....	3	3
Lindsay.....	6	6
London.....	18	18
Niagara Falls.....	39	39
North Bay.....	1	1
Ottawa.....	30	30
Owen Sound.....	4	4
Renfrew.....	3	3
Sarnia.....	9	9
Sudbury.....	8	8
Timmins.....	5	5
Toronto.....	123	123
Waterloo.....	3	3
Windsor.....	54	54
Woodstock.....	2	2
3. Hairdresser	60	1,402
Hamilton.....	13	301
London.....	6	104
North Bay.....	2	44
Ottawa.....	6	96
Sudbury.....	1	13
Toronto.....	27	735
Windsor.....	5	109
Total	631	3,474

TABLE H-3.—CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION ISSUED IN DESIGNATED TRADES—1957

Designated Trade	First Certificate			Renewal	Duplicate	Miscellaneous	Total
	Without examination	After examination	Total				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor vehicle repairer.....	1	1,458	1,459	24,518	54	32	26,063
Barber.....		383	383	4,088	7	13	4,491
Hairdresser.....	5	1,489	1,494	7,877	17	16	9,404
Total.....	6	3,330	3,336	36,483	78	61	39,958

TABLE H-4.—LICENCES ISSUED TO TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1956, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Trade Schools	New	Renewal	In Force	
			December 31, 1955	December 31, 1956
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Designated Trade:				
Barber.....	1			1
Hairdresser.....	3	19	19	22
Total.....	4	19	19	23

TABLE H-4a.—REPORT OF CONTRACTS BETWEEN TRADE SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1956, BY DESIGNATED TRADES

Designated Trade	Registered	Completed and Students Examined	Cancelled	In Force	
				January 1, 1956	December 31, 1956
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	55	14	9		32
Hairdresser.....	1,385	1,095	307	897	880
Total.....	1,440	1,109	316	897	912

**TABLE H-4b.—REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING
TRAINING IN TRADE SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1956, BY DESIGNATED TRADES**

Designated Trade	Total Candidates Examined	Recommendation	
		Certificate of qualification	Re-examination
	No.	No.	No.
Barber.....	14	12	2
Hairdresser.....	1,095	1,037	58 ¹
Total.....	1,109	1,049	60

¹Of this number, 43 persons were re-examined and each was recommended for a certificate of qualification. The remaining 15 were not re-examined during the year ending December 31, 1956.

**TABLE H-5.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES FOR EXAMINATIONS,
CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION, AND TRADE-SCHOOL LICENCES—1957**

Source	Gross Revenue	Refunds	Net Revenue
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Designated Trade:			
Motor vehicle repairer.....	35,161.50	326.00	34,835.50
Barber.....	6,015.50	62.00	5,953.50
Hairdresser.....	14,801.35	508.00	14,293.35
Miscellaneous.....	86.05		86.05
Total.....	56,064.40	896.00	55,168.40

I—THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

TABLE I-1.—REPORT OF PETITIONS FOR CONFERENCES,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1957

Industry	Zone	Conference
Barbering.....	Brantford.....	Authorized
	Oshawa.....	(a)
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Pembroke.....	Authorized
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Windsor.....	Authorized
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	Authorized
	Cornwall.....	Authorized
	Owen Sound.....	Authorized
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Painting and decorating.....	Brantford.....	(a)
	London.....	Authorized
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
	Peterborough.....	Authorized
	Port Arthur—Fort William.....	Authorized
	Windsor.....	Authorized
Plastering.....	Kitchener—Waterloo.....	(a)
	Ottawa.....	Authorized
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....	Authorized

(a) Petition made at end of 1957 and conference authorized in 1958.

**TABLE I-1a.—REPORT OF CONFERENCES CONVENED,
BY INDUSTRY AND ZONE—1957¹**

Industry	Zone	Date	
		Conference held	Schedule in force
Bricklaying and stonemasonry.....	Windsor ²	August 9, 1956	October 16, 1956
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....	December 10, 1956	March 12, 1957
	Cornwall.....	June 25, 1956	September 11, 1956
	Owen Sound.....	August 7, 1956	(a)
Electrical repair-and-construction.....	Chatham ²	April 25, 1956	July 31, 1956
	Ottawa.....	September 18, 1956	December 4, 1956
Painting and decorating.....	London ²	October 23, 1956	January 15, 1957
	Ottawa.....	October 11, 1956	December 4, 1956
	Peterborough ²	January 31, 1957	March 12, 1957
	Port Arthur—Fort William...	November 28, 1956	February 5, 1957
	Windsor ²	October 1, 1956	December 4, 1956
Plastering.....	Ottawa.....	July 25, 1956	September 25, 1956
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....	September 13, 1956	November 6, 1956

¹Unless otherwise noted, the schedules agreed to at the conferences on coming into force were to revoke and replace schedules already in force.

²No schedule in force on date of conference.

(a) No schedule submitted to the Minister by the conference.

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1957**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering.....	Arnprior.....	146	Dec. 2, 1944	102/44 (1950 C.R.O. 413)
	Aurora, Newmarket.....	147		
	Aylmer, Springfield.....	148		
	Barrie.....	149		
	Beamsville, Clinton—Louth Townships, Grimsby.....	150		
	Belleville.....	151		
	Blyth, Brussels, Lucknow, Teeswater, Wingham....	152		
	Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville.....	153		
	Brampton.....	154		
	Brantford.....	155		
	Brockville.....	156		
	Brussels.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Burlington.....	157		
	Campbellford.....			
	Carleton Place, Perth.....	158		

**TABLE I-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1957 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Continued).....	Chatham.....		Dec. 14, 1946	150/46 (1950 C.R.O. 414)
	Clinton, Goderich, Seaforth.	159		
	Clinton—Louth Townships.	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Cobourg.....	161		
	Collingwood.....	160		
	Cornwall.....	162	Dec. 27, 1952	346/52—amendment
	Elora, Fergus.....	163		
	Essex County.....	164		
	Fergus.....	<i>See Elora</i>		
	Fort Frances.....		Dec. 2, 1944	109/44 (1950 C.R.O. 415)
	Fort William—Port Arthur.		June 9, 1951	108/51
			Dec. 5, 1953	209/53—amendment
	Galt, Hespeler, Preston....	165		
	Gananoque.....	<i>See Clinton</i>	July 20, 1946	81/46 (1950 C.R.O. 416)
	Goderich.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Gravenhurst.....	<i>See Beamsville</i>		
	Grimsby.....			
	Guelph.....	166	Feb. 12, 1955	19/55—amendment
	Hamilton.....	167	June 23, 1956	95/56—amendment
	Hespeler.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Huntsville.....	<i>See Bracebridge</i>		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		Dec. 2, 1944	115/44 (1950 C.R.O. 417)
	Kingston.....	168		
	Kitchener—Waterloo.....		June 21, 1952	220/52
	Lindsay.....	170		
	London.....	171		
	Lucknow.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Merritton, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Thorold..	172		
	Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour.....	173		
	Newmarket.....	<i>See Aurora</i>		
	Niagara Falls.....	174		
	North Bay.....	175		
	Orillia.....	176	Dec. 18, 1954	201/54—amendment
	Oshawa.....	177		
	Ottawa.....		Dec. 13, 1952	337/52
			Oct. 3, 1953	171/53—amendment
	Owen Sound.....	179		
	Paris.....	180		
	Pembroke.....	181		
	Penetanguishene.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Perth.....	<i>See Carleton Place</i>		
	Peterborough.....	182		
	Petrolia and Forest.....		Dec. 9, 1944	132/44 (1950 C.R.O. 418)
	Port Colborne— Humberstone.....		Dec. 9, 1944	134/44 (1950 C.R.O. 419)
	Port Dalhousie.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	Port Hope.....	183		
	Port McNicoll.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Prescott-Cardinal-Iroquois- Morrisburg.....		Dec. 14, 1946	151/46 (1950 C.R.O. 420)
	Preston.....	<i>See Galt</i>		
	Renfrew.....	184		
	St. Catharines.....	<i>See Merritton</i>		
	St. Mary's.....	185		
	St. Thomas.....	186	May 19, 1956	79/56—amendment
	Sarnia—Point Edward....	187	Aug. 8, 1953	138/53—amendment
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		Dec. 9, 1944	141/44 (1950 C.R.O. 421)
	Seaforth.....	<i>See Clinton</i>		

**TABLE 1-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1957 (Continued)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Barbering (Concluded).....	Simcoe-Hagersville-Jarvis- Waterford-Port Dover- Delhi-Port Rowan-South Walsingham-St. Williams.	188	Oct. 19, 1946	123/46 (1950 C.R.O. 422)
	Smith's Falls.....	<i>See Aylmer</i>		
	Springfield.....	189	Aug. 8, 1953	139/53—amendment
	Stratford.....		Dec. 9, 1944	145/44 (1950 C.R.O. 423)
	Sudbury.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Teeswater.....	<i>See Merriton</i>		
	Thorold.....			
	Tillsonburg-Eden-Straford- ville-Vienna-Port Burwell- Brownsville-Courtland...		Oct. 19, 1946	122/46 (1950 C.R.O. 424)
	Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine Area....		Dec. 16, 1944	147/44 (1950 C.R.O. 425)
	Toronto.....	190		
	Township of Teck.....		Dec. 16, 1944	146/44 (1950 C.R.O. 426)
	Trenton.....		Mar. 23, 1946	27/46 (1950 C.R.O. 427)
	Victoria Harbour.....	<i>See Midland</i>		
	Welland.....		Dec. 16, 1944	150/44 (1950 C.R.O. 428)
	Windsor.....	191		
	Wingham.....	<i>See Blyth</i>		
	Woodstock.....	192	Dec. 13, 1952	336/52—amendment
Bricklaying and stonemasonry	Cornwall.....		Aug. 6, 1955	152/55
	Ottawa.....		Sept. 25, 1954	149/54
	Windsor.....		Oct. 6, 1956	183/56
Carpentry.....	Belleville.....		Mar. 2, 1957	40/57
	Brockville.....		July 14, 1951	141/51
	Cornwall.....		Sept. 1, 1956	149/56
	Fort Frances.....	198		
	Kenora—Keewatin.....		Oct. 29, 1955	202/55
	Kingston.....		Sept. 17, 1955	178/55
	Niagara Falls.....		Dec. 13, 1952	338/52
	Oshawa—Whitby.....	200		
	Ottawa.....		Aug. 8, 1953	133/53
	Owen Sound.....		June 26, 1954	85/54
Common-labourers construction.....	St. Catharines.....		Sept. 17, 1955	179/55
	Sudbury.....		Sept. 26, 1953	164/53
	Windsor.....		July 2, 1955	115/55
	Ottawa.....		Feb. 24, 1951	22/51
Electrical repair-and- construction.....	Belleville.....	208		
	Chatham.....		July 21, 1956	115/56
	Cornwall.....		Nov. 12, 1955	210/55
	London.....		Sept. 25, 1954	150/54
	Niagara Falls.....		April 26, 1952	174/52
	Oshawa—Whitby.....		Feb. 24, 1951	27/51
	Ottawa.....		Nov. 24, 1956	227/56
	Sarnia.....		Mar. 7, 1953	22/53
	Welland.....		July 4, 1953	108/53
	Windsor.....		Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
Hard furniture.....	Ontario.....	210	Jan. 8, 1955	219/54
Ladies' cloak and suit.....	Ontario.....		Dec. 16, 1950	267/50 (1950 C.R.O. 448)
			Jan. 26, 1952	15/52—amendment
			July 21, 1956	116/56—amendment

**TABLE 1-2.—INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SCHEDULES IN FORCE
AT MARCH 31, 1957 (Concluded)**

Industry	Zone	See: Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, Regulations Numbered	See: The Ontario Gazette	
			Issue dated	Ontario Regulations numbered
Lathing.....	Ottawa.....		July 16, 1955	128/55
Men's and boys' clothing....	Ontario.....	212	Nov. 13, 1954	178/54—amendment
			July 16, 1955	125/55—amendment
Men's and boys' hat and cap.	Ontario.....		July 10, 1954	104/54
Millinery.....	Ontario.....		Mar. 31, 1951	44/51
Painting and decorating....	Brantford.....		May 8, 1954	61/54
	Cornwall.....		Jan. 8, 1955	218/54
	Hamilton.....		May 23, 1953	70/53
	Kingston.....		Dec. 13, 1952	339/52
	London.....		Jan. 5, 1957	260/56
	Ottawa.....		Nov. 24, 1956	224/56
	Peterborough.....		Mar. 2, 1957	48/57
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Jan. 26, 1957	12/57
	Sault Ste. Marie.....		June 6, 1953	83/53
			Aug. 29, 1953	149/53—amendment
	Toronto.....		July 4, 1953	109/53
			Aug. 1, 1953	129/53—amendment
	Windsor.....		Nov. 24, 1956	225/56
Plastering.....	Brantford.....		July 30, 1955	134/55
	Ottawa.....		Sept. 15, 1956	166/56
	St. Catharines.....		May 26, 1956	81/56
	Windsor.....		Oct. 31, 1953	185/53
Plumbing and heating.....	Belleville.....		Oct. 27, 1956	192/56
	London.....		Sept. 17, 1955	181/55
	Ottawa.....		Aug. 6, 1955	150/55
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		July 16, 1955	127/55
	Welland.....		Feb. 21, 1953	14/53
	Windsor.....		June 26, 1954	86/54
Retail gasoline service.....	Brantford.....	228		
	Hamilton.....	229		
	Toronto.....	230		
	Windsor.....	231		
Sheet-metal-work construction	Belleville.....	222		
	Ottawa.....		April 23, 1955	58/55
	Port Arthur—Fort William.		Mar. 22, 1952	122/52
	Windsor.....		Nov. 26, 1955	215/55

J—MINIMUM WAGE BRANCH

**TABLE J-1.—REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE
PERSONS, BY ZONE—1957¹**

Zones	Female Persons Employed	Employers Employing Female Persons
	No.	No.
Zone 1 ²	18,613	3,207
Zone 2 ²	8,040	1,915
Zone 3 ²	2,782	874
Total.....	29,435	5,996

¹1. Source for this table is a questionnaire of the Department of Labour completed by 9,619 employers, 3,623 of the employers reported no female employees.

²2. The questionnaires disclosed underpayment of 114 female employees, involving 59 employers. Wage increases were ordered in each case.

³Defined in Regulations 295 of Consolidated Regulations of Ontario, 1950, as amended by Ontario Regulations 114/51 published in The Ontario Gazette of June 9, 1951.

K—OFFICE OF THE ATHLETICS COMMISSIONER

TABLE K-1.—LICENCES ISSUED—1957

Type of Licence	Number
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	95
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	13
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	6
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	9
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	94
To manage boxers.....	12
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	6
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	56
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	1
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	987
To take part in exhibitions.....	310
To referee exhibitions.....	49

**TABLE K-2.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM FEES
FOR LICENCES—1957**

Type of Licence	Amount
	\$ c.
Amateur Boxing:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	475.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	13.00
Amateur Wrestling:	
For holding contests or exhibitions.....	12.00
Professional Boxing:	
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 1.....	500.00
Professional Boxing Licences, Class 2.....	45.00
To take part in contests and exhibitions.....	470.00
To manage boxers.....	60.00
To referee contests and exhibitions.....	150.00
To act as a second at contests and exhibitions.....	112.00
Professional Wrestling:	
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 1.....	500.00
Professional Wrestling Licences, Class 2.....	4,935.00
To take part in exhibitions.....	1,550.00
To referee exhibitions.....	910.00 ¹
Total	9,732.00

¹Twenty-one licences at \$10 each and 28 at \$25 each.

L—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS
TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹
 (Source: The Labour Gazette)

Note: Strikes and lock-outs are listed in the order of the date of their commencement.

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
In Progress Prior to Fiscal Year 1957							
Structural steel fabricatorst	Sault Ste. Marie	1	130	Aug. 19, 1955	April 3, 1956	130	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and job evaluation plan.
Radio station employees	Peterborough	1	6	Feb. 18, 1956	July 30	600	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, Rand formula for union dues, etc.
Power-saw factory workers	Toronto	1	70	March 16	April 5	12	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of 24 workers.
Painterst	London	12	30	March 26	April 5	100	For a new one-year agreement providing for increased wages and union shop.
Commencing During Fiscal Year 1957							
Boat builderst	Bracebridge	2	30	April 4	April 27	300	For a union agreement providing for increased wages.
Electrical apparatus factory workerst	Pembroke	1	20	April 5	June 18	1,040	For a greater increase in wages than recommended by conciliation board in new agreement under negotiations.
Copper miners	Levack	1	200	April 10	April 12	600	Protest against wearing safety glasses.
Cotton factory maintenance men	Welland	1	20	April 11	April 13	60	For increased wages.
	Hamilton	1	205	April 13	April 18	820	For increased wages.

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Labourers.....	Hamilton	1	53	April 17	April 18	80	For increased wages.
Glass factory workers†.....	Toronto	7	300	April 18	April 25	1,740	For a new agreement providing for increased wages.
Farm machinery factory workers...	Guelph	1	100	April 19	April 20	200	Refusal by a worker to operate two automatic machines at one time, resulting in suspension of three workers.
Aircraft engine factory workers...	Malton	1	2,350	May 1	May 2	2,500	Protesting job assignments.
Agricultural implement factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	1,500	May 3	May 3	700	To attend a union meeting re strike vote; see later strike.
Electrical apparatus factory workers†.....	Toronto	1	351	May 3	September 25	30,800	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, and pension plan.
Fur dressers and dyers.....	Toronto	1	13	May 3	May 11	80	For a new agreement providing for increased wages.
Electric motor factory workers†...	St. Thomas	1	78	May 7	May 25	1,090	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, union security, seniority, fringe benefits and term of agreement.
Textile weavers.....	Cornwall	1	17	May 9	May 10	30	For upward revision in incentive bonus.
Paint factory workers.....	Brantford	1	118	May 10	May 11	200	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, seniority, extension of vacation plan, and other changes.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹
(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ¹
				Began	Ended		
Asbestos insulation mechanics and improvers†	Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor	15	335	May 14	June 25	8,280	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, welfare fund and ratio of three mechanics to one improver.
Plate printers	Ottawa	1	17	May 16	May 23	85	Dispute over production quota.
Die casting factory workers†	Wallaceburg	1	294	May 17	July 30	14,840	For a new agreement providing for reduced hours from 45 to 40 per week with same take-home pay.
Bus drivers, mechanics, checkers and helpers	Windsor	1	283	May 21	June 2	3,360	For seniority in holiday schedules.
Agricultural implement factory workers	Hamilton	1	1,500	May 25	May 25	700	Alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement providing for increased wages, guaranteed annual wage and fringe benefits.
Fur factory workers	Toronto	17	70	May 28	May 31	325	For a new agreement providing for "no subcontracting clause".
Steel jobbers†	Kitchener	1	7	May 28	June 1	30	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours and fringe benefits.
Power machine operators	Ottawa	*	150	May 31	June 18	1,650	For increased wages.
Textile weavers	Cornwall	1	17	June 1	June 6	60	For upward revision of incentive bonus.
Truck drivers, warehousemen and helpers	Windsor, Hamilton, Kitchener	3	91	June 1 and 8	June 10	240	Protest against branch manager at Windsor working on Saturdays.

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Explosive factory workers.....	Nobel	1	275	June 3	June 15	2,750	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes.
Blanket factory workers.....	Brantford	1	220	June 4	June 7	700	Protesting alleged violation of seniority in transfer of a worker to another job.
Tire factory workers.....	Toronto	1	280	June 4	June 6	500	Protesting suspension of a machine operator for poor workmanship.
Plumbers and steamfitters†.....	Southwestern Ontario	15	264	June 6	July 16	6,180	For a new agreement providing for increased wages.
Labourers.....	Kitchener	1	30	June 8	June 11	45	For a union agreement.
Hosiery factory workers.....	London	1	12	June 9	June 13	35	For continuance of terms of agreement under new management and protesting suspension of two workers for union activity during working hours.
Nickel and copper smelter mill workers.....	Copper Cliff	1	4,700	June 10	June 11	7,000	Alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement providing for increased wages, time-and-one-half for Sunday work and changes in working conditions.
Tire factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	750	June 12	June 13	750	Protesting penalty suspension of four workers for infraction of company rules.
Die casting factory workers†.....	Hamilton	1	160	June 13	June 16	350	For increased incentive rates.
Ready-mix concrete jobbers.....	Toronto	1	150	June 19	June 20	300	Inter-union dispute as to bargaining agency.
Structural steel fabricators and erectors.....	Windsor	1	600	June 20	June 21	900	Protesting suspension of eight workers for failure to follow instructions.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	St. Catharines	1	582	June 25	June 26	1,160	Protesting penalty suspension of welders.
Bush workers.....	Fort William	1	600	June 26	June 29	2,400	For improved camp conditions, transportation from camp to job and settlement of other grievances.
Motor vehicle factory workers....	Windsor	1	200	June 27	June 28	400	Protesting suspension of a worker.
Dairy workers and route salesmen	Pembroke	1	13	June 28	June 30	35	Protesting dismissal of union steward.
Textile factory workers.....	Cornwall	1	1,880	July 1	July 3	4,700	Protesting clause in new agreement re "sore eyes".
Iron miners.....	Marmora	1	257	July 3	August 14	7,970	Sympathy with steel strike in United States.
Steel mill workers.....	Hamilton	1	40	July 3	August 6	1,000	Sympathy with steel strike in United States.
Wire and cable factory workers†..	Guelph	1	314	July 3	August 20	10,500	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and changes in seniority clause.
Uranium miners and processors....	Algoma Mills	1	300	July 4	July 5	600	Alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours and other changes.
Loom fixers.....	Cornwall	1	54	July 6	July 11	150	Protesting dismissal of head loom fixer for refusal to work as loom fixer.
Brewery warehouse and retail stores clerks.....	Windsor	*	90	July 14	July 18	360	Protest against employment of certain temporary workers.
Carpenters.....	Quirke Lake	1	200	July 16	July 19	700	Refusal to work with non-union carpenters employed by another contractor.

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette.)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ¹
				Began	Ended		
Garage mechanics and helpers† . . .	St. Catharines	1	21	July 16	August 6	395	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, seniority, union security and welfare plan.
Sawmill workers.	Field	1	81	July 16	August 15	2,180	Protesting dismissal of union president following dispute over grievance during negotiations for a new agreement with new management.
Washing machine and boiler factory workers.	Toronto	1	1,200	July 16	July 19	4,000	Protesting change in time of payment of wages.
Sawmill workers†.	Cache Bay	1	202	July 19	August 28	7,010	For implementation of award of conciliation board for increased wages in new agreement under negotiations.
Brewery workers†.	Timmins	1	31	July 20	August 2	340	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay, welfare plan and other changes.
Sawmill workers.	Timmins	1	30	July 24	July 27	90	Protesting suspension of two workers for refusal to wear life-saving jackets.
Soft drink route salesmen and warehouse workers†.	Hamilton	1	11	July 24	The plant had 100% production by November 30, by replacement of workers.	945	For a union agreement providing for increased wages.
Plasterers.	Oshawa	1	10	July 26	July 30	25	For increased wages to prevailing Oshawa rate.
Hotel employees†.	Leamington	1	16	July 27	December 17	1,500	For union recognition and agreement.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Lost in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Silver miners.....	Cobalt	3	200	August 2	September 8	5,400	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay, pay for two additional statutory holidays and improved welfare plan.
Bush workers.....	Marathon	1	780	August 8	August 21	9,360	Protest against foreman operating equipment and for improved transportation to work places.
Flour mill workers.....	Humberstone	1	220	August 8	November 2	12,270	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, time-and-one-half for Saturday work and improved welfare plan.
Food processing factory workers...	Chatham	1	353	August 14	August 16	850	For reinstatement of a worker off on extended sick leave.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	Windsor	*	180	August 14	August 22	1,260	For a new one-year agreement providing for increased wages.
Labourers.....	Cornwall	1	19	August 15	August 23	110	Protesting dismissal of foreman for cause.
Nickel smelter workers.....	Port Colborne	1	2,075	August 20	August 20	2,075	For a one-year instead of proposed two-year agreement and time-and-one-half for Saturday and Sunday work.
Sawmill workers.....	Hearst	1	59	August 20	August 29	530	For a new agreement providing for increased wages.
Electro-plating factory workers...	Hamilton	1	25	August 21	Employment conditions no longer affected by the end of November.	1,580	Alleged discrimination in dismissal of workers.

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ¹
				Began	Ended		
Carpet factory workers†.....	Brantford	1	218	August 23	November 22	13,700	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 45 to 40 per week with same take-home pay, and other changes.
Metal pad factory workers†.....	Hamilton	1	19	August 23	Employment conditions no longer affected by the end of November.	1,390	For union recognition.
Ready-mix concrete drivers and warehousemen.....	Toronto	4	537	August 29	September 22	11,200	For a new agreement (with different Local of same Union) providing for increased wages and fringe benefits.
Electrical apparatus factory workers†.....	Brockville	1	561	August 30	September 26	10,620	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and non-wage benefits.
Plasterers.....	Hamilton	1	26	August 31	September 11	175	Alleged delay in negotiations for a new agreement providing for increased wages and other changes.
Printing plant workers†.....	Toronto	1	138	August 31	October 12	3,845	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, union shop and check-off.
Labourers.....	Swansea	2	62	September 4	September 21	735	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and union shop.
Food processing factory workers...	Essex	1	217	September 10	September 10	215	Protest against supervisor starting a machine.
Lumber jobbers.....	Fort William, Port Arthur	12	88	September 18	September 29	835	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 44 to 40 per week with same take-home pay, union shop, seniority and fringe benefits.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Steel fabricators and erectors.....	Windsor	1	550	September 20	October 19	11,200	Protesting 6-month suspension of union officer for infraction of rules.
Power machine operators, labourers and truck drivers.....	Clarkson	2	282	September 21	September 21	280	Protesting replacement of two union workers when power machine borrowed.
Department store clerks†.....	Sudbury	1	41	September 22	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	5,105	Wages.
Electrical apparatus factory workers.....	St. Catharines	1	560	September 24	October 15	8,300	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and co-operative wage study.
Foundry workers.....	Port Colborne	1	159	September 24	October 11	1,795	For a new agreement providing for improved pension plan and for seniority rights, and protesting dismissal of a worker off on extended sick leave.
Washing machine and boiler factory workers.....	Toronto	1	1,273	September 24	October 15	19,000	For a new agreement providing for increased wages and co-operative wage study.
Motor vehicle factory workers....	Windsor	1	2,000	September 27	October 4	12,000	Protest against new work standards.
Beverage room employees†.....	Toronto	1	10	October 2	October 15	120	For a union agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 48 to 44 per week with same take-home pay, union shop and other changes.
Concrete block and sewer pipe factory workers†.....	Ottawa	1	75	October 10	October 15	225	For union recognition and agreement.
Furnace factory workers.....	Toronto	1	180	October 12	November 2	2,760	Protesting alleged speed-up and reduced earnings.
Shipyard workers†.....	Kingston	1	163	November 8	November 20	1,465	For a new agreement providing for increased wages.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Lost in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Fertilizer factory workers†	New Toronto	1	6	November 12	Jan. 28, 1957	320	Wages.
Bookbinders†	Oshawa	1	39	November 14	December 4	560	For a new agreement providing for increased wages, reduced hours from 40 to 37 ½ per week with same take-home pay, union shop and extension of vacation plan.
Sportswear factory workers	Toronto	1	65	November 19	December 3	650	For a new agreement providing for increase in cost-of-living bonus.
Metal name plate factory workers†	Midland	1	126	November 22	February 28, 1957	8,690	Wages, hours and union security.
Orthopedic appliance factory workers†	Windsor	1	19	November 23	December 7	220	For a new agreement providing for increased wages.
Wire factory workers	Hamilton	1	75	November 29	November 30	130	Protesting new incentive bonus.
Cotton factory workers	Hamilton	1	155	December 10	December 13	425	Protesting reduced earnings on new workload.
Plastic products factory workers	Long Branch	1	28	December 21	Jan. 29, 1957	725	Alleged discrimination in layoff of workers.
Dairy and poultry warehouse workers†	Pictou	1	10	Jan. 5, 1957	February 8	300	Wages and hours.
Route salesmen and dairy workers	Fort William, Port Arthur	3	110	January 7	January 9	220	Hours.
Building trades workers	Toronto	1	8	January 9	January 21	300	Protest against employment of non-union personnel by sub-contractors.
Leaf tobacco processors factory workers	Aylmer	1	413	January 11	January 18	1,850	Wages.
Department store clerks†	Chatham	1	35	January 19	January 28	225	Wages.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Lost in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Bridge construction equipment operators.....	Cornwall	1	38	January 22	March 5	1,155	Wages, hours and union security.
Dress factory workers.....	Toronto	21	1,000	January 22	January 22	250	Delay in signing of master contract by individual firms.
Sawmill workers.....	Kapuskasing	1	500	January 22	January 29	3,500	Piece-work rate on log hauling.
Tire factory workers.....	Hamilton	1	33	January 23	January 30	180	Increased piece work rates for bead builders on small size tires.
Brewery workers.....	Galt, Preston, Kitchener	1	41	January 24	January 26	80	Dissatisfaction with application of terms of arbitration reward.
Bush workers.....	Beardmore	1	625	January 24	March 5	21,390	Sympathy with wage dispute of truck owners hauling for the same firms.
Power shovel operators and bulldozer operators.....	Cornwall	1	8	February 5	February 7	15	A clarification of wages and working hours for men transferred from one pay roll to another.
Pulpwood cutting workers.....	Relay	1	42	February 5	February 12	250	Wages.
Tank liners.....	Toronto	1	699	February 12	February 18	2,795	Grievances regarding installation job at Blind River.
Dredging operators.....	Iroquois	1	113	February 18	February 22	450	Wages.
Designers and draftsmen.....	Malton	1	280	February 20	February 21	280	Allege higher wages paid to employees hired in the United States.
Factory workers.....	Oshawa	1	147	February 21	March 4	1,180	Suspension of workers for union activity during working hours.
Metal platers.....	Oshawa	1	175	February 26	February 26	85	Protest disciplinary measures against the employees.

(Continued)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ¹
				Began	Ended		
Dress factory workers.....	Toronto	1	8	March 8	March 15	45	Failure of company to make payments to health and welfare and retirement funds.
Electricians and helpers.....	Spragge	1	145	March 9	March 15	870	Wages.
Glass workers†.....	Toronto	1	291	March 9	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	4,365	Wages and welfare benefits and statutory holidays.
Factory workers†.....	Waterloo	1	9	March 11	March 18	45	Wages, hours, union security.
Labourers.....	Niagara Falls	1	11	March 11	March 22	100	Wages, hours, union recognition.
Sheet metal factory workers.....	Toronto	1	402	March 11	March 25	4,020	Work standards and incentive earnings.
Plumbers and pipefitters.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	80	March 12	March 13	120	Union jurisdiction.
Hat factory workers†.....	Brockville	1	235	March 18	March 18	115	Wages.
Textile factory workers.....	Cornwall	1	55	March 18	March 19	60	Basis of calculating incentive pay.
Textile factory workers.....	Cornwall	1	1,260	March 19	March 20	1,260	Discharge of a number of workers.
Works department employees.....	Cooksville	1	28	March 21	March 22	30	Dispute over work assignment.
Brick and tile factory workers†.....	Milton	1	69	March 22	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	550	Wages, hours, union security and statutory holidays.
Furnace factory workers.....	Sault Ste. Marie	1	200	March 22	March 24	600	Incentive pay revisions.
Restaurant employees†.....	Windor	1	12	March 22	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	95	Wages and hours.

TABLE L-1.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO—1957¹
(Concluded)

(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Occupation	Locality	Number of Establishments or Employers ²	Number of Workers	Date ³		Approximate Time Loss in Man-working Days	Particulars or Major Issues ⁴
				Began	Ended		
Paper products factory workers . . .	Hamilton	1	65	March 25	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	290	Dispute over work assignment.
Maintenance mechanics factory workers	Leamington	1	89	March 26	March 30	355	Dispute over work assignment.
Route salesmen and dairy workers	Windsor	1	204	March 30	Unconcluded at close of fiscal year.	205	Dispute over union jurisdiction for truck drivers.
			40,951			334,362	

*No figures available.

†Employers and employees involved in this strike or lock-out subject to the provisions of The Labour Relations Act. Conciliation procedure provided under the Act completed before strike or lock-out began. This data subject to revision.

1. This data is subject to revision in the annual reviews issued by the Department of Labour (Canada).

2. No provincial break-down for work stoppages as follows: unlicensed and licensed ships' personnel, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, May 10 to May 19, 1956—number of employers involved, 7, number of workers involved, 2,100, time loss in man-working days, 8,000; firemen, trans-Canada, January 2 to January 11, 1957—number of employers involved, 1, number of workers involved, 2,850, time loss in man-working days, 25,650.

²Strikes and lock-outs commencing and ending prior to January 1957, "number of establishments"; strikes and lock-outs ending or commencing during or after January 1957, "number of employers".

³The date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of conclusion is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

⁴Strikes and lock-outs commencing and ending prior to January 1957, "particulars"; strikes and lock-outs ending or commencing during or after January 1957, "major issues".

**TABLE L-1a.—STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN ONTARIO BY FISCAL YEARS,
1921—1957**

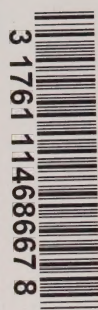
(Source: The Labour Gazette)

Fiscal Year	Number of Disputes in Progress	Number of Workers Involved	Time Loss in Man-working Days
1957—Industries:			
Logging.....	5	2,547	36,900
Mining.....	4	957	14,570
Manufacturing.....	83	33,504	233,482
Food.....	5	989	13,910
Tobacco and liquors.....	2	444	2,190
Rubber and its products.....	5	1,771	4,270
Fur and leather products.....	2	83	405
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	15	5,216	22,240
Pulp, paper and paper products.....	1	65	290
Printing and publishing.....	3	194	4,490
Miscellaneous wood products.....	4	372	9,810
Iron and steel products.....	1	200	600
Transportation and equipment.....	2	455	365
Metal products.....	31	21,939	158,032
Shipbuilding.....	1	163	1,465
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.....	8	1,536	14,170
Miscellaneous products.....	3	77	1,245
Construction.....	20	2,238	23,350
Buildings and structures.....	18	2,157	22,505
Highway.....	1	62	735
Canal, harbour, waterway.....	1	19	110
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	3	380	4,200
Electric railways and local bus lines.....	1	283	3,360
Other local and highway transport.....	1	91	240
Miscellaneous.....	1	6	600
Trade.....	14	1,250	19,815
Service.....	4	75	2,045
Business and personal.....	4	75	2,045
Total.....	133	40,951	334,362
1956.....	87	37,218	1,949,672
1955.....	75	26,576	952,964
1954.....	85	27,051	680,601
1953.....	95	26,336	350,380
1952.....	115	57,129	527,435
1951.....	98	83,861	447,647
1950.....	65	30,881	387,219
1949.....	59	12,570	262,891
1948.....	100	14,893	192,957
1947.....	66	38,591	1,883,482
1946.....	69	42,705	1,180,417
1945.....	67	32,999	263,621
1944.....	90	31,497	134,840
1943.....	98	32,582	171,178
1942.....	109	28,690	298,393
1941.....	55	9,188	36,318
1940.....	36	6,075	50,468
1939.....	54	5,795	86,997
1938.....	127	22,749	294,906
1937.....	78	13,251	148,929
1936.....	50	9,120	78,511
1935.....	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934.....	94	18,198	256,311
1933.....	39	7,380	109,240
1932.....	26	2,432	50,401
1931.....	18	2,827	66,268
1930.....	21	4,315	50,513
1929.....	43	5,175	75,870
1928.....	52	5,622	59,889
1927.....	25	4,403	56,695
1926.....	17	1,839	46,402
1925.....	21	2,499	27,447
1924.....	19	3,943	95,196
1923.....	16	1,946	198,319
1922.....	23	2,712	367,893
1921.....	53	10,800	521,210

(a) Fiscal period 1934—35, 5 months only.

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